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Foreword

1 ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

2 International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

3 The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

4 Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

5 ISO/IEC 1539-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC22, Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces.


7 ISO/IEC 1539 consists of the following parts, under the general title Information technology — Programming languages — Fortran:

8 — Part 1: Base language

9 — Part 2: Varying length character strings

10 — Part 3: Conditional Compilation
Introduction

International Standard programming language Fortran

1 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 comprises the specification of the base Fortran language, informally known as Fortran 2008. With the limitations noted in 1.5.2, the syntax and semantics of Fortran 2003 are contained entirely within Fortran 2008. Therefore, any standard-conforming Fortran 2003 program not affected by such limitations is a standard-conforming Fortran 2008 program. New features of Fortran 2008 can be compatibly incorporated into such Fortran 2003 programs, with any exceptions indicated in the text of this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

2 Fortran 2008 contains several extensions to Fortran 2003; some of these are listed below.

- Module enhancements:
  Submodules provide additional structuring facilities for modules.

- Parallel execution:
  Coarrays and synchronization constructs support parallel programming using a single program multiple data (SPMD) model.

- Performance enhancements:
  The DO CONCURRENT construct permits a processor greater freedom to schedule loop iterations than other DO constructs. The CONTIGUOUS attribute permits greater optimization of pointers and dummy arguments.

- Data declaration:
  The maximum rank has been increased to 15. A processor is required to support at least one kind of integer with a range of at least 18 decimal digits. Allocatable components can be of recursive type. A named constant array's shape can be inferred from its value. A pointer can be initially associated with a target. FORALL index variables can have their type and kind explicitly declared.

- Data usage and computation:
  MOLD= in an ALLOCATE statement can give a polymorphic variable the shape and type of another variable without copying the value. The real and imaginary parts of a complex entity can be accessed independently with a component-like syntax. Intrinsic assignment to an allocatable polymorphic variable is allowed. Pointer functions can denote a variable in any variable definition context.

- Input/output:
  NEWUNIT= in an OPEN statement automatically selects a unit number that does not interfere with other unit numbers selected by the program. The G0 edit descriptor and unlimited format control ease writing records in comma-separated-value (CSV) format. Recursive transfers are allowed on distinct units.

- Execution control:
  The BLOCK construct contains declarations of objects with construct scope. The EXIT statement can transfer control from within more named executable constructs. The STOP statement has been changed to encourage the processor to provide the integer stop code (if it appears) as a termination status (where that makes sense).

- Intrinsic procedures:
  The hyperbolic trigonometric intrinsic functions can have arguments of type complex. There are many more intrinsic functions. The intrinsic function ATAN2 can be referenced by the name ATAN. The intrinsic subroutine EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE allows a program to start another program. The intrinsic function FINDLOC searches an array for a value. A BACK= argument has been added to the intrinsic functions MINLOC and MAXLOC. A RADIX= argument has been added to the intrinsic function SELECTED_REAL_KIND. The intrinsic function STORAGE_SIZE returns the size of an array element in bits.

- Intrinsic modules:
  The functions COMPILER_VERSION and COMPILER_OPTIONS in the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV return information about the program translation phase. Named constants for selecting kind values have been added to the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV. The function C_SIZEOF in the intrinsic module ISO_C_BINDING returns the size of an array element in bytes. A RADIX= argument has been added to the function IEEE_SELECTED_REAL_KIND in the IEEE_ARITHMETIC module.
• Programs and procedures:
  An empty CONTAINS section is allowed. Internal procedures can be used as actual arguments. ALLOCATABLE and POINTER attributes are used in generic resolution. A null pointer can be used to denote a missing non-pointer optional argument. Impure elemental procedures process arrays in array element order.

3 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 is organized in 16 clauses, dealing with 8 conceptual areas. These 8 areas, and the clauses in which they are treated, are:

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4 It also contains the following nonnormative material:

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Information technology — Programming languages — Fortran —

Part 1:
Base Language

1 Overview

1.1 Scope

ISO/IEC 1539 is a multipart International Standard; the parts are published separately. This publication, ISO/IEC 1539-1, which is the first part, specifies the form and establishes the interpretation of programs expressed in the base Fortran language. The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 is to promote portability, reliability, maintainability, and efficient execution of Fortran programs for use on a variety of computing systems. The second part, ISO/IEC 1539-2, defines additional facilities for the manipulation of character strings of variable length; this has been largely subsumed by allocatable characters with deferred length parameters. The third part, ISO/IEC 1539-3, defines a standard conditional compilation facility for Fortran. A processor conforming to part 1 need not conform to ISO/IEC 1539-2 or ISO/IEC 1539-3; however, conformance to either assumes conformance to this part.

1.2 Inclusions

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies

- the forms that a program written in the Fortran language may take,
- the rules for interpreting the meaning of a program and its data,
- the form of the input data to be processed by such a program, and
- the form of the output data resulting from the use of such a program.

1.3 Exclusions

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not specify

- the mechanism by which programs are transformed for use on computing systems,
- the operations required for setup and control of the use of programs on computing systems,
- the method of transcription of programs or their input or output data to or from a storage medium,
- the program and processor behavior when this part of ISO/IEC 1539 fails to establish an interpretation except for the processor detection and reporting requirements in items (2) to (8) of 1.4,
- the maximum number of images, or the size or complexity of a program and its data that will exceed the capacity of any particular computing system or the capability of a particular processor,
- the mechanism for determining the number of images of a program,
- the physical properties of an image or the relationship between images and the computational elements of a computing system,
- the physical properties of the representation of quantities and the method of rounding, approximating, or computing numeric values on a particular processor,
- the physical properties of input/output records, files, and units, or
1.4 Conformance

1 A program (2.3.2) is a standard-conforming program if it uses only those forms and relationships described herein and if the program has an interpretation according to this part of ISO/IEC 1539. A program unit (2.3.1) conforms to this part of ISO/IEC 1539 if it can be included in a program in a manner that allows the program to be standard conforming.

2 A processor conforms to this part of ISO/IEC 1539 if:

   (1) it executes any standard-conforming program in a manner that fulfills the interpretations herein, subject to any limits that the processor may impose on the size and complexity of the program;
   (2) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program unit of a form designated herein as obsolescent, insofar as such use can be detected by reference to the numbered syntax rules and constraints;
   (3) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program unit of an additional form or relationship that is not permitted by the numbered syntax rules or constraints, including the deleted features described in Annex B
   (4) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program unit of an intrinsic type with a kind type parameter value not supported by the processor (4.4);
   (5) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program unit of source form or characters not permitted by Clause 3;
   (6) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program of name usage not consistent with the scope rules for names, labels, operators, and assignment symbols in Clause 16;
   (7) it contains the capability to detect and report the use within a submitted program unit of intrinsic procedures whose names are not defined in Clause 13; and
   (8) it contains the capability to detect and report the reason for rejecting a submitted program.

However, in a format specification that is not part of a FORMAT statement (10.2.1), a processor need not detect or report the use of deleted or obsolescent features, or the use of additional forms or relationships.

4 A standard-conforming processor may allow additional forms and relationships provided that such additions do not conflict with the standard forms and relationships. However, a standard-conforming processor may allow additional intrinsic procedures even though this could cause a conflict with the name of a procedure in a standard-conforming program. If such a conflict occurs and involves the name of an external procedure, the processor is permitted to use the intrinsic procedure unless the name is given the EXTERNAL attribute (5.3.9) in the scoping unit (2.3.1). A standard-conforming program shall not use nonstandard intrinsic procedures or modules that have been added by the processor.

5 Because a standard-conforming program may place demands on a processor that are not within the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 or may include standard items that are not portable, such as external procedures defined by means other than Fortran, conformance to this part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not ensure that a program will execute consistently on all or any standard-conforming processors.

6 The semantics of facilities that are identified as processor dependent are not completely specified in this part of ISO/IEC 1539. They shall be provided, with methods or semantics determined by the processor.

NOTE 1.1

The processor should be accompanied by documentation that specifies the limits it imposes on the size and complexity of a program and the means of reporting when these limits are exceeded, that defines the additional forms and relationships it allows, and that defines the means of reporting the use of additional forms and relationships and the use of deleted or obsolescent forms. In this context, the use of a deleted form is the use of an additional form.
NOTE 1.1 (cont.)

The processor should be accompanied by documentation that specifies the methods or semantics of processor-dependent facilities.

1.5 Compatibility

1.5.1 New intrinsic procedures

Each Fortran International Standard since ISO 1539:1980 (informally referred to as FORTRAN 77), defines more intrinsic procedures than the previous one. Therefore, a Fortran program conforming to an older standard may have a different interpretation under a newer standard if it invokes an external procedure having the same name as one of the new standard intrinsic procedures, unless that procedure is specified to have the EXTERNAL attribute.

1.5.2 Fortran 2003 compatibility


1.5.3 Fortran 95 compatibility

Except as identified in this subclause, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 is an upward compatible extension to ISO/IEC 1539-1:1997 (Fortran 95). Any standard-conforming Fortran 95 program remains standard-conforming under this part of ISO/IEC 1539. The following Fortran 95 features may have different interpretations in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

- Earlier Fortran standards had the concept of printing, meaning that column one of formatted output had special meaning for a processor-dependent (possibly empty) set of external files. This could be neither detected nor specified by a standard-specified means. The interpretation of the first column is not specified by this part of ISO/IEC 1539.
- This part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies a different output format for real zero values in list-directed and namelist output.
- If the processor can distinguish between positive and negative real zero, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 requires different returned values for ATAN2(Y,X) when X < 0 and Y is negative real zero and for LOG(X) and SQRT(X) when X is complex with REAL(X) < 0 and negative zero imaginary part.

1.5.4 Fortran 90 compatibility

Except for the deleted features noted in Annex B.1, and except as identified in this subclause, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 is an upward compatible extension to ISO/IEC 1539:1991 (Fortran 90). Any standard-conforming Fortran 90 program that does not use one of the deleted features remains standard-conforming under this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

- The PAD= specifier in the INQUIRE statement in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 returns the value UNDEFINED if there is no connection or the connection is for unformatted input/output. Fortran 90 specified YES.
- Fortran 90 specified that if the second argument to MOD or MODULO was zero, the result was processor dependent. this part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies that the second argument shall not be zero.

1.5.5 FORTRAN 77 compatibility

Except for the deleted features noted in Annex B.1, and except as identified in this subclause, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 is an upward compatible extension to ISO 1539:1980 (FORTRAN 77). Any standard-conforming
Fortran 77 program that does not use one of the deleted features noted in Annex B.1 and that does not depend on the differences specified here remains standard-conforming under this part of ISO/IEC 1539. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 restricts the behavior for some features that were processor dependent in Fortran 77. Therefore, a standard-conforming Fortran 77 program that uses one of these processor-dependent features may have a different interpretation under this part of ISO/IEC 1539, yet remain a standard-conforming program. The following Fortran 77 features may have different interpretations in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

- Fortran 77 permitted a processor to supply more precision derived from a default real constant than can be represented in a default real datum when the constant is used to initialize a double precision real data object in a DATA statement. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not permit a processor this option.
- If a named variable that was not in a common block was initialized in a DATA statement and did not have the SAVE attribute specified, Fortran 77 left its SAVE attribute processor dependent. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies (5.4.7) that this named variable has the SAVE attribute.
- Fortran 77 specified that the number of characters required by the input list was to be less than or equal to the number of characters in the record during formatted input. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies (9.6.4.4.3) that the input record is logically padded with blanks if there are not enough characters in the record, unless the PAD= specifier with the value 'NO' is specified in an appropriate OPEN or READ statement.
- A value of 0 for a list item in a formatted output statement will be formatted in a different form for some G edit descriptors. In addition, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies how rounding of values will affect the output field form, but Fortran 77 did not address this issue. Therefore, some Fortran 77 processors may produce an output form different from the output form produced by Fortran 2003 processors for certain combinations of values and G edit descriptors.
- If the processor can distinguish between positive and negative real zero, the behavior of the intrinsic function SIGN when the second argument is negative real zero is changed by this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

1.6 Notation used in this part of ISO/IEC 1539

1.6.1 Applicability of requirements

In this part of ISO/IEC 1539, “shall” is to be interpreted as a requirement; conversely, “shall not” is to be interpreted as a prohibition. Except where stated otherwise, such requirements and prohibitions apply to programs rather than processors.

1.6.2 Informative notes

Informative notes of explanation, rationale, examples, and other material are interspersed with the normative body of this part of ISO/IEC 1539. The informative material is nonnormative; it is identified by being in shaded, framed boxes that have numbered headings beginning with “NOTE.”

1.6.3 Syntax rules

Syntax rules describe the forms that Fortran lexical tokens, statements, and constructs may take. These syntax rules are expressed in a variation of Backus-Naur form (BNF) with the following conventions.

- Characters from the Fortran character set (3.1) are interpreted literally as shown, except where otherwise noted.
- Lower-case italicized letters and words (often hyphenated and abbreviated) represent general syntactic classes for which particular syntactic entities shall be substituted in actual statements.

Common abbreviations used in syntactic terms are:

- arg for argument
- attr for attribute
- decl for declaration
- def for definition
- desc for descriptor
- expr for expression
- int for integer
- op for operator
- spec for specifier
- stmt for statement
• The syntactic metasymbols used are:
  
is intros a syntactic class definition
  or intros a syntactic class alternative
  [ ] encloses an optional item
  [ ... encloses an optionally repeated item
  that may occur zero or more times
  ■ continues a syntax rule

• Each syntax rule is given a unique identifying number of the form Rsnn, where s is a one- or two-digit clause number and nn is a two-digit sequence number within that clause. The syntax rules are distributed as appropriate throughout the text, and are referenced by number as needed. Some rules in Clauses 2 and 3 are more fully described in later clauses; in such cases, the clause number s is the number of the later clause where the rule is repeated.

• The syntax rules are not a complete and accurate syntax description of Fortran, and cannot be used to generate a Fortran parser automatically; where a syntax rule is incomplete, it is restricted by corresponding constraints and text.

NOTE 1.2
An example of the use of the syntax rules is:

\[
\text{digit-string} \quad \text{is} \quad \text{digit} \ [ \text{digit} ] \ ...
\]

The following are examples of forms for a digit string allowed by the above rule:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{digit} \\
\text{digit digit} \\
\text{digit digit digit digit} \\
\text{digit digit digit digit digit digit digit digit}
\end{align*}
\]

If particular entities are substituted for \text{digit}, actual digit strings might be:

\[
\begin{align*}
4 \\
67 \\
1999 \\
10243852
\end{align*}
\]

1.6.4 Constraints

1 Each constraint is given a unique identifying number of the form Csnn, where s is a one or two digit clause number and nn is a two or three digit sequence number within that clause.

2 Often a constraint is associated with a particular syntax rule. Where that is the case, the constraint is annotated with the syntax rule number in parentheses. A constraint that is associated with a syntax rule constitutes part of the definition of the syntax term defined by the rule. It thus applies in all places where the syntax term appears.

3 Some constraints are not associated with particular syntax rules. The effect of such a constraint is similar to that of a restriction stated in the text, except that a processor is required to have the capability to detect and report violations of constraints (1.4). In some cases, a broad requirement is stated in text and a subset of the same requirement is also stated as a constraint. This indicates that a standard-conforming program is required to adhere to the broad requirement, but that a standard-conforming processor is required only to have the capability of diagnosing violations of the constraint.
1.6.5 Assumed syntax rules

In order to minimize the number of additional syntax rules and convey appropriate constraint information, the following rules are assumed.

R101 \(xyz\)-list is \(xyz\ [ , xyz \] ...
R102 \(xyz\)-name is \(name\)
R103 scalar-\(xyz\) is \(xyz\)
C101 (R103) scalar-\(xyz\) shall be scalar.

The letters “\(xyz\)” stand for any syntactic class phrase. An explicit syntax rule for a term overrides an assumed rule.

1.6.6 Syntax conventions and characteristics

Any syntactic class name ending in “-\(stmt\)” follows the source form statement rules: it shall be delimited by end-of-line or semicolon, and may be labeled unless it forms part of another statement (such as an IF or WHERE statement). Conversely, everything considered to be a source form statement is given a “-\(stmt\)” ending in the syntax rules.

The rules on statement ordering are described rigorously in the definition of \(program-unit\) (R202). Expression hierarchy is described rigorously in the definition of \(expr\) (R722).

The suffix “-\(spec\)” is used consistently for specifiers, such as input/output statement specifiers. It also is used for type declaration attribute specifications (for example, “\(array\)-\(spec\)” in R515), and in a few other cases.

Where reference is made to a type parameter, including the surrounding parentheses, the suffix “-\(selector\)” is used. See, for example, “\(kind\)-\(selector\)” (R405) and “\(length\)-\(selector\)” (R421).

1.6.7 Text conventions

In descriptive text, an equivalent English word is frequently used in place of a syntactic term. Particular statements and attributes are identified in the text by an upper-case keyword, e.g., “END statement”. Boldface words are used in the text where they are first defined with a specialized meaning. The descriptions of obsolescent features appear in a smaller type size.

NOTE 1.3 This sentence is an example of the type size used for obsolescent features.

1.7 Deleted and obsolescent features

1.7.1 General

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 protects the users’ investment in existing software by including all but five of the language elements of Fortran 90 that are not processor dependent. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 identifies two categories of outmoded features. The first category, deleted features, consists of features considered to have been redundant in FORTRAN 77 and largely unused in Fortran 90. Those in the second category, obsolescent features, are considered to have been redundant in Fortran 90 and Fortran 95, but are still frequently used.

1.7.2 Nature of deleted features

Better methods existed in FORTRAN 77 for each deleted feature. These features were not included in Fortran 95 or Fortran 2003, and are not included in this revision of Fortran.
1.7.3 Nature of obsolescent features

1 Better methods existed in Fortran 90 and Fortran 95 for each obsolescent feature. It is recommended that programmers use these better methods in new programs and convert existing code to these methods.

2 The obsolescent features are identified in the text of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 by a distinguishing type font (1.6.7).

3 A future revision of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 might delete an obsolescent feature if its use has become insignificant.

1.8 Normative references

1 The following referenced standards are indispensable for the application of this part of ISO/IEC 1539. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced standard (including any amendments) applies.


3 ISO 8601:1988, Data elements and interchange formats—Information interchange— Representation of dates and times.


6 IEC 60559 (1989-01), Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems.

7 ISO/IEC 646:1991 (International Reference Version) is the international equivalent of ANSI X3.4-1986, commonly known as ASCII.

8 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 refers to ISO/IEC 9899:1999 as the C International Standard.

9 Because IEC 60559 (1989-01) was originally IEEE 754-1985, Standard for binary floating-point arithmetic, and is widely known by this name, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 refers to it as the IEEE International Standard.
2 Fortran terms and concepts

2.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1.1 actual argument
entity (R1223) that appears in a procedure reference

2.1.2 allocatable
having the ALLOCATABLE attribute (5.3.3)

2.1.3 array
set of scalar data, all of the same type and type parameters, whose individual elements are arranged in a rectangular pattern

2.1.3.1 array element
scalar individual element of an array

2.1.3.2 array pointer
array with the POINTER attribute (5.3.14)

2.1.3.3 array section
array subobject designated by array-section, and which is itself an array (6.5.3.3)

2.1.3.4 assumed-shape array
nonallocatable nonpointer dummy argument array that takes its shape from its effective argument (5.3.8.3)

2.1.3.5 assumed-size array
dummy argument array whose size is assumed from that of its effective argument (5.3.8.5)

2.1.3.6 deferred-shape array
allocatable array or array pointer, declared with a deferred-shape-spec-list (5.3.8.4)

2.1.3.7 explicit-shape array
array declared with an explicit-shape-spec-list, which specifies explicit values for the bounds in each dimension of the array (5.3.8.2)

2.1.4 associate name
name of construct entity associated with a selector of an ASSOCIATE or SELECT TYPE construct (8.1.3)

2.1.5 association
inheritance association (16.5.4), name association (16.5.1), pointer association (16.5.2), or storage association (16.5.3).

NOTE 2.1
Name association is further subcategorized as argument association, construct association (16.5.1.6), host association (16.5.1.4), linkage association, or use association.

1 2.1.5.1 argument association
association between an effective argument and a dummy argument (12.5.2)

1 2.1.5.2 host association
name association, other than argument association, between entities in a submodule or contained scoping unit and entities in its host (16.5.1.4)

1 2.1.5.3 inheritance association
association between the inherited components of an extended type and the components of its parent component

1 2.1.5.4 pointer association
association between a pointer and an entity with the TARGET attribute (16.5.2)

1 2.1.5.5 storage association
association between storage sequences (16.5.3)

1 2.1.5.6 use association
association between entities in a module and entities in a scoping unit that references that module, as specified by a USE statement (11.2.2)

1 2.1.6 attribute
property of an entity that determines its uses (5.1)

1 2.1.7 automatic data object
automatic object
nondummy data object with a type parameter or array bound that depends on the value of a specification-expr that is not an initialization expression

1 2.1.8 binding label
default character value specifying the name by which a global entity with the BIND attribute is known to the companion processor (15.5.2, 15.4.2)

1 2.1.9 block
sequence of executable constructs formed by the syntactic class block and which is treated as a unit by the executable constructs described in 8.1

1 2.1.10 block data program unit
program unit whose initial statement is a BLOCK DATA statement, used for providing initial values for data
objects in named common blocks (11.3)

2.1.11 bound
array bound
limit of a dimension of an array

2.1.12 C address
value identifying the location of a data object or procedure either defined by the companion processor or which might be accessible to the companion processor; this is the same concept which the C International Standard calls the address

2.1.13 character context
within a character literal constant (4.4.5) or within a character string edit descriptor (10.3.2)

2.1.14 characteristics
either
• of a procedure, the properties listed in 12.3.1,
• of a dummy argument, being a dummy data object, dummy procedure, or an asterisk (alternate return indicator),
• of a dummy data object, the properties listed in 12.3.2.2,
• of a dummy procedure or dummy procedure pointer, the properties listed in 12.3.2.3, or
• of a function result, the properties listed in 12.3.3.

2.1.15 coarray
data entity that has nonzero corank (2.5.7)

2.1.16 cobound
bound (limit) of a codimension

2.1.17 codimension
dimension of the pattern formed by corresponding coarrays (R623, 6.5.5)

2.1.18 coindexed object
data object whose designator includes an image-selector

2.1.19 corank
number of codimensions of a coarray (zero for objects that are not coarrays)

2.1.20 cosubscript
(R624) scalar integer expression in an image-selector (R623)

2.1.21 collating sequence
one-to-one mapping from a character set into the nonnegative integers (4.4.5.4)

2.1.22 common block

2.1 Fortran terms and concepts
block of physical storage specified by a COMMON statement (5.7.2)

1 2.1.22.1
   blank common
   unnamed common block

1 2.1.23
   companion processor
   processor-dependent mechanism by which global data and procedures may be referenced or defined (2.6.7)

1 2.1.24
   component
   part of a derived type, or of an object of derived type, defined by a component-def-stmt (4.5.4)

1 2.1.24.1
   direct component
   one of the components, or one of the direct components of a nonpointer nonallocatable component (4.5.1)

1 2.1.24.2
   parent component
   component of an extended type whose type is that of the parent type and whose components are inheritance associated with the inherited components of the parent type (4.5.7.2)

1 2.1.24.3
   subcomponent
   of a structure, direct component that is a subobject of that structure (6.4.2)

1 2.1.24.4
   ultimate component
   a component that is of intrinsic type, a pointer, or allocatable; or an ultimate component of a nonpointer nonallocatable component of derived type

1 2.1.25
   component order
   ordering of the nonparent components of a derived type that is used for intrinsic formatted input/output and structure constructors (where component keywords are not used) (4.5.4.7)

1 2.1.26
   conformable
   of two data entities, having the same shape, or one being an array and the other being scalar

1 2.1.27
   connected
   relationship between a unit and a file: each is connected if and only if the unit refers to the file (9.5.4)

1 2.1.28
   constant
   data object that has a value and which cannot be defined, redefined, or become undefined during execution of a program (3.2.3, 6.3)

1 2.1.28.1
   literal constant
   constant that does not have a name (R306, 4.4)

1 2.1.28.2
   named constant

12 Fortran terms and concepts 2.1
named data object with the PARAMETER attribute (5.3.13)

1.2.29
construct entity
entity whose identifier has the scope of a construct (16.1, 16.4)

1 index variable of a FORALL construct (7.2.4) or DO CONCURRENT construct (8.1.7), associate name of an ASSOCIATE construct (8.1.3) or SELECT TYPE construct (8.1.9), or entity declared in the specification part of a BLOCK construct other than only in ASYNCHRONOUS and VOLATILE statements (8.1.4)

1.2.30
data entity
data object, result of the evaluation of an expression, or the result of the execution of a function reference

1.2.31
data object
object constant (4.1.3), variable (6), or subobject of a constant (2.5.3.1.3)

1.2.32
decimal symbol
character that separates the whole and fractional parts in the decimal representation of a real number in a file (10.6)

1.2.33
declaration
specification of attributes for various program entities

NOTE 2.2
Often this involves specifying the type of a named data object or specifying the shape of a named array object.

1.2.34
default initialization
mechanism for automatically initializing pointer components to have a defined pointer association status, and nonpointer components to have a particular value (4.5.4.6)

1.2.35
default-initialized
of a subcomponent, being subject to a default initialization specified in the type definition for that component (4.5.4.6)

1.2.36
definable
being capable of definition and permitted to become defined

1.2.37
defined
either
• of a data object, the property of having a valid value, or
• of a pointer, the property of having a pointer association status of associated or disassociated

1.2.38
defined assignment
assignment defined by a procedure (7.2.1.4, 12.4.3.4.3)

1.2.39
defined input/output
input/output defined by a procedure (9.6.4.7)

### 2.1.40
#### defined operation
operation defined by a procedure (7.1.6.1, 12.4.3.4.2)

### 2.1.41
#### definition
either
- the specification of derived types (4.5.2), enumerations (4.6), and procedures (12.6), or
- the process by which a data object becomes defined (16.6.5)

### 2.1.42
#### designator
name followed by zero or more component selectors, complex part selectors, array section selectors, array element selectors, image selectors, and substring selectors (6.1)

#### 2.1.42.1 complex part designator
designator that designates the real or imaginary part of a complex data object, independently of the other part (6.4.3)

#### 2.1.42.2 object designator
data object designator
designator for a data object

**NOTE 2.3**
An object name is a special case of an object designator.

### 2.1.43
#### procedure designator
designator for a procedure

### 2.1.44
#### dummy argument
entity whose identifier appears in a dummy argument list (R1235) in a FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE, ENTRY, or statement function statement, or whose name can be used as an argument keyword in a reference to an intrinsic procedure or a procedure in an intrinsic module

#### 2.1.44.1 dummy data object
dummy argument that is a data object

#### 2.1.44.2 dummy function
dummy procedure that is a function

### 2.1.45
#### effective argument

---

**Fortran terms and concepts 2.1**
entity that is argument-associated with a dummy argument \(12.5.2.3\)

1 2.1.46
**effective item**
scalar object resulting from the application of the rules in 9.6.3 to an input/output list

1 2.1.47
**elemental**
independent scalar application of an action or operation to elements of an array or corresponding elements of a set of conformable arrays and scalars, or possessing the capability of elemental operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE 2.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combination of scalar and array operands or arguments combine the scalar operand(s) with each element of the array operand(s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 2.1.47.1
**elemental assignment**
assignment that operates elementally

1 2.1.47.2
**elemental operation**
operation that operates elementally

1 2.1.47.3
**elemental operator**
operator in an elemental operation

1 2.1.47.4
**elemental procedure**
elemental intrinsic procedure or procedure defined by an elemental subprogram

1 2.1.47.5
**elemental reference**
reference to an elemental procedure with at least one array actual argument

1 2.1.47.6
**elemental subprogram**
subprogram with the ELEMENTAL prefix

1 2.1.48
**END statement**
end-block-data-stmt, end-function-stmt, end-module-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-submodule-stmt, or end-subroutine-stmt

1 2.1.49
**explicit initialization**
initialization of a data object by a specification statement \(5.2.3, 5.4.7\)

1 2.1.50
**explicit interface**
interface of a procedure that includes all the characteristics of the procedure and names for its dummy arguments except for asterisk dummy arguments \(12.4.2\)

1 2.1.51
**extent**
number of elements in a single dimension of an array

1 2.1.52 external file
define that exists in a medium external to the program (9.3)

1 2.1.53 external unit
external input/output unit
entity that can be connected to an external file

1 2.1.54 file storage unit
unit of storage in a stream file or an unformatted record file (9.3.5)

1 2.1.55 final subroutine
subroutine whose name appears in a FINAL statement (4.5.6) in a type definition, and which can be automatically invoked by the processor when an object of that type is finalized (4.5.6.2)

1 2.1.56 finalizable
either
• of a type, having a final subroutine or a nonpointer nonallocatable component of finalizable type, or
• of a nonpointer data entity, being of finalizable type

1 2.1.57 finalization
the process of calling final subroutines when one of the events listed in 4.5.6.3 occurs

1 2.1.58 function
procedure that is invoked by an expression

1 2.1.59 generic identifier
lexical token that identifies a generic set of procedures, intrinsic operations, and/or intrinsic assignments

1 2.1.60 generic interface
set of procedure interfaces identified by a generic identifier

1 2.1.61 host scoping unit
host
the scoping unit immediately surrounding another scoping unit, or the scoping unit of the parent of a submodule

1 2.1.62 image
instance of a Fortran program (2.4.2)

1 2.1.63 image index
integer value identifying an image

1 2.1.64 implicit interface
interface of a procedure that includes only the type and type parameters of a function result (12.4.2, 12.4.3.8)

2.1.65
inheritor
of an extended type, to acquire entities (components, type-bound procedures, and type parameters) through type extension from the parent type

2.1.66
initialization expression
expression that satisfies the rules in 7.1.12

2.1.67
inquiry function
intrinsic function, or function in an intrinsic module, whose result depends on the properties of one or more of its arguments instead of their values

2.1.68
interface block
abstract interface block, generic interface block, or specific interface block (12.4.3.2)

2.1.68.1
abstract interface block
interface block with the ABSTRACT keyword; collection of interface bodies that specify abstract interfaces

2.1.68.2
generic interface block
interface block with a generic-spec; collection of interface bodies and procedure statements that are to be given that generic identifier

2.1.68.3
specific interface block
interface block with no generic-spec or ABSTRACT keyword; collection of interface bodies that specify the interfaces of procedures

2.1.69
interface body
scoping unit that specifies an abstract interface or the interface of a dummy procedure, external procedure, procedure pointer, or separate module procedure (12.4.3.2)

2.1.70
interoperable
interoperable with a C entity

2.1.71
intrinsic
type, procedure, module, assignment, operator, or input/output operation defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 and accessible without further definition or specification, or a procedure or module provided by a processor but not defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539

2.1.71.1
standard intrinsic
of a procedure or module, defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 (13)

2.1.71.2
nonstandard intrinsic
of a procedure or module, provided by a processor but not defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539

2.1.72
internal file

2.1
Fortran terms and concepts

17
character variable that is connected to an internal unit (9.4)

1 2.1.73

internal unit
input/output unit that is connected to an internal file (9.5.4)

1 2.1.74

keyword
statement keyword, argument keyword, type parameter keyword, or component keyword

1 2.1.74.1

argument keyword
word that identifies the corresponding dummy argument in an actual argument list

1 2.1.74.2

component keyword
word that identifies a component in a structure constructor

1 2.1.74.3

statement keyword
word that is part of the syntax of a statement (2.6.2)

1 2.1.74.4

type parameter keyword
word that identifies a type parameter in a type parameter list

1 2.1.75

line
sequence of zero or more characters

1 2.1.76

main program
program unit that is not a subprogram, module, submodule, or block data program unit (11.1)

1 2.1.77

module
program unit containing (or accessing from other modules) definitions that are to be made accessible to other program units (11.2)

1 2.1.78

name
identifier of a program constituent, formed according to the rules given in 3.2.2

1 2.1.79

NaN
Not a Number, a symbolic floating-point datum (IEEE International Standard)

1 2.1.80

operand
data value that is the subject of an operator

1 2.1.81

operator
either a prefix syntax specifying a computation involving one (unary operator) data value, or an infix syntax specifying a computation involving two (binary operator) data values

1 2.1.82

passed-object dummy argument
dummy argument of a type-bound procedure or procedure pointer component that becomes associated with the
object through which the procedure is invoked (4.5.4.5)

1.2.1.83
pointer
data pointer (2.1) or procedure pointer (2.1)

1.2.1.83.1
data pointer
data entity with the POINTER attribute (5.3.14)

1.2.1.83.2
procedure pointer
procedure with the EXTERNAL and POINTER attributes (5.3.9, 5.3.14)

1.2.1.84
pointer assignment
association of a pointer with a target, by execution of a pointer assignment statement (7.2.2) or an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.2) for a derived-type object that has the pointer as a subobject

1.2.1.85
polymorphic
data entity declared with the CLASS keyword, able to be of differing dynamic types during program execution

1.2.1.86
preconnected
of a file or unit, connected at the beginning of execution of the program (9.5.5)

1.2.1.87
procedure
entity encapsulating an arbitrary sequence of actions that can be invoked directly during program execution

1.2.1.87.1
dummy procedure
procedure that is a dummy argument (12.2.2.3)

1.2.1.87.2
external procedure
procedure defined by an external subprogram (R203) or by means other than Fortran (12.6.3)

1.2.1.87.3
internal procedure
procedure defined by an internal subprogram (R211)

1.2.1.87.4
module procedure
procedure that is defined by a module subprogram (R1108)

1.2.1.87.5
pure procedure
procedure declared or defined to be pure according to the rules in 12.7

1.2.1.88
processor
combination of a computing system and mechanism by which programs are transformed for use on that computing system

1.2.1.89
processor dependent
not completely specified in this part of ISO/IEC 1539, having methods and semantics determined by the processor

2.1.90 program
set of Fortran program units and global entities defined by means other than Fortran that includes exactly one main program

2.1.91 program unit
main program, external subprogram, module, submodule, or block data program unit (2.3.1)

2.1.92 record
sequence of values or characters in a file (9.2)

2.1.93 reference
data object reference, procedure reference, or module reference

2.1.93.1 data object reference
appearance of a data object designator (6.1) in a context requiring its value at that point during execution

2.1.93.2 function reference
appearance of the procedure designator for a function, or operator symbol in a context requiring execution of the function during expression evaluation (12.5.3)

2.1.93.3 module reference
appearance of a module name in a USE statement (11.2.2)

2.1.93.4 procedure reference
appearance of a procedure designator, operator symbol, or assignment symbol in a context requiring execution of the procedure at that point during execution; or occurrence of defined input/output (10.7.6) or derived-type finalization (4.5.6.2)

2.1.94 rank
number of array dimensions of a data entity (zero for a scalar entity)

2.1.95 result variable
variable that returns the value of a function

2.1.96 saved
having the SAVE attribute (5.3.16)

2.1.97 scalar
data entity that can be represented by a single value of the type and that is not an array (6.5)

2.1.98 scoping unit
either
- a program unit or subprogram, excluding any scoping units in it,
- a derived-type definition (4.5.2), or
• an interface body, excluding any scoping units in it

1 2.1.99
sequence
set of elements ordered by a one-to-one correspondence with the numbers 1, 2, to n

1 2.1.99.1
empty sequence
sequence containing no elements

1 2.1.100
shape
array dimensionality of a data entity, represented as a rank-one array whose size is the rank of the data entity and whose elements are the extents of the data entity

NOTE 2.5
Thus the shape of a scalar data entity is an array with rank one and size zero.

1 2.1.101
size
of an array, the total number of elements in the array

1 2.1.102
specification expression
expression that satisfies the rules in 7.1.11

1 2.1.103
standard-conforming program
program that uses only those forms and relationships described in, and which has an interpretation according to, this part of ISO/IEC 1539

1 2.1.104
statement
sequence of one or more complete or partial lines satisfying a syntax rule that ends in -stmt (3.3)

1 2.1.104.1
executable statement
statement that is a member of the syntactic class executable-construct, excluding those in the specification-part of a BLOCK construct

1 2.1.104.2
nonexecutable statement
statement that is not an executable statement

1 2.1.105
statement entity
entity whose identifier has the scope of a statement or part of a statement (16.1, 16.4)

1 2.1.106
statement label
label
unsigned positive number of up to five digits that refers to an individual statement (3.2.5)

1 2.1.107
storage sequence
contiguous sequence of storage units (16.5.3.2)

1 2.1.108
   storage unit
   unit of storage; a character storage unit, numeric storage unit, file storage unit, or unspecified storage unit (16.5.3.2)

1 2.1.108.1
   character storage unit
   storage unit for holding a default character value (16.5.3.2)

1 2.1.108.2
   numeric storage unit
   storage unit for holding a default real, default integer, or default logical value (16.5.3.2)

1 2.1.108.3
   unspecified storage unit
   storage unit for holding a value that is not default character, default real, double precision real, default logical, or default complex (16.5.3.2)

1 2.1.109
   structure
   scalar data object of derived type (4.5)

1 2.1.109.1
   structure component
   component of a structure

1 2.1.109.2
   structure constructor
   syntax (structure-constructor, 4.5.10) that specifies a structure value or which creates such a value

1 2.1.110
   submodule
   program unit that extends a module or another submodule (11.2.3)

1 2.1.111
   subobject
   portion of data object that can be referenced, and if it is a variable defined, independently of any other portion

1 2.1.112
   subprogram
   function-subprogram (R1227) or subroutine-subprogram (R1233)

1 2.1.112.1
   external subprogram
   subprogram that is not contained in a main program, module, submodule, or another subprogram

1 2.1.112.2
   internal subprogram
   subprogram that is contained in a main program or another subprogram

1 2.1.112.3
   module subprogram
   subprogram that is contained in a module or submodule but which is not an internal subprogram

1 2.1.113
   subroutine
procedure invoked by a CALL statement, by defined assignment, or by some operations on derived-type entities

1 2.1.114

**target**

entity that is pointer-associated with a pointer (16.5.2.2), entity on the right-hand-side of a pointer assignment statement (R735), or entity with the TARGET attribute (5.3.17)

1 2.1.115

**transformational function**

intrinsic function, or function in an intrinsic module, which is neither elemental nor an inquiry function

1 2.1.116

**type**

data type

named category of data characterized by a set of values, a syntax for denoting these values, and a set of operations that interpret and manipulate the values (4.1)

1 2.1.116.1

**abstract type**

type with the ABSTRACT attribute (4.5.7.1)

1 2.1.116.2

**declared type**

type that a data entity is declared to have, either explicitly or implicitly (4.3.1, 7.1.9)

1 2.1.116.3

**derived type**

type defined by a type definition (4.5) or by an intrinsic module

1 2.1.116.4

**dynamic type**

type of a data entity at a particular point during execution of a program (4.3.1.3, 7.1.9)

1 2.1.116.5

**extended type**

type with the EXTENDS attribute (4.5.7.1)

1 2.1.116.6

**extensible type**

type that has neither the BIND attribute nor the SEQUENCE attribute and which therefore may be extended using the EXTENDS clause (4.5.7.1)

1 2.1.116.7

**extension type**

relationship between two types: a type is an extension type of another if the other is the same type, the parent type, or an extension of the parent type (4.5.7.1)

1 2.1.116.8

**intrinsic type**

type defined by this part of ISO/IEC 1539 that is always accessible (4.4)

1 2.1.116.9

**numeric type**

one of the types integer, real, and complex

1 2.1.116.10

**parent type**
of an extended type, the type named in its EXTENDS clause

1 2.1.116.11 type compatible
of one entity with respect to another, compatibility of the types of the entities for purposes such as argument association, pointer association, and allocation (4.3.1)

1 2.1.116.12 type parameter
value used to parameterize a type, further specifying the set of data values, syntax for denoting those, and the set of operations available (4.2)

1 2.1.116.12.1 assumed type parameter
length type parameter that assumes the type parameter value from another entity, which is
• the selector for an associate name,
• the initialization-expr for a named constant of type character, and
• the effective argument for a dummy argument

1 2.1.116.12.2 deferred type parameter
length type parameter whose value can change during execution of a program and whose type-param-value is a colon

1 2.1.116.12.3 kind type parameter
type parameter whose value is required to be defaulted or given by an initialization expression

1 2.1.116.12.4 length type parameter
type parameter whose value is permitted to be assumed, deferred, or given by a specification expression

1 2.1.116.12.5 type parameter inquiry
syntax (type-param-inquiry) that is used to inquire the value of a type parameter of a data object (6.4.4)

1 2.1.116.12.6 type parameter order
ordering of the type parameters of a type (4.5.3.2) used for derived-type specifiers (derived-type-spec, 4.5.9)

1 2.1.117 type-bound procedure
procedure bound to a type (4.5.5)

1 2.1.118 ultimate argument
nondummy entity with which a dummy argument is associated via a chain of argument associations (12.5.2.3)

1 2.1.119 undefined
either
• of a data object, the property of not having a valid value, or
• of a pointer, the property of having not having a pointer association status of associated or disassociated (16.5.2.2)

1 2.1.120 unit
input/output unit
means, specified by an io-unit, for referring to a file (9.5.1)

1.2.1.121
unsaved
not having the SAVE attribute (5.3.16)

1.2.1.122
variable
data entity that can be defined and redefined during execution of a program

1.2.1.122.1
local variable
variable in a scoping unit or BLOCK construct that is not a dummy argument or part thereof, is not a global entity or part thereof, and is not accessible outside that scoping unit or construct

1.2.1.123
vector subscript
section-subscript that is an array

1.2.1.124
whole array
array designated by a name (6.5.2)

2.2 High level syntax

This subclause introduces the terms associated with program units and other Fortran concepts above the construct, statement, and expression levels and illustrates their relationships.

NOTE 2.6
Constraints and other information related to the rules that do not begin with R2 appear in the appropriate clause.

R201  program  is  program-unit
       [  program-unit  ] ...

R202  program-unit  is  main-program
       or  external-subprogram
       or  module
       or  submodule
       or  block-data

R1101 main-program  is  [  program-stmt  ]
       [  specification-part  ]
       [  execution-part  ]
       [  internal-subprogram-part  ]
       end-program-stmt

R203  external-subprogram  is  function-subprogram
       or  subroutine-subprogram

R1227 function-subprogram  is  [  function-stmt  ]
       [  specification-part  ]
       [  execution-part  ]
       [  internal-subprogram-part  ]
       end-function-stmt
subroutine-subprogram is subroutine-stmt
 [ specification-part ]
 [ execution-part ]
 [ internal-subprogram-part ]
 end-subroutine-stmt

module is module-stmt
 [ specification-part ]
 [ module-subprogram-part ]
 end-module-stmt

submodule is subroutine-stmt
 [ specification-part ]
 [ module-subprogram-part ]
 end-submodule-stmt

block-data is block-data-stmt
 [ specification-part ]
 end-block-data-stmt

specification-part is [ use-stmt ] ...
 [ import-stmt ] ...
 [ implicit-part ]
 [ declaration-construct ] ...

implicit-part is [ implicit-part-stmt ] ...
 implicit-stmt

implicit-part-stmt is implicit-stmt
 or parameter-stmt
 or format-stmt
 or entry-stmt

declaration-construct is derived-type-def
 or entry-stmt
 or enum-def
 or format-stmt
 or interface-block
 or parameter-stmt
 or procedure-declaration-stmt
 or specification-stmt
 or type-declaration-stmt
 or stmt-function-stmt

execution-part is executable-construct
 [ execution-part-construct ] ...

execution-part-construct is executable-construct
 or format-stmt
 or entry-stmt
 or data-stmt

internal-subprogram-part is contains-stmt
 [ internal-subprogram ] ...

internal-subprogram is function-subprogram
 or subroutine-subprogram
R1107 module-subprogram-part is contains-stmt
  [ module-subprogram ] ...

R1108 module-subprogram is function-subprogram
or subroutine-subprogram
or separate-module-subprogram

R1237 separate-module-subprogram is mp-subprogram-stmt
  [ specification-part ]
  [ execution-part ]
  [ internal-subprogram-part ]
  end-mp-subprogram-stmt

R212 specification-stmt is access-stmt
or allocatable-stmt
or asynchronous-stmt
or bind-stmt
or codimension-stmt
or common-stmt
or data-stmt
or dimension-stmt
or equivalence-stmt
or external-stmt
or intent-stmt
or intrinsic-stmt
or namelist-stmt
or optional-stmt
or pointer-stmt
or protected-stmt
or save-stmt
or target-stmt
or volatile-stmt
or value-stmt

R213 executable-construct is action-stmt
or associate-construct
or block-construct
or case-construct
or critical-construct
or do-construct
or forall-construct
or if-construct
or select-type-construct
or where-construct

R214 action-stmt is allocate-stmt
or allstop-stmt
or assignment-stmt
or backspace-stmt
or call-stmt
or close-stmt
or continue-stmt
or cycle-stmt
or deallocate-stmt
or end-function-stmt
or end-mp-subprogram-stmt
or end-program-stmt
An execution-part shall not contain an end-function-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, end-program-stmt, or end-subroutine-stmt.

2.3 Program unit concepts

2.3.1 Program units and scoping units

1 Program units are the fundamental components of a Fortran program. A program unit is a main program, an external subprogram, a module, a submodule, or a block data program unit.

2 A subprogram is a function subprogram or a subroutine subprogram. A module contains definitions that are to be made accessible to other program units. A submodule is an extension of a module; it may contain the definitions of procedures declared in a module or another submodule. A block data program unit is used to specify initial values for data objects in named common blocks.

3 Each type of program unit is described in Clause 11 or 12.

4 A program unit consists of a set of nonoverlapping scoping units.

NOTE 2.7

The module or submodule containing a module subprogram is the host scoping unit of the module subprogram. The containing main program or subprogram is the host scoping unit of an internal subprogram.

An internal procedure is local to its host in the sense that its name is accessible within the host scoping unit and all its other internal procedures but is not accessible elsewhere.

2.3.2 Program

1 A program shall consist of exactly one main program, any number (including zero) of other kinds of program units, any number (including zero) of external procedures, and any number (including zero) of other entities defined by
means other than Fortran. The main program shall be defined by a Fortran main-program program-unit or by means other than Fortran, but not both.

NOTE 2.8
There is a restriction that there shall be no more than one unnamed block data program unit (11.3).

2.3.3 Procedure

2.3.3.1 General

1 A procedure is either a function or a subroutine. Invocation of a function in an expression causes a value to be computed which is then used in evaluating the expression.

2 A procedure that is not pure might change the program state by changing the value of data objects accessible to it.

3 Procedures are described further in Clause 12.

2.3.4 Module

1 A module contains (or accesses from other modules) definitions that are to be made accessible to other program units. These definitions include data object declarations, type definitions, procedure definitions, and interface blocks. A scoping unit in another program unit may access the definitions in a module. Modules are further described in Clause 11.

2.3.5 Submodule

1 A submodule extends a module or another submodule.

2 It may provide definitions (12.6) for procedures whose interfaces are declared (12.4.3.2) in an ancestor module or submodule. It may also contain declarations and definitions of other entities, which are accessible in its descendants. An entity declared in a submodule is not accessible by use association unless it is a module procedure whose interface is declared in the ancestor module. Submodules are further described in Clause 11.

NOTE 2.9
The scoping unit of a submodule accesses the scoping unit of its parent module or submodule by host association.

2.4 Execution concepts

2.4.1 Statement classification

1 Each Fortran statement is classified as either an executable statement or a nonexecutable statement.

2 Image execution is a sequence, in time, of actions. An executable statement is an instruction to perform or control one or more of these actions. Thus, the executable statements of a program unit determine the behavior of the program unit.

3 Nonexecutable statements do not specify actions; they are used to configure the program environment in which actions take place.

4 There are restrictions on the order in which statements may appear in a program unit, and not all executable statements may appear in all contexts.
2.4.2 Program execution

Execution of a program consists of the asynchronous execution of a fixed number (which may be one) of its images. Each image has its own execution state, floating-point status (14.7), and set of data objects, input/output units, and procedure pointers. Whether an external file is available on all images or only on a subset of the images is processor dependent. The image index that identifies an image is an integer value in the range one to the number of images.

NOTE 2.10
The programmer controls the progress of execution in each image through explicit use of Fortran control constructs (8.1, 8.2). Image control statements (8.5.1) affect the relative progress of execution between images. Coarrays (2.5.7) provide a mechanism for accessing data on one image from another image.

NOTE 2.11
A processor might allow the number of images to be chosen at compile time, link time, or run time. It might be the same as the number of CPUs but this is not required. Compiling for a single image might permit the optimizer to eliminate overhead associated with parallel execution. Portable programs should not make assumptions about the exact number of images. The maximum number of images may be limited due to architectural constraints.

2.4.3 Statement order

The syntax rules of clause 2.2 specify the statement order within program units and subprograms. These rules are illustrated in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Table 2.1 shows the ordering rules for statements and applies to all program units, subprograms, and interface bodies. Vertical lines delineate varieties of statements that may be interspersed and horizontal lines delineate varieties of statements that shall not be interspersed. Internal or module subprograms shall follow a CONTAINS statement. Between USE and CONTAINS statements in a subprogram, nonexecutable statements generally precede executable statements, although the ENTRY statement, FORMAT statement, and DATA statement may appear among the executable statements. Table 2.2 shows which statements are allowed in a scoping unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.1: Requirements on statement ordering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM, FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODULE, SUBMODULE, or BLOCK DATA statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLICIT NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT and ENTRY statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAMETER statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAMETER and DATA statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA statements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTAINS statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal subprograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or module subprograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2: Statements allowed in scoping units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement type</th>
<th>Main program</th>
<th>Module or submodule</th>
<th>Block data</th>
<th>External submodule</th>
<th>Module subprog</th>
<th>Internal subprog</th>
<th>Interface body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTRY</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. decls ¹</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived-type</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTAINS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement function</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Miscellaneous declarations are PARAMETER statements, IMPLICIT statements, type declaration statements, enumeration definitions, procedure declaration statements, and specification statements.

2.4.4 The END statement

1 Each program unit, module subprogram, and internal subprogram shall have exactly one END statement. The end-program-stmt, end-function-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, and end-mp-subprogram-stmt statements are executable, and may be branch target statements (8.2). Executing an end-program-stmt initiates normal termination of the image. Executing an end-function-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, or end-mp-subprogram-stmt is equivalent to executing a return-stmt with no scalar-act-expr.

2 The end-module-stmt, end-submodule-stmt, and end-block-data-stmt statements are nonexecutable.

2.4.5 Execution sequence

1 Following the creation of a fixed number of instances of the program, execution begins on each image. If the program contains a Fortran main program, each image begins execution with the first executable construct of the main program. The execution of a main program or subprogram involves execution of the executable constructs within its scoping unit. When a Fortran procedure is invoked, the specification expressions within the specification-part of the invoked procedure, if any, are evaluated in a processor dependent order. Thereafter, execution proceeds to the first executable construct appearing within the scoping unit of the procedure after the invoked entry point. With the following exceptions, the effect of execution is as if the executable constructs are executed in the order in which they appear in the main program or subprogram until a STOP, ALL STOP, RETURN, or END statement is executed.

- Execution of a branching statement (8.2) changes the execution sequence. These statements explicitly specify a new starting place for the execution sequence.
- CASE constructs, DO constructs, IF constructs, and SELECT TYPE constructs contain an internal statement structure and execution of these constructs involves implicit internal branching. See Clause 8 for the detailed semantics of each of these constructs.
- BLOCK constructs may contain specification expressions; see 8.1.4 for detailed semantics of this construct.
- END=, ERR=, and EOR= specifiers may result in a branch.
- Alternate returns may result in a branch.
Internal subprograms may precede the END statement of a main program or a subprogram. The execution sequence excludes all such definitions.

The relative ordering of the execution sequences of different images can be affected by image control statements (8.5.1).

Termination of execution of an image occurs in three steps: initiation, synchronization, and completion. All images synchronize execution at the second step so that no image starts the completion step until all images have finished the initiation step. Termination of execution of an image is either normal termination or error termination. An image that initiates normal termination also completes normal termination. An image that initiates error termination also completes error termination. The synchronization step is executed by all images. Termination of execution of the program occurs when all images have terminated execution.

Normal termination of execution of an image is initiated if a STOP statement or end-program-stmt is executed. Normal termination of execution of an image also may be initiated during execution of a procedure defined by a companion processor (C International Standard 5.1.2.2.3 and 7.20.4.3). If normal termination of execution is initiated within a Fortran program unit and the program incorporates procedures defined by a companion processor, the process of execution termination shall include the effect of executing the C exit() function (C International Standard 7.20.4.3) during the completion step.

Error termination of execution of an image is initiated if an ALL STOP statement is executed or as specified elsewhere in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

NOTE 2.12
As well as in the circumstances specified in this part of ISO/IEC 1539, error termination might be initiated by means other than Fortran.

If an image initiates error termination, all other images that have not already initiated termination initiate error termination.

NOTE 2.13
Within the performance limits of the processor’s ability to send signals to other images, the initiation of error termination on other images should be immediate. Error termination is intended to cause all images to stop execution as quickly as possible.

NOTE 2.14
If an image has initiated termination, its data remain available for possible reference or definition by other images that are still executing.

2.5 Data concepts

2.5.1 Type

A type is a named categorization of data that, together with its type parameters, determines the set of values, syntax for denoting these values, and the set of operations that interpret and manipulate the values. This central concept is described in 4.1.

A type is either an intrinsic type or a derived type.

2.5.1.1 Intrinsic type

The intrinsic types are integer, real, complex, character, and logical. The properties of intrinsic types are described in 4.4.
All intrinsic types have a kind type parameter called KIND, which determines the representation method for the specified type. The intrinsic type character also has a length type parameter called LEN, which determines the length of the character string.

2.5.1.2 Derived type

Derived types may be parameterized. A scalar object of derived type is a structure; assignment of structures is defined intrinsically (7.2.1.3), but there are no intrinsic operations for structures. For each derived type, a structure constructor is available to create values (4.5.10). In addition, objects of derived type may be used as procedure arguments and function results, and may appear in input/output lists. If additional operations are needed for a derived type, they shall be defined by procedures (7.1.6).

2 Derived types are described further in 4.5.

2.5.2 Data value

Each intrinsic type has associated with it a set of values that a datum of that type may take, depending on the values of the type parameters. The values for each intrinsic type are described in 4.4. The values that objects of a derived type may assume are determined by the type definition, type parameter values, and the sets of values of its components.

2.5.3 Data entity

A data entity has a type and type parameters; it may have a data value (an exception is an undefined variable). Every data entity has a rank and is thus either a scalar or an array.

2 A data entity that is the result of the execution of a function reference is called the function result.

2.5.3.1 Data object

A data object is either a constant, variable, or a subobject of a constant. The type and type parameters of a named data object may be specified explicitly (5.2) or implicitly (5.5).

2 Subobjects are portions of data objects that may be referenced and defined (variables only) independently of the other portions.

3 These include portions of arrays (array elements and array sections), portions of character strings (substrings), portions of complex objects (real and imaginary parts), and portions of structures (components). Subobjects are themselves data objects, but subobjects are referenced only by object designators or intrinsic functions. A subobject of a variable is a variable. Subobjects are described in Clause 6.

4 The following objects are referenced by a name:
   • a named scalar (a scalar object);
   • a named array (an array object).

5 The following subobjects are referenced by an object designator:
   • an array element (a scalar subobject);
   • an array section (an array subobject);
   • a complex part designator (the real or imaginary part of a complex object);
   • a structure component (a scalar or an array subobject);
   • a substring (a scalar subobject).

2.5.3.1.1 Variable

A variable can have a value or be undefined; during execution of a program it can be defined and redefined.
A local variable of a module, submodule, main program, subprogram, or BLOCK construct is accessible only in that scoping unit or construct and in any contained scoping units and constructs.

**NOTE 2.15**
A subobject of a local variable is also a local variable.

A local variable cannot be in COMMON or have the BIND attribute, because common blocks and variables with the BIND attribute are global entities.

### 2.5.3.1.2 Constant

1. A constant is either a named constant or a literal constant.

2. Named constants are defined using the PARAMETER attribute (5.3.13, 5.4.11). The syntax of literal constants is described in 4.4.

### 2.5.3.1.3 Subobject of a constant

1. A subobject of a constant is a portion of a constant.

2. In an object designator for a subobject of a constant, the portion referenced may depend on the value of a variable.

**NOTE 2.16**
For example, given:

```fortran
CHARACTER (LEN = 10), PARAMETER :: DIGITS = '0123456789'
CHARACTER (LEN = 1) :: DIGIT
INTEGER :: I

DIGIT = DIGITS (I:I)
```

DIGITS is a named constant and DIGITS (I:I) designates a subobject of the constant DIGITS.

### 2.5.3.2 Expression

1. An expression (7.1) produces a data entity when evaluated. An expression represents either a data object reference or a computation; it is formed from operands, operators, and parentheses. The type, type parameters, value, and rank of an expression result are determined by the rules in Clause 7.

### 2.5.3.3 Function reference

1. A function reference produces a data entity when the function is executed during expression evaluation. The type, type parameters, and rank of a function result are determined by the interface of the function (12.3.3). The value of a function result is determined by execution of the function.

### 2.5.4 Definition of objects and pointers

1. When an object is given a valid value during program execution, it becomes defined. This is often accomplished by execution of an assignment or input statement. When a variable does not have a predictable value, it is undefined.

2. Similarly, when a pointer is associated with a target or nullified, its pointer association status becomes defined. When the association status of a pointer is not predictable, its pointer association status is undefined.

3. Clause 16 describes the ways in which variables become defined and undefined and the association status of pointers becomes defined and undefined.
2.5.5 Reference

1. A data object is referenced when its value is required during execution. A procedure is referenced when it is executed.

2. The appearance of a data object designator or procedure designator as an actual argument does not constitute a reference to that data object or procedure unless such a reference is necessary to complete the specification of the actual argument.

2.5.6 Array

1. An array may have up to fifteen dimensions, and any extent in any dimension. The size of an array is the total number of elements, which is equal to the product of the extents. An array may have zero size. The shape of an array is determined by its rank and its extent in each dimension, and is represented as a rank-one array whose elements are the extents. All named arrays shall be declared, and the rank of a named array is specified in its declaration. The rank of a named array, once declared, is constant; the extents may be constant or may vary during execution.

2. Any intrinsic operation defined for scalar objects may be applied to conformable objects. Such operations are performed elementally to produce a resultant array conformable with the array operands.

   NOTE 2.17
   If an elemental operation is intrinsically pure or is implemented by a pure elemental function (12.8), the element operations may be performed simultaneously or in any order.

3. A rank-one array may be constructed from scalars and other arrays and may be reshaped into any allowable array shape (4.8).

4. Arrays may be of any type and are described further in 6.5.

2.5.7 Coarray

1. A coarray is a data entity that has nonzero corank; it can be directly referenced or defined by any image. It may be a scalar or an array.

2. For each coarray on an image, there is a corresponding coarray with the same type, type parameters, and bounds on every other image.

3. The set of corresponding coarrays on all images is arranged in a rectangular pattern. The dimensions of this pattern are the codimensions; the number of codimensions is the corank. The bounds for each codimension are the cobounds.

4. A coarray on another image can be accessed directly by using cosubscripts. On its own image, a coarray can be accessed without use of cosubscripts.

5. A subobject of a coarray is a coarray if it does not have any cosubscripts, vector subscripts, noncoarray allocatable component selection, or pointer selection.

6. For a coindexed object, its cosubscript list determines the image index in the same way that a subscript list determines the subscript order value for an array element (6.5.3.2).

7. Intrinsic procedures are provided for mapping between an image index and a list of cosubscripts.

   NOTE 2.18
   The mechanism for an image to reference and define a coarray on another image might vary according to the hardware. On a shared-memory machine, a coarray on an image and the corresponding coarrays on other images could be implemented as a sequence of arrays with evenly spaced starting addresses. On
NOTE 2.18 (cont.)

A distributed-memory machine with separate physical memory for each image, a processor might store a coarray at the same virtual address in each physical memory.

2.5.8 Pointer

1 A pointer has an association status which is either associated, disassociated, or undefined (16.5.2.2).

2 A pointer that is not associated shall not be referenced or defined.

3 If a data pointer is an array, the rank is declared, but the bounds are determined when it is associated with a target.

2.5.9 Allocatable variables

1 The allocation status of an allocatable variable is either allocated or unallocated. An allocatable variable becomes allocated as described in 6.6.1.3. It becomes unallocated as described in 6.6.3.2.

2 An unallocated allocatable variable shall not be referenced or defined.

3 If an allocatable variable is an array, the rank is declared, but the bounds are determined when it is allocated. If an allocatable variable is a coarray, the corank is declared, but the cobounds are determined when it is allocated.

2.5.10 Storage

1 Many of the facilities of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 make no assumptions about the physical storage characteristics of data objects. However, program units that include storage association dependent features shall observe the storage restrictions described in 16.5.3.

2.6 Fundamental concepts

2.6.1 Names and designators

1 A name is used to identify a program constituent, such as a program unit, named variable, named constant, dummy argument, or derived type.

2 A designator is used to identify a program constituent or a part thereof.

2.6.2 Statement keyword

1 A statement keyword is not a reserved word; that is, a name with the same spelling is allowed. In the syntax rules, such keywords appear literally. In descriptive text, this meaning is denoted by the term “keyword” without any modifier. Examples of statement keywords are IF, READ, UNIT, KIND, and INTEGER.

2.6.3 Other keywords

1 Other keywords denote names that identify items in a list. In this case, items are identified by a preceding keyword= rather than their position within the list.

2 An argument keyword is the name of a dummy argument in the interface for the procedure being referenced, and may appear in an actual argument list. A type parameter keyword is the name of a type parameter in the type being specified, and may appear in a type parameter list. A component keyword is the name of a component in a structure constructor.

R215 keyword is name
NOTE 2.19
Use of keywords rather than position to identify items in a list can make such lists more readable and allows them to be reordered. This facilitates specification of a list in cases where optional items are omitted.

2.6.4 Association
1 Association permits an entity to be identified by different names in the same scoping unit or by the same name or different names in different scoping units.

2 Also, storage association causes different entities to use the same storage.

2.6.5 Intrinsic
1 All intrinsic types, procedures, assignments, and operators may be used in any scoping unit without further definition or specification. Intrinsic modules (13.8, 14, 15.2) may be accessed by use association.

2.6.6 Operator
1 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 specifies a number of intrinsic operators (e.g., the arithmetic operators +, -, *, /, and ** with numeric operands and the logical operators .AND., .OR., etc. with logical operands). Additional operators may be defined within a program (4.5.5, 12.4.3.4).

2.6.7 Companion processors
1 A processor has one or more companion processors. A companion processor may be a mechanism that references and defines such entities by a means other than Fortran (12.6.3), it may be the Fortran processor itself, or it may be another Fortran processor. If there is more than one companion processor, the means by which the Fortran processor selects among them are processor dependent.

2 If a procedure is defined by means of a companion processor that is not the Fortran processor itself, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 refers to the C function that defines the procedure, although the procedure need not be defined by means of the C programming language.

NOTE 2.20
A companion processor might or might not be a mechanism that conforms to the requirements of the C International Standard.

For example, a processor may allow a procedure defined by some language other than Fortran or C to be invoked if it can be described by a C prototype as defined in 6.5.5.3 of the C International Standard.
3 Lexical tokens and source form

3.1 Processor character set

3.1.1 Characters

1 The processor character set is processor dependent. Each character in a processor character set is either a control character or a graphic character. The set of graphic characters is further divided into letters (3.1.2), digits (3.1.3), underscore (3.1.4), special characters (3.1.5), and other characters (3.1.6).

2 The letters, digits, underscore, and special characters make up the Fortran character set.

R301 character is alphanumeric-character or special-character

R302 alphanumeric-character is letter or digit or underscore

3 Except for the currency symbol, the graphics used for the characters shall be as given in 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and 3.1.5. However, the style of any graphic is not specified.

3.1.2 Letters

1 The twenty-six letters are:

2 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

3 The set of letters defines the syntactic class letter. The processor character set shall include lower-case and upper-case letters. A lower-case letter is equivalent to the corresponding upper-case letter in program units except in a character context (2.1).

NOTE 3.1
The following statements are equivalent:

CALL BIG_COMPLEX_OPERATION (NDATE)
call big_complex_operation (ndate)
Call Big_Complex_Operation (NDate)

3.1.3 Digits

1 The ten digits are:

2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

3 The ten digits define the syntactic class digit.

3.1.4 Underscore

R303 underscore is _
3.1.5 Special characters

The special characters are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Special characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Name of character</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Name of character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>; Semicolon</td>
<td>= Equals</td>
<td>! Exclamation point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Plus</td>
<td>* Quotation mark or quote</td>
<td>- Minus</td>
<td>% Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Asterisk</td>
<td>&amp; Ampersand</td>
<td>/ Slash</td>
<td>~ Tilde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\ Backslash</td>
<td>&lt; Less than</td>
<td>( Left parenthesis</td>
<td>&gt; Greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>) Right parenthesis</td>
<td>? Question mark</td>
<td>] Right square bracket</td>
<td>\ Apostrophe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ Left square bracket</td>
<td>' Apostrophe</td>
<td>{ Left curly bracket</td>
<td>^ Circumflex accent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>} Right square bracket</td>
<td>` Grave accent</td>
<td>], Right curly bracket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, Comma</td>
<td>$ Currency symbol</td>
<td>. Decimal point or period</td>
<td># Number sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>: Colon</td>
<td>@ Commercial at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The special characters define the syntactic class special-character. Some of the special characters are used for operator symbols, bracketing, and various forms of separating and delimiting other lexical tokens.

3.1.6 Other characters

Additional characters may be representable in the processor, but may appear only in comments (3.3.2.3, 3.3.3.2), character constants (4.4.5), input/output records (9.2.2), and character string edit descriptors (10.3.2).

3.2 Low-level syntax

3.2.1 Tokens

The low-level syntax describes the fundamental lexical tokens of a program unit. Lexical tokens are sequences of characters that constitute the building blocks of a program. They are keywords, names, literal constants other than complex literal constants, operators, labels, delimiters, comma, =, =>, ;, ::, ;, and %.

3.2.2 Names

Names are used for various entities such as variables, program units, dummy arguments, named constants, and derived types.

R304 name is letter [ alphanumeric-character ] ...

C301 (R304) The maximum length of a name is 63 characters.

NOTE 3.2
Examples of names:
NOTE 3.2 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A1</th>
<th>NAME_LENGTH (single underscore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S_P_R_E_A_D__O_U_T</td>
<td>(two consecutive underscores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAILER_</td>
<td>(trailing underscore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 3.3

The word “name” always denotes this particular syntactic form. The word “identifier” is used where entities may be identified by other syntactic forms or by values; its particular meaning depends on the context in which it is used.

3.2.3 Constants

R305 constant is literal-constant or named-constant

R306 literal-constant is int-literal-constant or real-literal-constant or complex-literal-constant or logical-literal-constant or char-literal-constant or boz-literal-constant

R307 named-constant is name

R308 int-constant is constant

C302 (R308) int-constant shall be of type integer.

R309 char-constant is constant

C303 (R309) char-constant shall be of type character.

3.2.4 Operators

R310 intrinsic-operator is power-op or mult-op or add-op or concat-op or rel-op or not-op or and-op or or-op or equiv-op

R707 power-op is **

R708 mult-op is * or /

R709 add-op is + or –

R711 concat-op is //

R713 rel-op is .EQ. or .NE.
or .LT.
or .LE.
or .GT.
or .GE.
or ==
or /=
or <
or <=
or >
or >=

R718  not-op is .NOT.
R719  and-op is .AND.
R720  or-op is .OR.
R721  equiv-op is .EQV.
or .NEQV.

R311  defined-operator is defined-unary-op
or defined-binary-op
or extended-intrinsic-op

R703  defined-unary-op is . letter [ letter ] ... .
R723  defined-binary-op is . letter [ letter ] ... .
R312  extended-intrinsic-op is intrinsic-operator

3.2.5 Statement labels

1 A statement label provides a means of referring to an individual statement.

R313  label is digit [ digit [ digit [ digit [ digit ] ] ] ]

C304 (R313) At least one digit in a label shall be nonzero.

2 If a statement is labeled, the statement shall contain a nonblank character. The same statement label shall not be given to more than one statement in a scoping unit. Leading zeros are not significant in distinguishing between statement labels.

NOTE 3.4

For example:

99999
10
010

are all statement labels. The last two are equivalent.

There are 99999 unique statement labels and a processor shall accept any of them as a statement label. However, a processor may have a limit on the total number of unique statement labels in one program unit.

3 Any statement may have a statement label, but the labels are used only in the following ways.

- The label on a branch target statement (8.2) is used to identify that statement as the possible destination of a branch.
• The label on a FORMAT statement (10.2.1) is used to identify that statement as the format specification for a data transfer statement (9.6).
• In some forms of the DO construct (8.1.7), the range of the DO construct is identified by the label on the last statement in that range.

3.2.6 Delimiters

Delimiters are used to enclose syntactic lists. The following pairs are delimiters:

1. ( ... )
2. / ... /
3. [ ... ]
4. (/ ... /)

3.3 Source form

3.3.1 Program units, statements, and lines

1. A Fortran program unit is a sequence of one or more lines, organized as Fortran statements, comments, and INCLUDE lines. A line is a sequence of zero or more characters. Lines following a program unit END statement are not part of that program unit. A Fortran statement is a sequence of one or more complete or partial lines.
2. A comment may contain any character that may occur in any character context.
3. There are two source forms: free and fixed. Free form and fixed form shall not be mixed in the same program unit. The means for specifying the source form of a program unit are processor dependent.

3.3.2 Free source form

3.3.2.1 Free form line length

1. In free source form there are no restrictions on where a statement (or portion of a statement) may appear within a line. A line may contain zero characters. If a line consists entirely of characters of default kind (4.4.5), it may contain at most 132 characters. If a line contains any character that is not of default kind, the maximum number of characters allowed on the line is processor dependent.

3.3.2.2 Blank characters in free form

1. In free source form blank characters shall not appear within lexical tokens other than in a character context or in a format specification. Blanks may be inserted freely between tokens to improve readability; for example, blanks may occur between the tokens that form a complex literal constant. A sequence of blank characters outside of a character context is equivalent to a single blank character.
2. A blank shall be used to separate names, constants, or labels from adjacent keywords, names, constants, or labels.

NOTE 3.5

For example, the blanks after REAL, READ, 30, and DO are required in the following:

| REAL X  
| READ 10  
| 30 DO K=1,3 |

3.2.6 Lexical tokens and source form
One or more blanks shall be used to separate adjacent keywords except in the following cases, where blanks are optional:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjacent keywords where separating blanks are optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL STOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE PRECISION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELSE IF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELSE WHERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END ASSOCIATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END BLOCK DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END CRITICAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END ENUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END FORALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END FUNCTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.2.3 Free form commentary

1. The character “!” initiates a **comment** except where it appears within a **character context**. The comment extends to the end of the line. If the first nonblank character on a line is an “!”, the line is a comment line. Lines containing only blanks or containing no characters are also comment lines. Comments may appear anywhere in a **program unit** and may precede the first statement of a **program unit** or may follow the last statement of a **program unit**. Comments have no effect on the interpretation of the **program unit**.

#### NOTE 3.6
This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not restrict the number of consecutive comment lines.

### 3.3.2.4 Free form statement continuation

1. The character “&” is used to indicate that the current statement is continued on the next line that is not a comment line. Comment lines cannot be continued; an “&” in a comment has no effect. Comments may occur within a continued statement. When used for continuation, the “&” is not part of the statement. No line shall contain a single “&” as the only nonblank character or as the only nonblank character before an “!” that initiates a comment.

2. If a noncharacter context is to be continued, an “&” shall be the last nonblank character on the line, or the last nonblank character before an “!”. There shall be a later line that is not a comment; the statement is continued on the next such line. If the first nonblank character on that line is an “&”, the statement continues at the next character position following that “&”; otherwise, it continues with the first character position of that line.

3. If a lexical token is split across the end of a line, the first nonblank character on the first following noncomment line shall be an “&” immediately followed by the successive characters of the split token.

4. If a character context is to be continued, an “&” shall be the last nonblank character on the line and shall not be followed by commentary. There shall be a later line that is not a comment; an “&” shall be the first nonblank character on the next such line and the statement continues with the next character following that “&”.

### 3.3.2.5 Free form statement termination

1. If a statement is not continued, a comment or the end of the line terminates the statement.

2. A statement may alternatively be terminated by a “;” character that appears other than in a **character context**.
or in a comment. The “;” is not part of the statement. After a “;” terminator, another statement may appear on the same line, or begin on that line and be continued. A sequence consisting only of zero or more blanks and one or more “;” terminators, in any order, is equivalent to a single “;” terminator.

### 3.3.2.6 Free form statements

1 A label may precede any statement not forming part of another statement.

**NOTE 3.7**

No Fortran statement begins with a digit.

2 A statement shall not have more than 255 continuation lines.

### 3.3.3 Fixed source form

#### 3.3.3.1 General

1 In fixed source form, there are restrictions on where a statement may appear within a line. If a source line contains only default kind characters, it shall contain exactly 72 characters; otherwise, its maximum number of characters is processor dependent.

2 Except in a character context, blanks are insignificant and may be used freely throughout the program.

#### 3.3.3.2 Fixed form commentary

1 The character “!” initiates a comment except where it appears within a character context or in character position 6. The comment extends to the end of the line. If the first nonblank character on a line is an “!” in any character position other than character position 6, the line is a comment line. Lines beginning with a “C” or “*” in character position 1 and lines containing only blanks are also comment lines. Comments may appear anywhere in a program unit and may precede the first statement of the program unit or may follow the last statement of a program unit. Comments have no effect on the interpretation of the program unit.

**NOTE 3.8**

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not restrict the number of consecutive comment lines.

#### 3.3.3.3 Fixed form statement continuation

1 Except within commentary, character position 6 is used to indicate continuation. If character position 6 contains a blank or zero, the line is the initial line of a new statement, which begins in character position 7. If character position 6 contains any character other than blank or zero, character positions 7–72 of the line constitute a continuation of the preceding noncomment line.

**NOTE 3.9**

An “!” or “;” in character position 6 is interpreted as a continuation indicator unless it appears within commentary indicated by a “C” or “*” in character position 1 or by an “!” in character positions 1–5.

2 Comment lines cannot be continued. Comment lines may occur within a continued statement.

#### 3.3.3.4 Fixed form statement termination

1 If a statement is not continued, a comment or the end of the line terminates the statement.

2 A statement may alternatively be terminated by a “;” character that appears other than in a character context, in a comment, or in character position 6. The “;” is not part of the statement. After a “;” terminator, another statement may begin on the same line, or begin on that line and be continued. A “;” shall not appear as the first nonblank character on an initial line. A sequence consisting only of zero or more blanks and one or more “;” terminators, in any order, is equivalent to a single “;” terminator.

#### 3.3.3.5 Fixed form statements

1 A label, if it appears, shall occur in character positions 1 through 5 of the first line of a statement; otherwise, positions 1 through 5 shall be blank. Blanks may appear anywhere within a label. A statement following a “;” on the same line shall not be labeled. Character positions 1 through 5 of any continuation lines shall be blank. A statement shall not have more than 255 continuation
lines. The program unit END statement shall not be continued. A statement whose initial line appears to be a program unit END statement shall not be continued.

### 3.4 Including source text

1. Additional text may be incorporated into the source text of a program unit during processing. This is accomplished with the **INCLUDE** line, which has the form

   ```fortran
   INCLUDE char-literal-constant
   ```

2. The **char-literal-constant** shall not have a kind type parameter value that is a **named-constant**.

3. An INCLUDE line is not a Fortran statement.

4. An INCLUDE line shall appear on a single source line where a statement may appear; it shall be the only nonblank text on this line other than an optional trailing comment. Thus, a statement label is not allowed.

5. The effect of the INCLUDE line is as if the referenced source text physically replaced the INCLUDE line prior to program processing. Included text may contain any source text, including additional INCLUDE lines; such nested INCLUDE lines are similarly replaced with the specified source text. The maximum depth of nesting of any nested INCLUDE lines is processor dependent. Inclusion of the source text referenced by an INCLUDE line shall not, at any level of nesting, result in inclusion of the same source text.

6. When an INCLUDE line is resolved, the first included statement line shall not be a continuation line and the last included statement line shall not be continued.

7. The interpretation of **char-literal-constant** is processor dependent. An example of a possible valid interpretation is that **char-literal-constant** is the name of a file that contains the source text to be included.

#### NOTE 3.10

In some circumstances, for example where source code is maintained in an INCLUDE file for use in programs whose source form might be either fixed or free, observing the following rules allows the code to be used with either source form.

- Confine statement labels to character positions 1 to 5 and statements to character positions 7 to 72.
- Treat blanks as being significant.
- Use only the exclamation mark (!) to indicate a comment, but do not start the comment in character position 6.
- For continued statements, place an ampersand (&) in both character position 73 of a continued line and character position 6 of a continuation line.
4 Types

4.1 The concept of type

4.1.1 General

1. Fortran provides an abstract means whereby data can be categorized without relying on a particular physical representation. This abstract means is the concept of type.

2. A type has a name, a set of valid values, a means to denote such values (constants), and a set of operations to manipulate the values.

3. A type is either an intrinsic type or a derived type.

4. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 defines five intrinsic types: integer, real, complex, character, and logical.

5. A derived type is one that is defined by a derived-type definition (4.5.2) or by an intrinsic module. It shall be used only where it is accessible (4.5.2.2). An intrinsic type is always accessible.

4.1.2 Set of values

1. For each type, there is a set of valid values. The set of valid values for logical is completely determined by this part of ISO/IEC 1539. The sets of valid values for integer, character, and real are processor dependent. The set of valid values for complex consists of the set of all the combinations of the values of the individual components. The set of valid values for a derived type is as defined in 4.5.8.

4.1.3 Constants

1. The syntax for denoting a value indicates the type, type parameters, and the particular value.

2. The syntax for literal constants of each intrinsic type is specified in 4.4.

3. A structure constructor (4.5.10) that is an initialization expression (7.1.12) denotes a scalar constant value of derived type. An array constructor (4.8) that is an initialization expression denotes a constant array value of intrinsic or derived type.

4. A constant value can be named (5.3.13, 5.4.11).

4.1.4 Operations

1. For each of the intrinsic types, a set of operations and corresponding operators is defined intrinsically. These are described in Clause 7. The intrinsic set can be augmented with operations and operators defined by functions with the OPERATOR interface (12.4.3.2). Operator definitions are described in Clauses 7 and 12.

2. For derived types, there are no intrinsic operations. Operations on derived types can be defined by the program (4.5.11).

4.2 Type parameters

1. A type might be parameterized. In this case, the set of values, the syntax for denoting the values, and the set of operations on the values of the type depend on the values of the parameters.

2. The intrinsic types are all parameterized. Derived types may be defined to be parameterized.
A type parameter is either a kind type parameter or a length type parameter. All type parameters are of type integer.

A kind type parameter may be used in initialization and specification expressions within the derived-type definition (4.5.2) for the type; it participates in generic resolution (12.5.5.2). Each of the intrinsic types has a kind type parameter named KIND, which is used to distinguish multiple representations of the intrinsic type.

NOTE 4.1

The value of a kind type parameter is always known at compile time. Some parameterizations that involve multiple representation forms need to be distinguished at compile time for practical implementation and performance. Examples include the multiple precisions of the intrinsic real type and the possible multiple character sets of the intrinsic character type.

A type parameter of a derived type may be specified to be a kind type parameter in order to allow generic resolution based on the parameter; that is to allow a single generic to include two specific procedures that have interfaces distinguished only by the value of a kind type parameter of a dummy argument. All generic references are resolvable at compile time.

A length type parameter may be used in specification expressions within the derived-type definition for the type, but it shall not be used in initialization expressions. The intrinsic character type has a length type parameter named LEN, which is the length of the string.

NOTE 4.2

The adjective “length” is used for type parameters other than kind type parameters because they often specify a length, as for intrinsic character type. However, they may be used for other purposes. The important difference from kind type parameters is that their values need not be known at compile time and might change during execution.

A type parameter value may be specified by a type specification (4.4, 4.5.9).

R401 type-param-value is scalar-int-expr
or *
or :

C401 (R401) The type-param-value for a kind type parameter shall be an initialization expression.

C402 (R401) A colon shall not be used as a type-param-value except in the declaration of an entity or component that has the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute.

A colon as a type-param-value specifies a deferred type parameter.

The values of the deferred type parameters of an object are determined by successful execution of an ALLOCATE statement (6.6.1), execution of an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3), execution of a pointer assignment statement (7.2.2), or by argument association (12.5.2).

NOTE 4.3

Deferred type parameters of functions, including function procedure pointers, have no values. Instead, they indicate that those type parameters of the function result will be determined by execution of the function, if it returns an allocated allocatable result or an associated pointer result.

An asterisk as a type-param-value specifies that a length type parameter is an assumed type parameter. It is used for a dummy argument to assume the type parameter value from the effective argument, for an associate name in a SELECT TYPE construct to assume the type parameter value from the corresponding selector, and for a named constant of type character to assume the character length from the initialization-expr.
4.3 Relationship of types and values to objects

1 The name of a type serves as a type specifier and may be used to declare objects of that type. A declaration specifies the type of a named object. A data object may be declared explicitly or implicitly. A data object has attributes in addition to its type. Clause 5 describes the way in which a data object is declared and how its type and other attributes are specified.

2 Scalar data of any intrinsic or derived type may be shaped in a rectangular pattern to compose an array of the same type and type parameters. An array object has a type and type parameters just as a scalar object does.

3 A variable is a data object. The type and type parameters of a variable determine which values that variable may take. Assignment (7.2) provides one means of defining or redefining the value of a variable of any type.

4 The type of a variable determines the operations that may be used to manipulate the variable.

4.3.1 Type specifiers and type compatibility

4.3.1.1 Type specifier syntax

1 A type specifier specifies a type and type parameter values. It is either a type-spec or a declaration-type-spec.

R402 type-spec is intrinsic-type-spec

or derived-type-spec

C403 (R402) The derived-type-spec shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).

R403 declaration-type-spec is intrinsic-type-spec

or TYPE (intrinsic-type-spec)

or TYPE (derived-type-spec)

or CLASS (derived-type-spec)

or CLASS (*)

C404 (R403) In a declaration-type-spec, every type-param-value that is not a colon or an asterisk shall be a specification-expr.

C405 (R403) In a declaration-type-spec that uses the CLASS keyword, derived-type-spec shall specify an extensible type (4.5.7).

C406 (R403) TYPE(derived-type-spec) shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).

C407 An entity declared with the CLASS keyword shall be a dummy argument or have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute. It shall not have the VALUE attribute.

2 An intrinsic-type-spec specifies the named intrinsic type and its type parameter values. A derived-type-spec specifies the named derived type and its type parameter values.

NOTE 4.4 A type-spec is used in an array constructor, a SELECT TYPE construct, or an ALLOCATE statement. Elsewhere, a declaration-type-spec is used.

4.3.1.2 TYPE

1 A TYPE type specifier is used to declare entities of an intrinsic or derived type.

2 Where a data entity is declared explicitly using the TYPE type specifier to be of derived type, the specified derived type shall have been defined previously in the scoping unit or be accessible there by use or host association. If the data entity is a function result, the derived type may be specified in the FUNCTION statement provided the derived type is defined within the body of the function or is accessible there by use or host association. If the
derived type is specified in the FUNCTION statement and is defined within the body of the function, it is as if the function result variable was declared with that derived type immediately following the derived-type-def of the specified derived type.

### 4.3.1.3 CLASS

1. The CLASS type specifier is used to declare polymorphic entities. A polymorphic entity is a data entity that is able to be of differing dynamic types during program execution.

2. The declared type of a polymorphic entity is the specified type if the CLASS type specifier contains a type name.

3. An entity declared with the CLASS(*) specifier is an unlimited polymorphic entity. An unlimited polymorphic entity is not declared to have a type. It is not considered to have the same declared type as any other entity, including another unlimited polymorphic entity.

4. A nonpolymorphic entity is type compatible only with entities of the same declared type. A polymorphic entity that is not an unlimited polymorphic entity is type compatible with entities of the same declared type or any of its extensions. Even though an unlimited polymorphic entity is not considered to have a declared type, it is type compatible with all entities. An entity is type compatible with a type if it is type compatible with entities of that type.

#### NOTE 4.5

Given

```fortran
TYPE TROOT
  ...
  TYPE, EXTENDS(TROOT) :: TEXTENDED
  ...
CLASS(TROOT) A
CLASS(TEXTENDED) B
  ...
```

A is type compatible with B but B is not type compatible with A.

5. A polymorphic allocatable object may be allocated to be of any type with which it is type compatible. A polymorphic pointer or dummy argument may, during program execution, be associated with objects with which it is type compatible.

6. The dynamic type of an allocated allocatable polymorphic object is the type with which it was allocated. The dynamic type of an associated polymorphic pointer is the dynamic type of its target. The dynamic type of a nonallocatable nonpointer polymorphic dummy argument is the dynamic type of its effective argument. The dynamic type of an unallocated allocatable object or a disassociated pointer is the same as its declared type. The dynamic type of an entity identified by an associate name (8.1.3) is the dynamic type of the selector with which it is associated. The dynamic type of an object that is not polymorphic is its declared type.

### 4.4 Intrinsic types

#### 4.4.1 Classification and specification

1. Each intrinsic type is classified as a numeric type or a nonnumeric type. The numeric types are integer, real, and complex. The nonnumeric intrinsic types are character and logical.

2. Each intrinsic type has a kind type parameter named KIND; this type parameter is of type integer with default kind.

3. The numeric types are provided for numerical computation. The normal operations of arithmetic, addition (+),
subtraction (−), multiplication (•), division (⁄), exponentiation (**) identity (unary +), and negation (unary –), are defined intrinsically for the numeric types.

R404 intrinsic-type-spec is INTEGER [ kind-selector ]
or REAL [ kind-selector ]
or DOUBLE PRECISION
or COMPLEX [ kind-selector ]
or CHARACTER [ char-selector ]
or LOGICAL [ kind-selector ]

R405 kind-selector is ( [ KIND = ] scalar-int-initialization-expr )

C408 (R405) The value of scalar-int-initialization-expr shall be nonnegative and shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

4.4.2 Integer type

1 The set of values for the integer type is a subset of the mathematical integers. The processor shall provide one or more representation methods that define sets of values for data of type integer. Each such method is characterized by a value for the kind type parameter KIND. The kind type parameter of a representation method is returned by the intrinsic function KIND (13.7.89). The decimal exponent range of a representation method is returned by the intrinsic function RANGE (13.7.136). The intrinsic function SELECTED_INT_KIND (13.7.145) returns a kind value based on a specified decimal range requirement. The integer type includes a zero value, which is considered to be neither negative nor positive. The value of a signed integer zero is the same as the value of an unsigned integer zero.

2 The processor shall provide at least one representation method with a decimal exponent range greater than or equal to 18.

3 The type specifier for the integer type uses the keyword INTEGER.

4 The keyword INTEGER with no kind-selector specifies type integer with default kind; the kind type parameter value is equal to KIND (0). The decimal exponent range of default integer shall be at least 5.

5 Any integer value may be represented as a signed-int-literal-constant.

R406 signed-int-literal-constant is [ sign ] int-literal-constant
R407 int-literal-constant is digit-string [ , kind-param ]
R408 kind-param is digit-string or scalar-int-constant-name
R409 signed-digit-string is [ sign ] digit-string
R410 digit-string is digit [ digit ] ...
R411 sign is + or –

C409 (R408) A scalar-int-constant-name shall be a named constant of type integer.

C410 (R408) The value of kind-param shall be nonnegative.

C411 (R407) The value of kind-param shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

6 The optional kind type parameter following digit-string specifies the kind type parameter of the integer constant; if it is does not appear, the constant is default integer.
An integer constant is interpreted as a decimal value.

NOTE 4.6

Examples of signed integer literal constants are:

473
+56
-101
21_2
21_SHORT
1976354279568241_8

where SHORT is a scalar integer named constant.

4.4.3 Real type

1 The real type has values that approximate the mathematical real numbers. The processor shall provide two or more approximation methods that define sets of values for data of type real. Each such method has a representation method and is characterized by a value for the kind type parameter KIND. The kind type parameter of an approximation method is returned by the intrinsic function KIND (13.7.89).

2 The decimal precision, decimal exponent range, and radix of an approximation method are returned by the intrinsic functions PRECISION(13.7.130), RADIX(13.7.133) and RANGE(13.7.136). The intrinsic function SELECTED_REAL_KIND (13.7.146) returns a kind value based on specified precision, range, and radix requirements.

NOTE 4.7

See C.1.1 for remarks concerning selection of approximation methods.

3 The real type includes a zero value. Processors that distinguish between positive and negative zeros shall treat them as mathematically equivalent

- in all relational operations,
- as actual arguments to intrinsic procedures other than those for which it is explicitly specified that negative zero is distinguished, and
- as the scalar-numeric-expr in an arithmetic IF.

NOTE 4.8

On a processor that can distinguish between 0.0 and −0.0,

( X >= 0.0 )

evaluates to true if X = 0.0 or if X = −0.0,

( X < 0.0 )

evaluates to false for X = −0.0, and

IF (X) 1,2,3

causes a transfer of control to the branch target statement with the statement label “2” for both X = 0.0 and X = −0.0.

In order to distinguish between 0.0 and −0.0, a program should use the SIGN function. SIGN(1.0,X) will return −1.0 if X < 0.0 or if the processor distinguishes between 0.0 and −0.0 and X has the value −0.0.
4 The type specifier for the real type uses the keyword REAL. The keyword DOUBLE PRECISION is an alternative specifier for one kind of real type.

5 If the type keyword REAL is specified and the kind type parameter is not specified, the kind value is KIND (0.0) and the type specified is default real. The type specifier DOUBLE PRECISION specifies type real with double precision kind; the kind value is KIND (0.0D0). The decimal precision of the double precision real approximation method shall be greater than that of the default real method.

6 The decimal precision of double precision real shall be at least 10, and its decimal exponent range shall be at least 37. It is recommended that the decimal precision of default real be at least 6, and that its decimal exponent range be at least 37.

R412 signed-real-literal-constant is [ sign ] real-literal-constant

R413 real-literal-constant is significand [ exponent-letter exponent ] [ . kind-param ]

or digit-string exponent-letter exponent [ . kind-param ]

R414 significand is digit-string [. digit-string ]

or . digit-string

R415 exponent-letter is E

or D

R416 exponent is signed-digit-string

C412 (R413) If both kind-param and exponent-letter appear, exponent-letter shall be E.

C413 (R413) The value of kind-param shall specify an approximation method that exists on the processor.

7 A real literal constant without a kind type parameter is a default real constant if it is without an exponent part or has exponent letter E, and is a double precision real constant if it has exponent letter D. A real literal constant written with a kind type parameter is a real constant with the specified kind type parameter.

8 The exponent represents the power of ten scaling to be applied to the significand or digit string. The meaning of these constants is as in decimal scientific notation.

9 The significand may be written with more digits than a processor will use to approximate the value of the constant.

NOTE 4.9
Examples of signed real literal constants are:

-12.78
+1.6E3
2.1
-16.E4_8
0.45D-4
10.93E7_QUAD
.123
3E4

where QUAD is a scalar integer named constant.

4.4.4 Complex type

1 The complex type has values that approximate the mathematical complex numbers. The values of a complex type are ordered pairs of real values. The first real value is called the real part, and the second real value is called the imaginary part.
Each approximation method used to represent data entities of type real shall be available for both the real and imaginary parts of a data entity of type complex. The (default integer) kind type parameter KIND for a complex entity specifies for both parts the real approximation method characterized by this kind type parameter value. The kind type parameter of an approximation method is returned by the intrinsic function KIND (13.7.89).

The type specifier for the complex type uses the keyword COMPLEX. There is no keyword for double precision complex. If the type keyword COMPLEX is specified and the kind type parameter is not specified, the default kind value is the same as that for default real, the type of both parts is default real, and the type specified is default complex.

R417 complex-literal-constant is (real-part, imag-part)
R418 real-part is signed-int-literal-constant or signed-real-literal-constant or named-constant
R419 imag-part is signed-int-literal-constant or signed-real-literal-constant or named-constant

C414 (R417) Each named constant in a complex literal constant shall be of type integer or real.

If the real part and the imaginary part of a complex literal constant are both real, the kind type parameter value of the complex literal constant is the kind type parameter value of the part with the greater decimal precision; if the precisions are the same, it is the kind type parameter value of one of the parts as determined by the processor. If a part has a kind type parameter value different from that of the complex literal constant, the part is converted to the approximation method of the complex literal constant.

If both the real and imaginary parts are integer, they are converted to the default real approximation method and the constant is default complex. If only one of the parts is an integer, it is converted to the approximation method selected for the part that is real and the kind type parameter value of the complex literal constant is that of the part that is real.

NOTE 4.10 Examples of complex literal constants are:

(1.0, -1.0)
(3, 3.1E6)
(4.0_4, 3.6E7_8)
(0., PI) ! where PI is a previously declared named real constant.

4.4.5 Character type

4.4.5.1 Character sets

The character type has a set of values composed of character strings. A character string is a sequence of characters, numbered from left to right 1, 2, 3, ... up to the number of characters in the string. The number of characters in the string is called the length of the string. The length is a type parameter; its kind is processor-dependent and its value is greater than or equal to zero.

The processor shall provide one or more representation methods that define sets of values for data of type character. Each such method is characterized by a value for the (default integer) kind type parameter KIND. The kind type parameter of a representation method is returned by the intrinsic function KIND (13.7.89). The intrinsic function SELECTED_CHAR_KIND (13.7.144) returns a kind value based on the name of a character type. Any character of a particular representation method representable in the processor may occur in a character string of that representation method.

The character set defined by ISO/IEC 646:1991 (International Reference Version) is referred to as the ASCII.
character set and its corresponding representation method is ASCII character. The character set defined by ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 UCS-4 is referred to as the ISO 10646 character set and its corresponding representation method is ISO 10646 character.

4.4.5.2 Character type specifier

1 The type specifier for the character type uses the keyword CHARACTER.

2 If the kind type parameter is not specified, the default kind value is KIND ('A') and the type specified is default character.

3 The default character kind shall support a character set that includes the Fortran character set. By supplying nondefault character kinds, the processor may support additional character sets. The characters available in nondefault character kinds are not specified by this part of ISO/IEC 1539, except that one character in each nondefault character set shall be designated as a blank character to be used as a padding character.

R420 char-selector is length-selector or ( LEN = type-param-value , ■
    ■ KIND = scalar-int-initialization-expr )
or ( type-param-value , ■
    ■ [ KIND = ] scalar-int-initialization-expr )
or ( KIND = scalar-int-initialization-expr ■
    ■ [ , LEN = type-param-value ] )

R421 length-selector is ( [ LEN = ] type-param-value )
or * char-length [ , ]

R422 char-length is ( type-param-value )
or int-literal-constant

C415 (R420) The value of scalar-int-initialization-expr shall be nonnegative and shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

C416 (R422) The int-literal-constant shall not include a kind-param.

C417 (R422) A type-param-value in a char-length shall be a colon, asterisk, or specification-expr.

C418 (R420 R421 R422) A type-param-value of * shall be used only

• to declare a dummy argument,
• to declare a named constant,
• in the type-spec of an ALLOCATE statement wherein each allocate-object is a dummy argument of type CHARACTER with an assumed character length,
• in the type-spec or derived-type-spec of a type guard statement (8.1.9), or
• in an external function, to declare the character length parameter of the function result.

C419 A function name shall not be declared with an asterisk type-param-value unless it is of type CHARACTER and is the name of the result of an external function or the name of a dummy function.

C420 A function name declared with an asterisk type-param-value shall not be an array, a pointer, elemental, recursive, or pure.

C421 (R421) The optional comma in a length-selector is permitted only in a declaration-type-spec in a type-declaration-stmt.

C422 (R421) The optional comma in a length-selector is permitted only if no double-colon separator appears in the type-declaration-stmt.

C423 (R420) The length specified for a character statement function or for a statement function dummy argument of type character shall be an initialization expression.

4.4.5.2 Types
The char-selector in a CHARACTER intrinsic-type-spec and the * char-length in an entity-decl or in a component-decl of a type definition specify character length. The * char-length in an entity-decl or a component-decl specifies an individual length and overrides the length specified in the char-selector, if any. If a * char-length is not specified in an entity-decl or a component-decl, the length-selector or type-param-value specified in the char-selector is the character length. If the length is not specified in a char-selector or a * char-length, the length is 1.

If the character length parameter value evaluates to a negative value, the length of character entities declared is zero. A character length parameter value of : indicates a deferred type parameter (4.2). A char-length type parameter value of * has the following meanings.

- If used to declare a dummy argument of a procedure, the dummy argument assumes the length of the effective argument.
- If used to declare a named constant, the length is that of the constant value.
- If used in the type-spec of an ALLOCATE statement, each allocate-object assumes its length from the effective argument.
- If used in the type-spec of a type guard statement, the associating entity assumes its length from the selector.
- If used to specify the character length parameter of a function result, any scoping unit invoking the function shall declare the function name with a character length parameter value other than * or access such a definition by host or use association. When the function is invoked, the length of the result variable in the function is assumed from the value of this type parameter.

### 4.4.5.3 Character literal constant

A character literal constant is written as a sequence of characters, delimited by either apostrophes or quotation marks.

```
 R423 char-literal-constant is [ kind-param ] ' [ rep-char ] ... '
 or [ kind-param ] " [ rep-char ] ... "
```

C424 (R423) The value of kind-param shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

The optional kind type parameter preceding the leading delimiter specifies the kind type parameter of the character constant; if it does not appear, the constant is default character.

For the type character with kind kind-param, if it appears, and for default character otherwise, a representable character, rep-char, is defined as follows.

- In free source form, it is any graphic character in the processor-dependent character set.
- In fixed source form, it is any character in the processor-dependent character set. A processor may restrict the occurrence of some or all of the control characters.

**NOTE 4.11**

FORTRAN 77 allowed any character to occur in a character context. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 allows a source program to contain characters of more than one kind. Some processors may identify characters of nondefault kinds by control characters (called “escape” or “shift” characters). It is difficult, if not impossible, to process, edit, and print files where some occurrences of control characters have their intended meaning and some occurrences might not. Almost all control characters have uses or effects that effectively preclude their use in character contexts and this is why free source form allows only graphic characters as representable characters. Nevertheless, for compatibility with FORTRAN 77, control characters remain permitted in principle in fixed source form.

The delimiting apostrophes or quotation marks are not part of the value of the character literal constant.

An apostrophe character within a character constant delimited by apostrophes is represented by two consecutive apostrophes (without intervening blanks); in this case, the two apostrophes are counted as one character. Similarly, a quotation mark character within a character constant delimited by quotation marks is represented by two consecutive quotation marks (without intervening blanks) and the two quotation marks are counted as one character.
A zero-length character literal constant is represented by two consecutive apostrophes (without intervening blanks) or two consecutive quotation marks (without intervening blanks) outside of a character context.

NOTE 4.12
Examples of character literal constants are:
"DON'T"
'DON’T'
both of which have the value DON'T and

which has the zero-length character string as its value.

NOTE 4.13
An example of a nondefault character literal constant, where the processor supports the corresponding character set, is:
NIHONGO ‘彼女なしでは何もできない。’
where NIHONGO is a named constant whose value is the kind type parameter for Nihongo (Japanese) characters. This means “Without her, nothing is possible”.

4.4.5.4 Collating sequence
1 The processor defines a collating sequence for the character set of each kind of character. The collating sequence is an isomorphism between the character set and the set of integers \( \{0 \leq I < N\} \), where \( N \) is the number of characters in the set. The intrinsic functions \( \text{CHAR}(13.7.33) \) and \( \text{ICHAR}(13.7.77) \) provide conversions between the characters and the integers according to this mapping.

NOTE 4.14
For example:

\[
\text{ICHAR ('X')}
\]
returns the integer value of the character 'X' according to the collating sequence of the processor.

2 The collating sequence of the default character kind shall satisfy the following constraints.

- \( \text{ICHAR ('A')} < \text{ICHAR ('B')} < \ldots < \text{ICHAR ('Z')} \) for the twenty-six upper-case letters.
- \( \text{ICHAR ('0')} < \text{ICHAR ('1')} < \ldots < \text{ICHAR ('9')} \) for the ten digits.
- \( \text{ICHAR ('\ ') < \text{ICHAR ('0')} < \text{ICHAR ('9')} < \text{ICHAR ('A')} \) or
  \( \text{ICHAR ('\ ') < \text{ICHAR ('A')} < \text{ICHAR ('Z')} < \text{ICHAR ('0')}} \).
- \( \text{ICHAR ('a')} < \text{ICHAR ('b')} < \ldots < \text{ICHAR ('z')} \) for the twenty-six lower-case letters.
- \( \text{ICHAR ('\ ') < \text{ICHAR ('0')} < \text{ICHAR ('9')} < \text{ICHAR ('a')} \) or
  \( \text{ICHAR ('\ ') < \text{ICHAR ('a')} < \text{ICHAR ('z')} < \text{ICHAR ('0')}} \).

3 Except for blank, there are no constraints on the location of the special characters and underscore in the collating sequence, nor is there any specified collating sequence relationship between the upper-case and lower-case letters.

4 The collating sequence for the ASCII character kind is as defined by ISO/IEC 646:1991 (International Reference Version); this collating sequence is called the \textbf{ASCII collating sequence} in this part of ISO/IEC 1539. The collating sequence for ISO 10646 character is as defined by ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000.

4.4.5.4 Types 57
NOTE 4.15

The intrinsic functions ACHAR(13.7.3) and IACHAR(13.7.70) provide conversions between characters and corresponding integer values according to the ASCII collating sequence.

5 The intrinsic functions LGT, LGE, LLE, and LLT (13.7.94-13.7.97) provide comparisons between strings based on the ASCII collating sequence. International portability is guaranteed if the set of characters used is limited to the letters, digits, underscore, and special characters.

4.4.6 Logical type

1 The logical type has two values, which represent true and false.

2 The processor shall provide one or more representation methods for data of type logical. Each such method is characterized by a value for the (default integer) kind type parameter KIND. The kind type parameter of a representation method is returned by the intrinsic function KIND (13.7.89).

3 The type specifier for the logical type uses the keyword LOGICAL.

4 The keyword LOGICAL with no kind-selector specifies type logical with default kind; the kind type parameter value is equal to KIND (.FALSE.).

R424 logical-literal-constant is .TRUE. [ _ kind-param ]
      or .FALSE. [ _ kind-param ]

C425 (R424) The value of kind-param shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

5 The optional kind type parameter specifies the kind type parameter of the logical constant; if it does not appear, the constant has the default logical kind.

6 The intrinsic operations defined for data entities of logical type are negation (.NOT.), conjunction (.AND.), inclusive disjunction (.OR.), logical equivalence (.EQV.), and logical nonequivalence (.NEQV., .XOR.) as described in 7.1.5.4. There is also a set of intrinsically defined relational operators that compare the values of data entities of other types and yield a default logical value. These operations are described in 7.1.5.5.

4.5 Derived types

4.5.1 Derived type concepts

1 Additional types may be derived from the intrinsic types and other derived types. A type definition defines the name of the type and the names and attributes of its components and type-bound procedures.

2 A derived type may be parameterized by multiple type parameters, each of which is defined to be either a kind or length type parameter and may have a default value.

3 The ultimate components of a derived type are the components that are of intrinsic type or have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute, plus the ultimate components of the components that are of derived type and have neither the ALLOCATABLE nor POINTER attribute.

4 The direct components of a derived type are the components of that type, plus the direct components of the components that are of derived type and have neither the ALLOCATABLE nor POINTER attribute.

5 The components, direct components, and ultimate components of an object of derived type are the components, direct components, and ultimate components of its type, respectively.

6 By default, no storage sequence is implied by the order of the component definitions. However, a storage order is implied for a sequence type (4.5.2.3). If the derived type has the BIND attribute, the storage sequence is that required by the companion processor (2.6.7, 15.3.4).
A scalar entity of derived type is a structure. If a derived type has the SEQUENCE attribute, a scalar entity of the type is a sequence structure.

NOTE 4.16
The ultimate components of an object of the derived type kids defined below are name, age, and other_kids. The direct components of such an object are name, age, other_kids, and oldest_child.

type :: person
  character(len=20) :: name
  integer :: age
end type person

type :: kids
  type(person) :: oldest_child
  type(person), allocatable, dimension(:) :: other_kids
end type kids

4.5.2 Derived-type definition

4.5.2.1 Syntax

R425 derived-type-def is derived-type-stmt

  [ type-param-def-stmt ] ...
  [ private-or-sequence ] ...
  [ component-part ]
  [ type-bound-procedure-part ]
end-type-stmt

R426 derived-type-stmt is TYPE [ [ , type-attr-spec-list ] :: ] type-name

  ■ [ ( type-param-name-list ) ]

R427 type-attr-spec is ABSTRACT

  or access-spec

  or BIND (C)

  or EXTENDS ( parent-type-name )

C426 (R426) A derived type type-name shall not be DOUBLEPRECISION or the same as the name of any intrinsic type defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

C427 (R426) The same type-attr-spec shall not appear more than once in a given derived-type-stmt.

C428 (R427) A parent-type-name shall be the name of a previously defined extensible type (4.5.7).

C429 (R425) If the type definition contains or inherits (4.5.7.2) a deferred binding (4.5.5), ABSTRACT shall appear.

C430 (R425) If ABSTRACT appears, the type shall be extensible.

C431 (R425) If EXTENDS appears, SEQUENCE shall not appear.

C432 (R425) If EXTENDS appears and the type being defined has a coarray ultimate component, its parent type shall have a coarray ultimate component.

R428 private-or-sequence is private-components-stmt

  or sequence-stmt

C433 (R425) The same private-or-sequence shall not appear more than once in a given derived-type-def.
R429  \textit{end-type-stmt} \text{ is } \text{END TYPE } [\text{type-name}]

C434  \textbf{(R429)} If \text{END TYPE} is followed by a \textit{type-name}, the \textit{type-name} shall be the same as that in the corresponding \textit{derived-type-stmt}.

1 Derived types with the \textbf{BIND} attribute are subject to additional constraints as specified in 15.3.4.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|p{0.9\textwidth}|}
\hline

\textbf{NOTE 4.17}

An example of a derived-type definition is:

\begin{verbatim}
TYPE PERSON
  INTEGER AGE
  CHARACTER (LEN = 50) NAME
END TYPE PERSON
\end{verbatim}

An example of declaring a variable \texttt{CHAIRMAN} of type \texttt{PERSON} is:

\begin{verbatim}
TYPE (PERSON) :: CHAIRMAN
\end{verbatim}

\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

4.5.2.2 \textbf{Accessibility}

1 Types that are defined in a module or accessible in that module by use association have either the \textbf{PUBLIC} or \textbf{PRIVATE} attribute. Types for which an \textit{access-spec} is not explicitly specified in that module have the default accessibility attribute for that module. The default accessibility attribute for a module is \textbf{PUBLIC} unless it has been changed by a \textbf{PRIVATE} statement (5.4.1). Only types that have the \textbf{PUBLIC} attribute in that module are available to be accessed from that module by use association.

2 The accessibility of a type does not affect, and is not affected by, the accessibility of its components and bindings.

3 If a type definition is private, then the type name, and thus the structure constructor (4.5.10) for the type, are accessible only within the module containing the definition, and within its descendants.

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|p{0.9\textwidth}|}
\hline

\textbf{NOTE 4.18}

An example of a type with a private name is:

\begin{verbatim}
TYPE, PRIVATE :: AUXILIARY
  LOGICAL :: DIAGNOSTIC
  CHARACTER (LEN = 20) :: MESSAGE
END TYPE AUXILIARY
\end{verbatim}

Such a type would be accessible only within the module in which it is defined, and within its descendants.

\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

4.5.2.3 \textbf{Sequence type}

R430  \textit{sequence-stmt} \text{ is } \text{SEQUENCE}

C435  \textbf{(R425)} If \text{SEQUENCE} appears, each data component shall be declared to be of an intrinsic type or of a sequence type, and a \textit{type-bound-procedure-part} shall not appear.

1 If the \text{SEQUENCE} statement appears, the type has the \textbf{SEQUENCE} attribute and is a \textbf{sequence type}. The order of the component definitions in a sequence type specifies a storage sequence for objects of that type. The type is a \textbf{numeric sequence type} if there are no type parameters, no pointer or \texttt{allocatable} components, and each component is default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or of numeric sequence type. The type is a \textbf{character sequence type} if there are no type parameters, no pointer or \texttt{allocatable} components, and each component is default character or of character sequence type.
NOTE 4.19
An example of a numeric sequence type is:

```fortran
TYPE NUMERIC_SEQ
  SEQUENCE
    INTEGER :: INT_VAL
    REAL :: REAL_VAL
    LOGICAL :: LOG_VAL
END TYPE NUMERIC_SEQ
```

NOTE 4.20
A structure resolves into a sequence of components. Unless the structure includes a SEQUENCE statement, the use of this terminology in no way implies that these components are stored in this, or any other, order. Nor is there any requirement that contiguous storage be used. The sequence merely refers to the fact that in writing the definitions there will necessarily be an order in which the components appear, and this will define a sequence of components. This order is of limited significance because a component of an object of derived type will always be accessed by a component name except in the following contexts: the sequence of expressions in a derived-type value constructor, intrinsic assignment, the data values in namelist input data, and the inclusion of the structure in an input/output list of a formatted data transfer, where it is expanded to this sequence of components. Provided the processor adheres to the defined order in these cases, it is otherwise free to organize the storage of the components for any nonsequence structure in memory as best suited to the particular architecture.

### 4.5.2.4 Determination of derived types

1. Derived-type definitions with the same type name may appear in different scoping units, in which case they may be independent and describe different derived types or they may describe the same type.

2. Two data entities have the same type if they are declared with reference to the same derived-type definition. The definition may be accessed from a module or from a host scoping unit. Data entities in different scoping units also have the same type if they are declared with reference to different derived-type definitions that specify the same type name, all have the SEQUENCE attribute or all have the BIND attribute, have no components with PRIVATE accessibility, and have type parameters and components that agree in order, name, and attributes. Otherwise, they are of different derived types. A data entity declared using a type with the SEQUENCE attribute or with the BIND attribute is not of the same type as an entity of a type declared to be PRIVATE or that has any components that are PRIVATE.

NOTE 4.21
An example of declaring two entities with reference to the same derived-type definition is:

```fortran
TYPE POINT
  REAL X, Y
END TYPE POINT
TYPE (POINT) :: X1
CALL SUB (X1)
...
CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE SUB (A)
    TYPE (POINT) :: A
    ...
  END SUBROUTINE SUB
```

The definition of derived type POINT is known in subroutine SUB by host association. Because the declarations of X1 and A both reference the same derived-type definition, X1 and A have the same type. X1 and A also would have the same type if the derived-type definition were in a module and both SUB and
NOTE 4.21 (cont.)
its containing program unit referenced the module.

NOTE 4.22
An example of data entities in different scoping units having the same type is:

PROGRAM PGM
  TYPE EMPLOYEE
    SEQUENCE
      INTEGER ID_NUMBER
      CHARACTER (50) NAME
  END TYPE EMPLOYEE
  TYPE (EMPLOYEE) PROGRAMMER
  CALL SUB (PROGRAMMER)
  ...
END PROGRAM PGM
SUBROUTINE SUB (POSITION)
  TYPE EMPLOYEE
    SEQUENCE
      INTEGER ID_NUMBER
      CHARACTER (50) NAME
  END TYPE EMPLOYEE
  TYPE (EMPLOYEE) POSITION
  ...
END SUBROUTINE SUB

The actual argument PROGRAMMER and the dummy argument POSITION have the same type because they are declared with reference to a derived-type definition with the same name, the SEQUENCE attribute, and components that agree in order, name, and attributes.

Suppose the component name ID_NUMBER was ID_NUM in the subroutine. Because all the component names are not identical to the component names in derived type EMPLOYEE in the main program, the actual argument PROGRAMMER would not be of the same type as the dummy argument POSITION. Thus, the program would not be standard-conforming.

NOTE 4.23
The requirement that the two types have the same name applies to the type-names of the respective derived-type-stmt, not to local names introduced via renaming in USE statements.

4.5.3 Derived-type parameters

4.5.3.1 Type parameter definition statement

R431 type-param-def-stmt is INTEGER [ kind-selector ] , type-param-atr-spec :: ■
R432 type-param-decl is type-param-name [ = scalar-int-initialization-expr ]
C436 (R431) A type-param-name in a type-param-def-stmt in a derived-type-def shall be one of the type-param-names in the derived-type-stmt of that derived-type-def.
C437 (R431) Each type-param-name in the derived-type-stmt in a derived-type-def shall appear as a type-param-name in a type-param-def-stmt in that derived-type-def.
R433 type-param-atr-spec is KIND
The derived type is parameterized if the derived-type-stmt has any type-param-names.

Each type parameter is itself of type integer. If its kind selector is omitted, the kind type parameter is default integer.

The type-param-attr-spec explicitly specifies whether a type parameter is a kind parameter or a length parameter.

If a type-param-decl has a scalar-int-initialization-expr, the type parameter has a default value which is specified by the expression. If necessary, the value is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value of the same kind as the type parameter.

A type parameter may be used as a primary in a specification expression (7.1.11) in the derived-type-def. A kind type parameter may also be used as a primary in an initialization expression (7.1.12) in the derived-type-def.

NOTE 4.24
The following example uses derived-type parameters.

```
TYPE humongous_matrix(k, d)
  INTEGER, KIND :: k = kind(0.0)
  INTEGER(selected_int_kind(12)), LEN :: d
!-- Specify a nondefault kind for d.
  REAL(k) :: element(d,d)
END TYPE
```

In the following example, dim is declared to be a kind parameter, allowing generic overloading of procedures distinguished only by dim.

```
TYPE general_point(dim)
  INTEGER, KIND :: dim
  REAL :: coordinates(dim)
END TYPE
```

4.5.3.2 Type parameter order

Type parameter order is an ordering of the type parameters of a derived type; it is used for derived-type specifiers.

The type parameter order of a nonextended type is the order of the type parameter list in the derived-type definition. The type parameter order of an extended type (4.5.7) consists of the type parameter order of its parent type followed by any additional type parameters in the order of the type parameter list in the derived-type definition.

NOTE 4.25
Given

```
TYPE :: t1(k1,k2)
  INTEGER,KIND :: k1,k2
  REAL(k1) a(k2)
END TYPE
TYPE,EXTENDS(t1) :: t2(k3)
  INTEGER,KIND :: k3
  LOGICAL(k3) flag
END TYPE
```

the type parameter order for type T1 is K1 then K2, and the type parameter order for type T2 is K1 then K2 then K3.
4.5.4 Components

4.5.4.1 Component definition statement

R434 \textit{component-part} \ is \ [ component-def-stmt ] ...

R435 \textit{component-def-stmt} \ is \ data-component-def-stmt \\
\text{or} \ proc-component-def-stmt

R436 \textit{data-component-def-stmt} \ is \ declaration-type-spec [ [ , component-attr-spec-list ] :: ] \\
\text{component-decl-list}

R437 \textit{component-attr-spec} \ is \ access-spec \\
\text{or} \ ALLOCATABLE \\
\text{or} \ CODIMENSION \ lbracket \ coarray-spec \ rbracket \\
\text{or} \ CONTIGUOUS \\
\text{or} \ DIMENSION ( component-array-spec ) \\
\text{or} \ POINTER

R438 \textit{component-decl} \ is \ component-name [ ( component-array-spec ) ] \\
\text{component-decl-list} \\
\text{or} \ [ lbracket \ coarray-spec \ rbracket ] \\
\text{[ * char-length ] [ component-initialization ]}

R439 \textit{component-array-spec} \ is \ explicit-shape-spec-list \\
\text{or} \ deferred-shape-spec-list

C438 (R436) No \textit{component-attr-spec} shall appear more than once in a given \textit{component-def-stmt}.

C439 (R436) If neither the \textit{POINTER} nor the \textit{ALLOCATABLE} attribute is specified, the \textit{declaration-type-spec} in the \textit{component-def-stmt} shall specify an intrinsic type or a previously defined derived type.

C440 (R436) If the \textit{POINTER} or \textit{ALLOCATABLE} attribute is specified, each \textit{component-array-spec} shall be a \textit{deferred-shape-spec-list}.

C441 (R436) If a \textit{coarray-spec} appears, it shall be a \textit{deferred-coshape-spec-list} and the component shall have the \textit{ALLOCATABLE} attribute.

C442 (R436) If a \textit{coarray-spec} appears, the component shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

C443 A data component whose type has a \textit{coarray ultimate component} shall be a nonpointer nonallocatable scalar and shall not be a \textit{coarray}.

C444 (R436) If neither the \textit{POINTER} nor the \textit{ALLOCATABLE} attribute is specified, each \textit{component-array-spec} shall be an \textit{explicit-shape-spec-list}.

C445 (R439) Each \textit{bound} in the \textit{explicit-shape-spec} shall be a specification expression in which there are no references to specification functions or the intrinsic functions \texttt{ALLOCATED}, \texttt{ASSOCIATED}, \texttt{EXTENDS-TYPE_OF}, \texttt{PRESENT}, or \texttt{SAME_TYPE_AS}, every specification inquiry reference is an initialization expression, and the value does not depend on the value of a variable.

C446 (R436) A component shall not have both the \textit{ALLOCATABLE} and \textit{POINTER} attributes.

C447 (R436) If the \textit{CONTIGUOUS} attribute is specified, the component shall be an array with the \textit{POINTER} attribute.

C448 (R438) The \textit{* char-length} option is permitted only if the component is of type character.

C449 (R435) Each \textit{type-param-value} within a \textit{component-def-stmt} shall be a colon or a specification expression in which there are no references to specification functions or the intrinsic functions \texttt{ALLOCATED}, \texttt{ASSOCIA
CIATED, EXTENDS_TYPE_OF, PRESENT, or SAME_TYPE_AS, every specification inquiry reference is an initialization expression, and the value does not depend on the value of a variable.

NOTE 4.26
Because a type parameter is not an object, a type-param-value or a bound in an explicit-shape-spec may contain a type-param-name.

R440 proc-component-def-stmt is PROCEDURE ( [ proc-interface ] ) , ■
■ proc-component-attr-spec-list :: proc-decl-list

NOTE 4.27
See 12.4.3.6 for definitions of proc-interface and proc-decl.

R441 proc-component-attr-spec is POINTER
or PASS [ (arg-name) ]
or NOPASS
or access-spec

C450 (R440) The same proc-component-attr-spec shall not appear more than once in a given proc-component-def-stmt.

C451 (R440) POINTER shall appear in each proc-component-attr-spec-list.

C452 (R440) If the procedure pointer component has an implicit interface or has no arguments, NOPASS shall be specified.

C453 (R440) If PASS (arg-name) appears, the interface shall have a dummy argument named arg-name.

C454 (R440) PASS and NOPASS shall not both appear in the same proc-component-attr-spec-list.

4.5.4.2 Array components

1 A data component is an array if its component-decl contains a component-array-spec or its data-component-def-stmt contains a DIMENSION clause. If the component-decl contains a component-array-spec, it specifies the array rank, and if the array is explicit shape (5.3.8.2), the array bounds; otherwise, the component-array-spec in the DIMENSION clause specifies the array rank, and if the array is explicit shape, the array bounds.

NOTE 4.28
An example of a derived type definition with an array component is:

TYPE LINE
  REAL, DIMENSION (2, 2) :: COORD !
  ! COORD(:,1) has the value of [X1, Y1]
  ! COORD(:,2) has the value of [X2, Y2]
  REAL :: WIDTH ! Line width in centimeters
  INTEGER :: PATTERN ! 1 for solid, 2 for dash, 3 for dot
END TYPE LINE

An example of declaring a variable LINE_SEGMENT to be of the type LINE is:

TYPE (LINE) :: LINE_SEGMENT

The scalar variable LINE_SEGMENT has a component that is an array. In this case, the array is a subobject of a scalar. The double colon in the definition for COORD is required; the double colon in the definition for WIDTH and PATTERN is optional.
NOTE 4.29
An example of a derived type definition with an allocatable component is:

```fortran
TYPE STACK
  INTEGER :: INDEX
  INTEGER, ALLOCATABLE :: CONTENTS (:)
END TYPE STACK
```

For each scalar variable of type STACK, the shape of the component CONTENTS is determined by execution of an ALLOCATE statement or assignment statement, or by argument association.

NOTE 4.30
Default initialization of an explicit-shape array component may be specified by an initialization expression consisting of an array constructor (4.8), or of a single scalar that becomes the value of each array element.

### 4.5.4.3 Coarray components

1 A data component is a coarray if its component-decl contains a coarray-spec or its data-component-def-stmt contains a CODIMENSION clause. If the component-decl contains a coarray-spec it specifies the corank; otherwise, the coarray-spec in the CODIMENSION clause specifies the corank.

NOTE 4.31
An example of a derived type definition with a coarray component is:

```fortran
TYPE GRID_TYPE
  REAL, ALLOCATABLE, CODIMENSION[:, :, :] :: GRID(:, :, :)
END TYPE GRID_TYPE
```

An object of type grid_type is required to be a scalar and is not permitted to be a pointer, allocatable, or a coarray.

### 4.5.4.4 Pointer components

1 A component is a pointer (2.5.8) if its component-attr-spec-list contains the POINTER attribute. A pointer component may be a data pointer or a procedure pointer.

NOTE 4.32
An example of a derived type definition with a pointer component is:

```fortran
TYPE REFERENCE
  INTEGER :: VOLUME, YEAR, PAGE
  CHARACTER (LEN = 50) :: TITLE
  PROCEDURE (printer_interface), POINTER :: PRINT => NULL()
  CHARACTER, DIMENSION (:), POINTER :: SYNOPSIS
END TYPE REFERENCE
```

Any object of type REFERENCE will have the four nonpointer components VOLUME, YEAR, PAGE, and TITLE, the procedure pointer PRINT, which has an explicit interface the same as printer_interface, plus a pointer to an array of characters holding SYNOPSIS. The size of this target array will be determined by the length of the abstract. The space for the target may be allocated (6.6.1) or the pointer component may be associated with a target by a pointer assignment statement (7.2.2).
4.5.4.5 The passed-object dummy argument

1 A passed-object dummy argument is a distinguished dummy argument of a procedure pointer component or type-bound procedure. It affects procedure overriding (4.5.7.3) and argument association (12.5.2.2).

2 If NOPASS is specified, the procedure pointer component or type-bound procedure has no passed-object dummy argument.

3 If neither PASS nor NOPASS is specified or PASS is specified without arg-name, the first dummy argument of a procedure pointer component or type-bound procedure is its passed-object dummy argument.

4 If PASS (arg-name) is specified, the dummy argument named arg-name is the passed-object dummy argument of the procedure pointer component or named type-bound procedure.

C455 The passed-object dummy argument shall be a scalar, nonpointer, nonallocatable dummy data object with the same declared type as the type being defined; all of its length type parameters shall be assumed; it shall be polymorphic (4.3.1.3) if and only if the type being defined is extensible (4.5.7). It shall not have the VALUE attribute.

NOTE 4.33

If a procedure is bound to several types as a type-bound procedure, different dummy arguments might be the passed-object dummy argument in different contexts.

4.5.4.6 Default initialization for components

1 Default initialization provides a means of automatically initializing pointer components to be disassociated or associated with specific targets, and nonpointer nonallocatable components to have a particular value. Allocatable components are always initialized to unallocated.

2 A pointer variable or component is data-pointer-initialization compatible with a target if the pointer is type compatible with the target, they have the same rank, all nondeferred type parameters of the pointer have the same values as the corresponding type parameters of the target, and the target is contiguous if the pointer has the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

R442 component-initialization is = initialization-expr
or => null-init
or => initial-data-target

R443 initial-data-target is designator

C456 (R436) If component-initialization appears, a double-colon separator shall appear before the component-decl-list.

C457 (R436) If component-initialization appears, every type parameter and array bound of the component shall be a colon or initialization expression.

C458 (R436) If => appears in component-initialization, POINTER shall appear in the component-attr-spec-list. If = appears in component-initialization, neither POINTER nor ALLOCATABLE shall appear in the component-attr-spec-list.

C459 (R442) If initial-data-target appears, component-name shall be data-pointer-initialization compatible with it.

C460 (R443) The designator shall designate a nonallocatable variable that has the TARGET and SAVE attributes and does not have a vector subscript. Every subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, and substring ending point in designator shall be an initialization expression.

3 If null-init appears for a pointer component, that component in any object of the type has an initial association status of disassociated (2.1) or becomes disassociated as specified in 16.5.2.4.
4 If `initial-data-target` appears for a data pointer component, that component in any object of the type is initially associated with the `target` or becomes associated with the `target` as specified in 16.5.2.3.

5 If `initial-proc-target` (12.4.3.6) appears in `proc-decl` for a procedure pointer component, that component in any object of the type is initially associated with the `target` or becomes associated with the `target` as specified in 16.5.2.3.

6 If `initialization-expr` appears for a nonpointer component, that component in any object of the type is initially defined (16.6.3) or becomes defined as specified in 16.6.5 with the value determined from `initialization-expr`. If necessary, the value is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value that agrees in type, type parameters, and shape with the component. If the component is of a type for which default initialization is specified for a component, the default initialization specified by `initialization-expr` overrides the default initialization specified for that component. When one initialization overrides another it is as if only the overriding initialization were specified (see Note 4.35). Explicit initialization in a type declaration statement (5.2) overrides default initialization (see Note 4.34). Unlike explicit initialization, default initialization does not imply that the object has the `SAVE` attribute.

7 A subcomponent (6.4.2) is default-initialized if the type of the object of which it is a component specifies default initialization for that component, and the subcomponent is not a subobject of an object that is default-initialized or explicitly initialized.

8 A type has default initialization if `component-initialization` is specified for any direct component of the type. An object has default initialization if it is of a type that has default initialization.

NOTE 4.34

It is not required that `initialization` be specified for each component of a derived type. For example:

```fortran
TYPE DATE
  INTEGER DAY
  CHARACTER (LEN = 5) MONTH
  INTEGER :: YEAR = 1994  ! Partial default initialization
END TYPE DATE
```

In the following example, the default initial value for the YEAR component of TODAY is overridden by explicit initialization in the type declaration statement:

```fortran
TYPE (DATE), PARAMETER :: TODAY = DATE (21, "Feb.", 1995)
```

NOTE 4.35

The default initial value of a component of derived type may be overridden by default initialization specified in the definition of the type. Continuing the example of Note 4.34:

```fortran
TYPE SINGLE_SCORE
  TYPE(DATE) :: PLAY_DAY = TODAY
  INTEGER SCORE
  TYPE(SINGLE_SCORE), POINTER :: NEXT => NULL ( )
END TYPE SINGLE_SCORE
```

The PLAY_DAY component of SETUP receives its initial value from TODAY, overriding the initialization for the YEAR component.

NOTE 4.36

Arrays of structures may be declared with elements that are partially or totally initialized by default. Continuing the example of Note 4.35:
NOTE 4.36 (cont.)

```fortran
TYPE MEMBER (NAME_LEN)
   INTEGER, LEN :: NAME_LEN
   CHARACTER (LEN = NAME_LEN) NAME = ''
   INTEGER :: TEAM_NO, HANDICAP = 0
   TYPE (SINGLE_SCORE), POINTER :: HISTORY => NULL ()
END TYPE MEMBER

TYPE (MEMBER(9)) LEAGUE (36) ! Array of partially initialized elements
TYPE (MEMBER(9)) :: ORGANIZER = MEMBER ("I. Manage",1,5,NULL ( ))

ORGANIZER is explicitly initialized, overriding the default initialization for an object of type MEMBER.
Allocated objects may also be initialized partially or totally. For example:

ALLOCATE (ORGANIZER % HISTORY) ! A partially initialized object of type
                                   ! SINGLE_SCORE is created.
```

NOTE 4.37

A pointer component of a derived type may have as its target an object of that derived type. The type definition may specify that in objects declared to be of this type, such a pointer is default initialized to disassociated. For example:

```fortran
TYPE NODE
   INTEGER :: VALUE = 0
   TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: NEXT_NODE => NULL ()
END TYPE

A type such as this may be used to construct linked lists of objects of type NODE. See C.1.5 for an example. Linked lists can also be constructed using allocatable components.
```

NOTE 4.38

A pointer component of a derived type may be default initialized to have an initial target.

```fortran
TYPE NODE
   INTEGER :: VALUE = 0
   TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: NEXT_NODE => SENTINEL
END TYPE

TYPE(NODE), SAVE, TARGET :: SENTINEL
```

4.5.4.7 Component order

1 Component order is an ordering of the nonparent components of a derived type; it is used for intrinsic formatted input/output and structure constructors (where component keywords are not used). Parent components are excluded from the component order of an extended type (4.5.7).

2 The component order of a nonextended type is the order of the declarations of the components in the derived-type definition. The component order of an extended type consists of the component order of its parent type followed by any additional components in the order of their declarations in the extended derived-type definition.

NOTE 4.39

Given the same type definitions as in Note 4.25, the component order of type T1 is just A (there is only one component), and the component order of type T2 is A then FLAG. The parent component (T1) does not participate in the component order.
4.5.4.8 Component accessibility

R444 \textit{private-components-stmt} \textbf{is} PRIVATE

C461 (R444) A \textit{private-components-stmt} is permitted only if the type definition is within the specification part of a module.

1 The default accessibility for the components that are declared in a type’s \textit{component-part} is private if the type definition contains a \textit{private-components-stmt}, and public otherwise. The accessibility of a component may be explicitly declared by an \textit{access-spec}; otherwise its accessibility is the default for the type definition in which it is declared.

2 If a component is private, that component name is accessible only within the module containing the definition, and within its descendants.

\textbf{NOTE 4.40}

| Type parameters are not components. They are effectively always public. |

\textbf{NOTE 4.41}

| The accessibility of the components of a type is independent of the accessibility of the type name. It is possible to have all four combinations: a public type name with a public component, a private type name with a private component, a public type name with a private component, and a private type name with a public component. |

\textbf{NOTE 4.42}

An example of a type with private components is:

\begin{verbatim}
TYPE POINT
  PRIVATE
  REAL :: X, Y
END TYPE POINT
\end{verbatim}

Such a type definition is accessible in any \textit{scoping unit} accessing the module via a USE statement; however, the components X and Y are accessible only within the module, and within its descendants.

\textbf{NOTE 4.43}

The following example illustrates the use of an individual component \textit{access-spec} to override the default accessibility:

\begin{verbatim}
TYPE MIXED
  PRIVATE
  INTEGER :: I
  INTEGER, PUBLIC :: J
END TYPE MIXED

TYPE (MIXED) :: M
\end{verbatim}

The component M%I is accessible in any \textit{scoping unit} where M is accessible; M%I is accessible only within the module containing the TYPE MIXED definition, and within its descendants.

4.5.5 Type-bound procedures

R445 \textit{type-bound-procedure-part} \textbf{is} contains-stmt

\begin{verbatim}
[ binding-private-stmt ]
[ type-bound-proc-binding ] ...
\end{verbatim}
R446  `binding-private-stmt` is `PRIVATE`

C462  (R445) A `binding-private-stmt` is permitted only if the type definition is within the specification part of a module.

R447  `type-bound-proc-binding` is `type-bound-procedure-stmt`  
or `type-bound-generic-stmt`  
or `final-procedure-stmt`

R448  `type-bound-procedure-stmt` is `PROCEDURE`  

        [ [ , `binding-attr-list` ] :: ] ■  

        `binding-name` [ `=>` `procedure-name` ]  
or `PROCEDURE` (`interface-name`) ■  

        [ , `binding-attr-list` :: `binding-name` ]

C463  (R448) If `=>` `procedure-name` appears, the double-colon separator shall appear.

C464  (R448) The `procedure-name` shall be the name of an accessible module procedure or an `external procedure` that has an `explicit interface`.

1 If neither `=>` `procedure-name` nor `interface-name` appears, it is as though `=>` `procedure-name` had appeared with a procedure name the same as the binding name.

R449  `type-bound-generic-stmt` is `GENERIC`  

        [ , `access-spec` ] :: `generic-spec` `=>` `binding-name-list`

C465  (R449) Within the `specification-part` of a module, each `type-bound-generic-stmt` shall specify, either implicitly or explicitly, the same accessibility as every other `type-bound-generic-stmt` with that `generic-spec` in the same derived type.

C466  (R449) Each `binding-name` in `binding-name-list` shall be the name of a specific binding of the type.

C467  (R449) If `generic-spec` is not `generic-name`, each of its specific bindings shall have a `passed-object dummy argument` (4.5.4.5).

C468  (R449) If `generic-spec` is `OPERATOR` ( `defined-operator` ), the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 12.4.3.4.2.

C469  (R449) If `generic-spec` is `ASSIGNMENT` ( `=` ), the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 12.4.3.4.3.

C470  (R449) If `generic-spec` is `dtio-generic-spec`, the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 9.6.4.7. The type of the `dtv` argument shall be `type-name`.

R450  `binding-attr` is `PASS` [ `(arg-name)` ]  
or `NOPASS`  
or `NON_OVERRIDABLE`  
or `DEFERRED`  
or `access-spec`

C471  (R450) The same `binding-attr` shall not appear more than once in a given `binding-attr-list`.

C472  (R448) If the interface of the binding has no `dummy argument` of the type being defined, `NOPASS` shall appear.

C473  (R448) If `PASS` `(arg-name)` appears, the interface of the binding shall have a `dummy argument` named
arg-name.

C474 (R450) PASS and NOPASS shall not both appear in the same binding-attr-list.

C475 (R450) NON_OVERRIDABLE and DEFERRED shall not both appear in the same binding-attr-list.

C476 (R450) DEFERRED shall appear if and only if interface-name appears.

C477 (R448) An overriding binding (4.5.7.3) shall have the DEFERRED attribute only if the binding it overrides is deferred.

C478 (R448) A binding shall not override an inherited binding (4.5.7.2) that has the NON_OVERRIDABLE attribute.

2 A type-bound procedure statement declares a specific type-bound procedure. A specific type-bound procedure may have a passed-object dummy argument (4.5.4.5). A binding that specifies the DEFERRED attribute is a deferred binding. A deferred binding shall appear only in the definition of an abstract type.

3 A GENERIC statement declares a type-bound generic interface for its specific type-bound procedures.

4 A binding of a type is a specific type-bound procedure, a generic type-bound interface, or a final subroutine. These are referred to as specific bindings, generic bindings, and final bindings respectively.

5 A type-bound procedure may be identified by a binding name in the scope of the type definition. This name is the binding-name for a specific binding, and the generic-name for a generic binding whose generic-spec is generic-name. A final binding, or a generic binding whose generic-spec is not generic-name, has no binding name.

6 The interface of a specific binding is that of the procedure specified by procedure-name or the interface specified by interface-name.

NOTE 4.44

An example of a type and a type-bound procedure is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REAL :: X, Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTAINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE, PASS :: LENGTH =&gt; POINT_LENGTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END TYPE POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and in the module-subprogram-part of the same module:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| REAL FUNCTION POINT_LENGTH (A, B) |
| CLASS (POINT), INTENT (IN) :: A, B |
| POINT_LENGTH = SQRT ( (A%X - B%X)**2 + (A%Y - B%Y)**2 ) |
| END FUNCTION POINT_LENGTH |

7 The same generic-spec may be used in several GENERIC statements within a single derived-type definition. Each additional GENERIC statement with the same generic-spec extends the generic interface.

NOTE 4.45

Unlike the situation with generic procedure names, a generic type-bound procedure name is not permitted to be the same as a specific type-bound procedure name in the same type (16.3).

8 The default accessibility for the procedure bindings of a type is private if the type definition contains a binding-private-stmt, and public otherwise. The accessibility of a procedure binding may be explicitly declared by an access-spec; otherwise its accessibility is the default for the type definition in which it is declared.
A public type-bound procedure is accessible via any accessible object of the type. A private type-bound procedure is accessible only within the module containing the type definition, and within its descendants.

### NOTE 4.46
The accessibility of a type-bound procedure is not affected by a PRIVATE statement in the component-part; the accessibility of a data component is not affected by a PRIVATE statement in the type-bound-procedure-part.

#### 4.5.6 Final subroutines

### Declaration

R451  **final-procedure-stmt** is **FINAL [ :: ] final-subroutine-name-list**

C479 (R451) A *final-subroutine-name* shall be the name of a module procedure with exactly one *dummy argument*. That argument shall be nonoptional and shall be a nonpointer, nonallocatable, nonpolymorphic variable of the derived type being defined. All length type parameters of the *dummy argument* shall be assumed. The *dummy argument* shall not have INTENT (OUT).

C480 (R451) A *final-subroutine-name* shall not be one previously specified as a *final subroutine* for that type.

C481 (R451) A *final subroutine* shall not have a *dummy argument* with the same kind type parameters and rank as the *dummy argument* of another *final subroutine* of that type.

1 The **FINAL statement** specifies that each procedure it names is a *final subroutine*. A *final subroutine* might be executed when a data entity of that type is finalized (4.5.6.2).

2 A derived type is **finalizable** if and only if it has a *final subroutine* or a nonpointer, nonallocatable component of finalizable type. A nonpointer data entity is **finalizable** if and only if it is of **finalizable** type.

### NOTE 4.47
**Final subroutines** are effectively always “accessible”. They are called for entity **finalization** regardless of the accessibility of the type, its other type-bound procedures, or the subroutine name itself.

### NOTE 4.48
**Final subroutines** are not inherited through type extension and cannot be overridden. The **final subroutines** of the parent type are called after any additional **final subroutines** of an extended type are called.

#### 4.5.6.2 The finalization process

1 Only **finalizable** entities are finalized. When an entity is **finalized**, the following steps are carried out in sequence.

   1. If the *dynamic type* of the entity has a *final subroutine* whose *dummy argument* has the same kind type parameters and *rank* as the entity being finalized, it is called with the entity as an *actual argument*. Otherwise, if there is an *elemental final subroutine* whose *dummy argument* has the same kind type parameters as the entity being finalized, it is called with the entity as an *actual argument*. Otherwise, no subroutine is called at this point.

   2. All **finalizable** components that appear in the type definition are finalized in a processor-dependent and image-independent order. If the entity being finalized is an array, each **finalizable** component of each element of that entity is finalized separately.

   3. If the entity is of **extended type** and the **parent type** is **finalizable**, the **parent component** is finalized.

2 If several entities are to be finalized as a consequence of an event specified in 4.5.6.3, the order in which they are finalized is processor-dependent and image-independent. A *final subroutine* shall not reference or define an object that has already been finalized.

3 If an object is not finalized, it retains its definition status and does not become undefined.
4.5.6.3 When finalization occurs

1. When a pointer is deallocated its target is finalized. When an allocatable entity is deallocated, it is finalized.

2. A nonpointer, nonallocatable object that is not a dummy argument or function result is finalized immediately before it would become undefined due to execution of a RETURN or END statement (16.6.6, item (3)).

3. A nonpointer nonallocatable local variable of a BLOCK construct is finalized immediately before it would become undefined due to termination of the BLOCK construct (16.6.6, item (21)).

4. If an executable construct references a function, the result is finalized after execution of the innermost executable construct containing the reference.

5. If an executable construct references a structure constructor or array constructor, the entity created by the constructor is finalized after execution of the innermost executable construct containing the reference.

6. If a specification expression in a scoping unit references a function, the result is finalized before execution of the executable constructs in the scoping unit.

7. If a specification expression in a scoping unit references a structure constructor or array constructor, the entity created by the constructor is finalized before execution of the executable constructs in the scoping unit.

8. When a procedure is invoked, a nonpointer, nonallocatable object that is an actual argument corresponding to an INTENT (OUT) dummy argument is finalized.

9. When an intrinsic assignment statement is executed, the variable is finalized after evaluation of expr and before the definition of the variable.

   **NOTE 4.49**

   If finalization is used for storage management, it often needs to be combined with defined assignment.

10. If an object is allocated via pointer allocation and later becomes unreachable due to all pointers associated with that object having their pointer association status changed, it is processor dependent whether it is finalized. If it is finalized, it is processor dependent as to when the final subroutines are called.

4.5.6.4 Entities that are not finalized

1. If image execution is terminated, either by an error (e.g. an allocation failure) or by execution of a STOP, ALL STOP, or END PROGRAM statement, entities existing immediately prior to termination are not finalized.

   **NOTE 4.50**

   A nonpointer, nonallocatable object that has the SAVE attribute is never finalized as a direct consequence of the execution of a RETURN or END statement.

   A variable in a module or submodule is not finalized if it retains its definition status and value, even when there is no active procedure referencing the module or submodule.

4.5.7 Type extension

4.5.7.1 Concepts

1. A derived type that does not have the BIND attribute or the SEQUENCE attribute is an extensible type.

2. A type with the EXTENDS attribute is an extended type; its parent type is the type named in the EXTENDS type-attr-spec.
NOTE 4.51

The name of the parent type might be a local name introduced via renaming in a USE statement.

3 An extensible type that does not have the EXTENDS attribute is an extension type of itself only. An extended type is an extension of itself and of all types for which its parent type is an extension.

4 An abstract type is a type that has the ABSTRACT attribute.

NOTE 4.52

A deferred binding (4.5.5) defers the implementation of a type-bound procedure to extensions of the type; it may appear only in an abstract type. The dynamic type of an object cannot be abstract; therefore, a deferred binding cannot be invoked. An extension of an abstract type need not be abstract if it has no deferred bindings. A short example of an abstract type is:

```fortran
TYPE, ABSTRACT :: FILE_HANDLE
CONTAINS
  PROCEDURE(OPEN_FILE), DEFERRED, PASS(HANDLE) :: OPEN
...
END TYPE
```

For a more elaborate example see C.1.4.

4.5.7.2 Inheritance

1 An extended type includes all of the type parameters, all of the components, and the nonoverridden (4.5.7.3) nonfinal procedure bindings of its parent type. These are inherited by the extended type from the parent type. They retain all of the attributes that they had in the parent type. Additional type parameters, components, and procedure bindings may be declared in the derived-type definition of the extended type.

NOTE 4.53

Inaccessible components and bindings of the parent type are also inherited, but they remain inaccessible in the extended type. Inaccessible entities occur if the type being extended is accessed via use association and has a private entity.

NOTE 4.54

A derived type is not required to have any components, bindings, or parameters; an extended type is not required to have more components, bindings, or parameters than its parent type.

2 An extended type has a scalar, nonpointer, nonallocatable, parent component with the type and type parameters of the parent type. The name of this component is the parent type name. It has the accessibility of the parent type. Components of the parent component are inheritance associated (16.5.4) with the corresponding components inherited from the parent type. An ancestor component of a type is the parent component of the type or an ancestor component of the parent component.

NOTE 4.55

A component or type parameter declared in an extended type shall not have the same name as any accessible component or type parameter of its parent type.

NOTE 4.56

Examples:

```fortran
TYPE POINT
  REAL :: X, Y  ! A base type
END TYPE
```
NOTE 4.56 (cont.)

END TYPE POINT

TYPE, EXTENDS(POINT) :: COLOR_POINT ! An extension of TYPE(POINT)
  ! Components X and Y, and component name POINT, inherited from parent
  INTEGER :: COLOR
END TYPE COLOR_POINT

4.5.7.3 Type-bound procedure overriding

1 If a nongeneric binding specified in a type definition has the same binding name as a binding from the parent type then the binding specified in the type definition overrides the one from the parent type.

2 The overriding binding and the overridden binding shall satisfy the following conditions.

- Either both shall have a passed-object dummy argument or neither shall.
- If the overridden binding is pure then the overriding binding shall also be pure.
- Either both shall be elemental or neither shall.
- They shall have the same number of dummy arguments.
- Passed-object dummy arguments, if any, shall correspond by name and position.
- Dummy arguments that correspond by position shall have the same names and characteristics, except for the type of the passed-object dummy arguments.
- Either both shall be subroutines or both shall be functions having the same result characteristics (12.3.3).
- If the overridden binding is PUBLIC then the overriding binding shall not be PRIVATE.

NOTE 4.57

The following is an example of procedure overriding, expanding on the example in Note 4.44.

TYPE, EXTENDS (POINT) :: POINT_3D
  REAL :: Z
CONTAINS
  PROCEDURE, PASS :: LENGTH => POINT_3D_LENGTH
END TYPE POINT_3D
...

and in the module-subprogram-part of the same module:

REAL FUNCTION POINT_3D_LENGTH ( A, B )
  CLASS (POINT_3D), INTENT (IN) :: A
  CLASS (POINT), INTENT (IN) :: B
SELECT TYPE(B)
  CLASS IS(POINT_3D)
    POINT_3D_LENGTH = SQRT( (A%X-B%X)**2 + (A%Y-B%Y)**2 + (A%Z-B%Z)**2 )
    RETURN
  END SELECT
  PRINT *, 'In POINT_3D_LENGTH, dynamic type of argument is incorrect.'
  STOP
END FUNCTION POINT_3D_LENGTH

3 If a generic binding specified in a type definition has the same generic-spec as an inherited binding, it extends the generic interface and shall satisfy the requirements specified in 12.4.3.4.5.

4 A binding of a type and a binding of an extension of that type correspond if the latter binding is the same binding as the former, overrides a corresponding binding, or is an inherited corresponding binding.
4.5.8 Derived-type values

1 The component value of
   - a pointer component is its pointer association,
   - an allocatable component is its allocation status and, if it is allocated, its dynamic type and type parameters, bounds and value, and
   - a nonpointer nonallocatable component is its value.

2 The set of values of a particular derived type consists of all possible sequences of the component values of its components.

4.5.9 Derived-type specifier

1 A derived-type specifier is used in several contexts to specify a particular derived type and type parameters.

R452 \textit{derived-type-spec} is \textit{type-name} \{ ( \textit{type-param-spec-list} ) \}

R453 \textit{type-param-spec} is \{ \textit{keyword} = \} \textit{type-param-value}

C482 (R452) \textit{type-name} shall be the name of an accessible derived type.

C483 (R452) \textit{type-param-spec-list} shall appear only if the type is parameterized.

C484 (R452) There shall be at most one \textit{type-param-spec} corresponding to each parameter of the type. If a type parameter does not have a default value, there shall be a \textit{type-param-spec} corresponding to that type parameter.

C485 (R453) The \textit{keyword}= may be omitted from a \textit{type-param-spec} only if the \textit{keyword}= has been omitted from each preceding \textit{type-param-spec} in the \textit{type-param-spec-list}.

C486 (R453) Each \textit{keyword} shall be the name of a parameter of the type.

C487 (R453) An asterisk may be used as a \textit{type-param-value} in a \textit{type-param-spec} only in the declaration of a dummy argument or associate name or in the allocation of a dummy argument.

2 Type parameter values that do not have type parameter keywords specified correspond to type parameters in type parameter order (4.5.3.2). If a type parameter keyword appears, the value is assigned to the type parameter named by the keyword. If necessary, the value is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value of the same kind as the type parameter.

3 The value of a type parameter for which no \textit{type-param-value} has been specified is its default value.

4.5.10 Construction of derived-type values

1 A derived-type definition implicitly defines a corresponding structure constructor that allows construction of scalar values of that derived type. The type and type parameters of a constructed value are specified by a derived type specifier.

R454 \textit{structure-constructor} is \textit{derived-type-spec} ( \{ \textit{component-spec-list} \} )

R455 \textit{component-spec} is \{ \textit{keyword} = \} \textit{component-data-source}

R456 \textit{component-data-source} is \textit{expr} or \textit{data-target}
or proc-target

C488 (R454) The derived-type-spec shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).

C489 (R454) At most one component-spec shall be provided for a component.

C490 (R454) If a component-spec is provided for an ancestor component, a component-spec shall not be provided for any component that is inheritance associated with a subcomponent of that ancestor component.

C491 (R454) A component-spec shall be provided for a nonallocatable component unless it has default initialization or is inheritance associated with a subcomponent of another component for which a component-spec is provided.

C492 (R455) The keyword= may be omitted from a component-spec only if the keyword= has been omitted from each preceding component-spec in the constructor.

C493 (R455) Each keyword shall be the name of a component of the type.

C494 (R454) The type name and all components of the type for which a component-spec appears shall be accessible in the scoping unit containing the structure constructor.

C495 (R454) If derived-type-spec is a type name that is the same as a generic name, the component-spec-list shall not be a valid actual-arg-spec-list for a function reference that is resolvable as a generic reference to that name (12.5.5.2).

C496 (R456) A data-target shall correspond to a data pointer component; a proc-target shall correspond to a procedure pointer component.

C497 (R456) A data-target shall have the same rank as its corresponding component.

NOTE 4.58

The form 'name(...)’ is interpreted as a generic function-reference if possible; it is interpreted as a structure-constructor only if it cannot be interpreted as a generic function-reference.

2 In the absence of a component keyword, each component-data-source is assigned to the corresponding component in component order (4.5.4.7). If a component keyword appears, the expr is assigned to the component named by the keyword. For a nonpointer component, the declared type and type parameters of the component and expr shall conform in the same way as for a variable and expr in an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.2), as specified in Table 7.10. If necessary, each value of intrinsic type is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value that agrees in type and type parameters with the corresponding component of the derived type. For a nonpointer nonallocatable component, the shape of the expression shall conform with the shape of the component.

3 If a component with default initialization has no corresponding component-data-source, then the default initialization is applied to that component. If an allocatable component has no corresponding component-data-source, then that component has an allocation status of unallocated.

NOTE 4.59

Because no parent components appear in the defined component ordering, a value for a parent component can be specified only with a component keyword. Examples of equivalent values using types defined in Note 4.56:

! Create values with components x = 1.0, y = 2.0, color = 3.
TYPE(POINT) :: PV = POINT(1.0, 2.0) ! Assume components of TYPE(POINT)
               ! are accessible here.
...            
COLOR_POINT( point=point(1,2), color=3) ! Value for parent component
COLOR_POINT( point=PV, color=3) ! Available even if TYPE(point)
NOTE 4.59 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOR_POINT( 1, 2, 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>! has private components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>! All components of TYPE(point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>! need to be accessible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 A **structure constructor** shall not appear before the referenced type is defined.

NOTE 4.60

This example illustrates a derived-type constant expression using a derived type defined in Note 4.17:

PERSON (21, 'JOHN SMITH')

This could also be written as

PERSON (NAME = 'JOHN SMITH', AGE = 21)

NOTE 4.61

An example constructor using the derived type GENERAL_POINT defined in Note 4.24 is

`general_point(dim=3) ( [ 1., 2., 3. ] )`

5 For a pointer component, the corresponding **component-data-source** shall be an allowable **data-target** or **proc-target** for such a pointer in a pointer assignment statement (7.2.2). If the component data source is a pointer, the association of the component is that of the pointer; otherwise, the component is pointer associated with the component data source.

NOTE 4.62

For example, if the variable TEXT were declared (5.2) to be

`CHARACTER, DIMENSION (1:400), TARGET :: TEXT`

and BIBLIO were declared using the derived-type definition REFERENCE in Note 4.32

`TYPE (REFERENCE) :: BIBLIO`

the statement

`BIBLIO = REFERENCE (1, 1987, 1, "This is the title of the referenced & paper", SYNOPSIS=TEXT)`

is valid and associates the pointer component SYNOPSIS of the object BIBLIO with the target object TEXT. The keyword SYNOPSIS is required because the fifth component of the type REFERENCE is a procedure pointer component, not a data pointer component of type character. It is not necessary to specify a **proc-target** for the procedure pointer component because it has default initialization.

6 If a component of a derived type is **allocatable**, the corresponding constructor expression shall either be a reference to the intrinsic function NULL with no arguments, an **allocatable** entity of the same **rank**, or shall evaluate to an entity of the same **rank**. If the expression is a reference to the intrinsic function NULL, the corresponding component of the constructor has a status of unallocated. If the expression is an **allocatable** entity, the corresponding component of the constructor has the same allocation status as that **allocatable** entity and, if it is allocated, the same **dynamic type**, **bounds**, and value; if a length parameter of the component is deferred, its value is the same as the corresponding parameter of the expression. Otherwise the corresponding component of the constructor has an allocation status of allocated and has the same **bounds** and value as the expression.

4.5.10 Types
NOTE 4.63
When the constructor is an actual argument, the allocation status of the allocatable component is available through the associated dummy argument.

4.5.11 Derived-type operations and assignment

1 Intrinsic assignment of derived-type entities is described in 7.2.1. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not specify any intrinsic operations on derived-type entities. Any operation on derived-type entities or defined assignment (7.2.1.4) for derived-type entities shall be defined explicitly by a function or a subroutine, and a generic interface (4.5.2, 12.4.3.2).

4.6 Enumerations and enumerators

1 An enumeration is a set of enumerators. An enumerator is a named integer constant. An enumeration definition specifies the enumeration and its set of enumerators of the corresponding integer kind.

R457 enum-def
     is enum-def-stmt
     enumerator-def-stmt
          [ enumerator-def-stmt | ...
     end-enum-stmt

R458 enum-def-stmt
     is ENUM, BIND(C)

R459 enumerator-def-stmt
     is ENUMERATOR [ :: ] enumerator-list

R460 enumerator
     is named-constant [ = scalar-int-initialization-expr ]

R461 end-enum-stmt
     is END ENUM

C498 (R459) If = appears in an enumerator, a double-colon separator shall appear before the enumerator-list.

2 For an enumeration, the kind is selected such that an integer type with that kind is interoperable (15.3.2) with the corresponding C enumeration type. The corresponding C enumeration type is the type that would be declared by a C enumeration specifier (6.7.2.2 of the C International Standard) that specified C enumeration constants with the same values as those specified by the enum-def, in the same order as specified by the enum-def.

3 The companion processor (2.6.7) shall be one that uses the same representation for the types declared by all C enumeration specifiers that specify the same values in the same order.

NOTE 4.64
If a companion processor uses an unsigned type to represent a given enumeration type, the Fortran processor will use the signed integer type of the same width for the enumeration, even though some of the values of the enumerators cannot be represented in this signed integer type. The types of any such enumerators will be interoperable with the type declared in the C enumeration.

NOTE 4.65
The C International Standard guarantees the enumeration constants fit in a C int (6.7.2.2 of the C International Standard). Therefore, the Fortran processor can evaluate all enumerator values using the integer type with kind parameter C,INT, and then determine the kind parameter of the integer type that is interoperable with the corresponding C enumerated type.

NOTE 4.66
The C International Standard specifies that two enumeration types are compatible only if they specify enumeration constants with the same names and same values in the same order. This part of ISO/IEC
NOTE 4.66 (cont.)

1539 further requires that a C processor that is to be a companion processor of a Fortran processor use the same representation for two enumeration types if they both specify enumeration constants with the same values in the same order, even if the names are different.

4 An enumerator is treated as if it were explicitly declared with the PARAMETER attribute. The enumerator is defined in accordance with the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2) with the value determined as follows.

(1) If scalar-int-initialization-expr is specified, the value of the enumerator is the result of scalar-int-initialization-expr.

(2) If scalar-int-initialization-expr is not specified and the enumerator is the first enumerator in enum-def, the enumerator has the value 0.

(3) If scalar-int-initialization-expr is not specified and the enumerator is not the first enumerator in enum-def, its value is the result of adding 1 to the value of the enumerator that immediately precedes it in the enum-def.

NOTE 4.67

Example of an enumeration definition:

```fortran
ENUM, BIND(C)
    ENUMERATOR :: RED = 4, BLUE = 9
    ENUMERATOR YELLOW
END ENUM
```

The kind type parameter for this enumeration is processor dependent, but the processor is required to select a kind sufficient to represent the values 4, 9, and 10, which are the values of its enumerators. The following declaration might be equivalent to the above enumeration definition.

```fortran
INTEGER(SELECTED_INT_KIND(2)), PARAMETER :: RED = 4, BLUE = 9, YELLOW = 10
```

An entity of the same kind type parameter value can be declared using the intrinsic function KIND with one of the enumerators as its argument, for example

```fortran
INTEGER(KIND(RED)) :: X
```

NOTE 4.68

There is no difference in the effect of declaring the enumerators in multiple ENUMERATOR statements or in a single ENUMERATOR statement. The order in which the enumerators in an enumeration definition are declared is significant, but the number of ENUMERATOR statements is not.

### 4.7 Binary, octal, and hexadecimal literal constants

1 A binary, octal, or hexadecimal constant (boz-literal-constant) is a sequence of digits that represents an ordered sequence of bits. Such a constant has no type.

```plaintext
R462  boz-literal-constant is binary-constant
      or octal-constant
      or hex-constant

R463  binary-constant is B ' digit [ digit ] ... '
      or B " digit [ digit ] ... "
```

C499  (R463) digit shall have one of the values 0 or 1.
octal-constant is `O' digit [ digit ] ... ` or `O' " digit [ digit ] ... "

digit shall have one of the values 0 through 7.

hex-constant is `Z' hex-digit [ hex-digit ] ... ` or `Z' " hex-digit [ hex-digit ] ... "

hex-digit is digit or A or B or C or D or E or F

2 The hex-digits A through F represent the numbers ten through fifteen, respectively; they may be represented by their lower-case equivalents. Each digit of a boz-literal-constant represents a sequence of bits, according to its numerical interpretation, using the model of 13.3, with z equal to one for binary constants, three for octal constants or four for hexadecimal constants. A boz-literal-constant represents a sequence of bits that consists of the concatenation of the sequences of bits represented by its digits, in the order the digits are specified. The positions of bits in the sequence are numbered from right to left, with the position of the rightmost bit being zero. The length of a sequence of bits is the number of bits in the sequence. The processor shall allow the position of the leftmost nonzero bit to be at least \( z - 1 \), where \( z \) is the maximum value that could result from invoking the intrinsic function STORAGE_SIZE (13.7.159) with an argument that is a real or integer scalar of any kind supported by the processor.

A boz-literal-constant shall appear only as a data-stmt-constant in a DATA statement, or where explicitly allowed in subclause 13.7 as an actual argument of an intrinsic procedure.

4.8 Construction of array values

An array constructor is defined as a sequence of scalar values and is interpreted as a rank-one array where the element values are those specified in the sequence.

array-constructor is (/ ac-spec /)
or lbracket ac-spec rbracket

ac-spec is type-spec ::
or [ type-spec :: ] ac-value-list

lbracket is [

rbracket is ]

ac-value is expr
or ac-implied-do

ac-implied-do is ( ac-value-list , ac-implied-do-control )

ac-implied-do-control is ac-do-variable = scalar-int-expr , scalar-int-expr

[ , scalar-int-expr ]
ac-do-variable is do-variable

C4102 (R468) If type-spec is omitted, each ac-value expression in the array-constructor shall have the same type and kind type parameters.

C4103 (R468) If type-spec specifies an intrinsic type, each ac-value expression in the array-constructor shall be of an intrinsic type that is in type conformance with a variable of type type-spec as specified in Table 7.10.

C4104 (R468) If type-spec specifies a derived type, all ac-value expressions in the array-constructor shall be of that derived type and shall have the same kind type parameter values as specified by type-spec.

C4105 (R472) The ac-do-variable of an ac-implied-do that is in another ac-implied-do shall not appear as the ac-do-variable of the containing ac-implied-do.

If type-spec is omitted, each ac-value expression in the array constructor shall have the same length type parameters; in this case, the type and type parameters of the array constructor are those of the ac-value expressions.

If type-spec appears, it specifies the type and type parameters of the array constructor. Each ac-value expression in the array-constructor shall be compatible with intrinsic assignment to a variable of this type and type parameters. Each value is converted to the type parameters of the array-constructor in accordance with the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3).

The character length of an ac-value in an ac-implied-do whose iteration count is zero shall not depend on the value of the ac-do-variable and shall not depend on the value of an expression that is not an initialization expression.

If an ac-value is a scalar expression, its value specifies an element of the array constructor. If an ac-value is an array expression, the values of the elements of the expression, in array element order (6.5.3.2), specify the corresponding sequence of elements of the array constructor. If an ac-value is an ac-implied-do, it is expanded to form a sequence of elements under the control of the ac-do-variable, as in the DO construct (8.1.7.6).

For an ac-implied-do, the loop initialization and execution is the same as for a DO construct.

An empty sequence forms a zero-sized array.

### NOTE 4.69

A one-dimensional array may be reshaped into any allowable array shape using the intrinsic function RESHAPE (13.7.139). An example is:

X = (/ 3.2, 4.01, 6.5 /)
Y = RESHAPE (SOURCE = [2.0, [4.5, 4.5], X], SHAPE = [3, 2])

This results in Y having the 3 x 2 array of values:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE 4.70

Examples of array constructors containing an implied DO are:

(/ (I, I = 1, 1075) /)

and

[3.6, (3.6 / I, I = 1, N)]
NOTE 4.71

Using the type definition for PERSON in Note 4.17, an example of the construction of a derived-type array value is:

```
[ PERSON (40, 'SMITH'), PERSON (20, 'JONES') ]
```

NOTE 4.72

Using the type definition for LINE in Note 4.28, an example of the construction of a derived-type scalar value with a rank-2 array component is:

```
LINE (RESHAPE ( [ 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0 ], [ 2, 2 ] ), 0.1, 1)
```

The intrinsic function RESHAPE is used to construct a value that represents a solid line from (0, 0) to (1, 2) of width 0.1 centimeters.

NOTE 4.73

Examples of zero-size array constructors are:

```
[ INTEGER :: ]
[ ( I, I = 1, 0 ) ]
```

NOTE 4.74

An example of an array constructor that specifies a length type parameter:

```
[ CHARACTER(LEN=7) :: 'Takata', 'Tanaka', 'Hayashi' ]
```

In this constructor, without the type specification, it would have been necessary to specify all of the constants with the same character length.
5 Attribute declarations and specifications

5.1 General

1 Every data object has a type and rank and may have type parameters and other properties that determine the uses of the object. Collectively, these properties are the attributes of the object. The type of a named data object is either specified explicitly in a type declaration statement or determined implicitly by the first letter of its name (5.5). All of its attributes may be specified in a type declaration statement or individually in separate specification statements.

2 A function has a type and rank and may have type parameters and other attributes that determine the uses of the function. The type, rank, and type parameters are the same as those of its result variable.

3 A subroutine does not have a type, rank, or type parameters, but may have other attributes that determine the uses of the subroutine.

5.2 Type declaration statements

5.2.1 Syntax

R501  
\textit{type-declaration-stmt} \quad \text{is} \quad \textit{declaration-type-spec} \[ [, \textit{attr-spec} ] ... :: ] \textit{entity-decl-list}

1 The type declaration statement specifies the type of the entities in the entity declaration list. The type and type parameters are those specified by \textit{declaration-type-spec}, except that the character length type parameter may be overridden for an entity by the appearance of * \textit{char-length} in its \textit{entity-decl}.

R502  
\textit{attr-spec} \quad \text{is} \quad \textit{access-spec}

or ALLOCATABLE

or ASYNCHRONOUS

or CODIMENSION [ \textit{coarray-spec} ]

or CONTIGUOUS

or DIMENSION ( \textit{array-spec} )

or EXTERNAL

or INTENT ( \textit{intent-spec} )

or INTRINSIC

or \textit{language-binding-spec}

or OPTIONAL

or PARAMETER

or POINTER

or PROTECTED

or SAVE

or TARGET

or VALUE

or VOLATILE

C501  \hspace{1em} \text{(R501) The same \textit{attr-spec} shall not appear more than once in a given \textit{type-declaration-stmt}.}

C502  \hspace{1em} \text{(R501) If a \textit{language-binding-spec} with a NAME= specifier appears, the \textit{entity-decl-list} shall consist of a single \textit{entity-decl}.}

C503  \hspace{1em} \text{(R501) If a \textit{language-binding-spec} is specified, the \textit{entity-decl-list} shall not contain any procedure names.}
2 The type declaration statement also specifies the attributes whose keywords appear in the attr-spec, except that the DIMENSION attribute may be specified or overridden for an entity by the appearance of array-spec in its entity-decl, and the CODIMENSION attribute may be specified or overridden for an entity by the appearance of coarray-spec in its entity-decl.

C504 (R503) If the entity is not of type character, * char-length shall not appear.

C505 (R501) If initialization appears, a double-colon separator shall appear before the entity-decl-list.

C506 (R503) An initialization shall not appear if object-name is a dummy argument, a function result, an object in a named common block unless the type declaration is in a block data program unit, an object in blank common, an allocatable variable, an external function, an intrinsic function, or an automatic object.

C507 (R503) An initialization shall appear if the entity is a named constant (5.3.13).

C508 (R503) The function-name shall be the name of an external function, an intrinsic function, a dummy function, a procedure pointer, or a statement function.

C509 (R504) The object-name shall be the name of a data object.

C510 (R503) If => appears in initialization, the entity shall have the POINTER attribute. If = appears in initialization, the entity shall not have the POINTER attribute.

C511 (R503) If initial-data-target appears, object-name shall be data-pointer-initialization compatible with it (4.5.4.6).

C512 (R506) The function-reference shall be a reference to the intrinsic function NULL with no arguments.

3 A name that identifies a specific intrinsic function in a scoping unit has a type as specified in 13.6. An explicit type declaration statement is not required; however, it is permitted. Specifying a type for a generic intrinsic function name in a type declaration statement is not sufficient, by itself, to remove the generic properties from that function.

5.2.2 Automatic data objects

1 An automatic data object is a non-dummy data object with a type parameter or array bound that depends on the value of a specification-expr that is not an initialization expression.

C513 An automatic object shall not have the SAVE attribute.

2 If a type parameter in a declaration-type-spec or in a char-length in an entity-decl is defined by an expression that is not an initialization expression, the type parameter value is established on entry to the procedure or BLOCK construct and is not affected by any redefinition or undefinition of the variables in the expression during execution of the procedure or BLOCK construct.

86 Attribute declarations and specifications 5.2.2
5.2.3 Initialization

1 The appearance of initialization in an entity-decl for an entity without the PARAMETER attribute specifies that the entity is a variable with explicit initialization. Explicit initialization alternatively may be specified in a DATA statement unless the variable is of a derived type for which default initialization is specified. If initialization is = initialization-expr, the variable is initially defined with the value specified by the initialization-expr; if necessary, the value is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value that agrees in type, type parameters, and shape with the variable. A variable, or part of a variable, shall not be explicitly initialized more than once in a program. If the variable is an array, it shall have its shape specified in either the type declaration statement or a previous attribute specification statement in the same scoping unit.

2 If null-init appears, the initial association status of the object is disassociated. If initial-data-target appears, the object is initially associated with the target.

3 Explicit initialization of a variable that is not in a common block implies the SAVE attribute, which may be confirmed by explicit specification.

5.2.4 Examples of type declaration statements

NOTE 5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REAL A (10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOGICAL, DIMENSION (5, 5) :: MASK1, MASK2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX :: CUBE_ROOT = (-0.5, 0.866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SHORT = SELECTED_INT_KIND (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER (SHORT) K ! Range at least -9999 to 9999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL (KIND (0.0D0)) A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL (KIND = 2) B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX (KIND = KIND (0.0D0)) :: C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER (LEN = 10, KIND = 2) A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER B, C *20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE (PERSON) :: CHAIRMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: HEAD =&gt; NULL ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE (humongous_matrix (k=8, d=1000)) :: mat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The last line above uses a type definition from Note 4.24.)

5.3 Attributes

5.3.1 Constraints

1 An attribute may be explicitly specified by an attr-spec in a type declaration statement or by an attribute specification statement (5.4). The following constraints apply to attributes.

C514 An entity shall not be explicitly given any attribute more than once in a scoping unit.

C515 An array-spec for a function result that does not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute shall be an explicit-shape-spec-list.

C516 The ALLOCATABLE, POINTER, or OPTIONAL attribute shall not be specified for a dummy argument of a procedure that has a proc-language-binding-spec.

5.3.2 Accessibility attribute

1 The accessibility attribute specifies the accessibility of an entity via a particular identifier.

5.2.4 Attribute declarations and specifications
An access-spec shall appear only in the specification-part of a module.

Identifiers that are specified in a module or accessible in that module by use association have either the PUBLIC attribute or PRIVATE attribute. Identifiers for which an access-spec is not explicitly specified in that module have the default accessibility attribute for that module. The default accessibility attribute for a module is PUBLIC attribute unless it has been changed by a PRIVATE statement (5.4.1). Only identifiers that have the PUBLIC attribute in that module are available to be accessed from that module by use association.

NOTE 5.2
In order for an identifier to be accessed by use association, it must have the PUBLIC attribute in the module from which it is accessed. It can nonetheless have the PRIVATE attribute in a module in which it is accessed by use association, and therefore not be available for use association from that module.

NOTE 5.3
An example of an accessibility specification is:

REAL, PRIVATE :: X, Y, Z

5.3.3 ALLOCATABLE attribute

1 An entity with the ALLOCATABLE attribute is a variable for which space is allocated by an ALLOCATE statement (6.6.1) or by an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3).

5.3.4 ASYNCHRONOUS attribute

1 An entity with the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute is a variable that may be subject to asynchronous input/output.

2 The base object of a variable shall have the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute in a scoping unit if
   - the variable appears in an executable statement or specification expression in that scoping unit and
   - any statement of the scoping unit is executed while the variable is a pending I/O storage sequence affector (9.6.2.5).

3 Use of a variable in an asynchronous input/output statement can imply the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute; see subclause 9.6.2.5.

4 An object may have the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute in a particular scoping unit without necessarily having it in other scoping units (11.2.2, 16.5.1.4). If an object has the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute, then all of its subobjects also have the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute.

NOTE 5.4
The ASYNCHRONOUS attribute specifies the variables that might be associated with a pending input/output storage sequence (the actual memory locations on which asynchronous input/output is being performed) while the scoping unit is in execution. This information could be used by the compiler to disable certain code motion optimizations.

5.3.5 BIND attribute for data entities

1 The BIND attribute for a variable or common block specifies that it is capable of interoperating with a C variable whose name has external linkage (15.4).
language-binding-spec is BIND (C [, NAME = scalar-char-initialization-expr ])

An entity with the BIND attribute shall be a common block, variable, type, or procedure.

A variable with the BIND attribute shall be declared in the specification part of a module.

A variable with the BIND attribute shall be interoperable (15.3).

Each variable of a common block with the BIND attribute shall be interoperable.

(R508) The scalar-char-initialization-expr shall be of default character kind.

If the value of the scalar-char-initialization-expr after discarding leading and trailing blanks has nonzero length, it shall be valid as an identifier on the companion processor.

NOTE 5.5

The C International Standard provides a facility for creating C identifiers whose characters are not restricted to the C basic character set. Such a C identifier is referred to as a universal character name (6.4.3 of the C International Standard). The name of such a C identifier might include characters that are not part of the representation method used by the processor for default character. If so, the C entity cannot be referenced from Fortran.

The BIND attribute for a variable or common block implies the SAVE attribute, which may be confirmed by explicit specification.

5.3.6 CODIMENSION attribute

5.3.6.1 General

The CODIMENSION attribute specifies that an entity is a coarray. The coarray-spec specifies its corank or corank and cobounds.

coarray-spec is deferred-coshape-spec-list or explicit-coshape-spec

The sum of the rank and corank of an entity shall not exceed fifteen.

A coarray shall be a component or a variable that is not a function result.

A coarray shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

An entity whose type has a coarray ultimate component shall be a nonpointer nonallocatable scalar, shall not be a coarray, and shall not be a function result.

A coarray or an object with a coarray ultimate component shall be a dummy argument or have the ALLOCATABLE or SAVE attribute.

NOTE 5.6

A coarray is permitted to be of a derived type with pointer or allocatable components. The target of such a pointer component is always on the same image.

NOTE 5.7

This requirement for the SAVE attribute has the effect that automatic coarrays are not permitted; for example, the coarray WORK in the following code fragment is not valid.

SUBROUTINE SOLVE3(N,A,B)
INTEGER :: N
NOTE 5.7 (cont.)

REAL :: A(N)[*], B(N)
REAL :: WORK(N)[*] ! Not permitted

If this were permitted, it would require an implicit synchronization on entry to the procedure.

Explicit-shape coarrays that are declared in a subprogram and are not dummy arguments are required to have the SAVE attribute because otherwise they might be implemented as if they were automatic coarrays.

NOTE 5.8

Examples of CODIMENSION attribute specifications are:

- REAL W(100,100)[0:2,*] ! Explicit-shape coarray
- REAL, CODIMENSION[*] :: X ! Scalar coarray
- REAL, CODIMENSION[3,*] :: Y(:) ! Assumed-shape coarray
- REAL, CODIMENSION[:],ALLOCATABLE :: Z(:,:) ! Allocatable coarray

5.3.6.2 Allocatable coarray

1 A coarray with the ALLOCATABLE attribute has a specified corank, but its cobounds are determined by allocation or argument association.

R510 deferred-coshape-spec is :

C528 A coarray with the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is a deferred-coshape-spec-list.

2 The corank of an allocatable coarray is equal to the number of colons in its deferred-coshape-spec-list.

3 The cobounds of an unallocated allocatable coarray are undefined. No part of such a coarray shall be referenced or defined; however, the coarray may appear as an argument to an intrinsic inquiry function as specified in 13.1.

4 The cobounds of an allocated allocatable coarray are those specified when the coarray is allocated.

5 The cobounds of an allocatable coarray are unaffected by any subsequent redefinition or undefinition of the variables on which the cobounds’ expressions depend.

5.3.6.3 Explicit-coshape coarray

1 An explicit-coshape coarray is a named coarray that has its corank and cobounds declared by an explicit-coshape-spec.

R511 explicit-coshape-spec is \[
declaration[lower-cobound : upper-cobound, ... ]
declaration[lower-cobound : *]
\]

C529 A coarray that does not have the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is an explicit-coshape-spec.

2 The corank is equal to one plus the number of upper-cobounds.

R512 lower-cobound is specification-expr
R513 upper-cobound is specification-expr

C530 (R511) A lower-cobound or upper-cobound that is not an initialization expression shall appear only in a subprogram, derived type definition, or interface body.

3 If an explicit-coshape coarray has cobounds that are not initialization expressions, the cobounds are determined
at entry to the procedure by evaluating the cobounds expressions. The cobounds of such a coarray are unaffected by the redefinition or undefinition of any variable during execution of the procedure.

4 The values of each lower-cobound and upper-cobound determine the cobounds of the coarray along a particular codimension. The cosubscript range of the coarray in that codimension is the set of integer values between and including the lower and upper cobounds. If the lower cobound is omitted, the default value is 1. The upper cobound shall not be less than the lower cobound.

5.3.7 CONTIGUOUS attribute

C531 An entity with the CONTIGUOUS attribute shall be an array pointer or an assumed-shape array.

1 The CONTIGUOUS attribute specifies that an assumed-shape array can only be argument associated with a contiguous effective argument, or that an array pointer can only be pointer associated with a contiguous target.

2 An object is contiguous if it is

   (1) an object with the CONTIGUOUS attribute,
   (2) a nonpointer whole array that is not assumed-shape,
   (3) an assumed-shape array that is argument associated with an array that is contiguous,
   (4) an array allocated by an ALLOCATE statement,
   (5) a pointer associated with a contiguous target, or
   (6) a nonzero-sized array section (6.5.3) provided that
      (a) its base object is contiguous,
      (b) it does not have a vector subscript,
      (c) the elements of the section, in array element order, are a subset of the base object elements that are consecutive in array element order,
      (d) if the array is of type character and a substring-range appears, the substring-range specifies all of the characters of the parent-string (6.4.1),
      (e) only its final part-ref has nonzero rank, and
      (f) it is not the real or imaginary part (6.4.3) of an array of type complex.

3 An object is not contiguous if it is an array subobject, and

   • the object has two or more elements,
   • the elements of the object in array element order are not consecutive in the elements of the base object,
   • the object is not of type character with length zero, and
   • the object is not of a derived type that has no ultimate components other than zero-sized arrays and characters with length zero.

4 It is processor-dependent whether any other object is contiguous.

NOTE 5.9
If a derived type has only one component that is not zero-sized, it is processor-dependent whether a structure component of a contiguous array of that type is contiguous. That is, the derived type might contain padding on some processors.

NOTE 5.10
The CONTIGUOUS attribute makes it easier for a processor to enable optimizations that depend on the memory layout of the object occupying a contiguous block of memory. Examples of CONTIGUOUS attribute specifications are:

| REAL, POINTER, CONTIGUOUS :: SPTR(:) |
| REAL, CONTIGUOUS, DIMENSION(:,::) :: D |

5.3.7 Attribute declarations and specifications
5.3.8 DIMENSION attribute

5.3.8.1 General

1 The DIMENSION attribute specifies that an entity is an array. The rank or rank and shape is specified by its array-spec.

   | R514 | dimension-spec is DIMENSION ( array-spec ) |
   | R515 | array-spec is explicit-shape-spec-list  
       |       | or assumed-shape-spec-list               
       |       | or deferred-shape-spec-list              
       |       | or assumed-size-spec                    
       |       | or implied-shape-spec-list              |

NOTE 5.11
The maximum rank of an entity is fifteen minus the corank.

NOTE 5.12
Examples of DIMENSION attribute specifications are:

```
SUBROUTINE EX (N, A, B)
  REAL, DIMENSION (N, 10) :: W ! Automatic explicit-shape array
  REAL A (:), B (0:) ! Assumed-shape arrays
  REAL, POINTER :: D (:,:), P ! Array pointer
  REAL, DIMENSION (:,:), POINTER :: P ! Array pointer
  REAL, ALLOCATABLE, DIMENSION (:):E ! Allocatable array
  REAL, PARAMETER :: V(0:*), [0.1, 1.1] ! Implied-shape array
```

5.3.8.2 Explicit-shape array

   | R516 | explicit-shape-spec is [ lower-bound : ] upper-bound |
   | R517 | lower-bound is specification-expr                  |
   | R518 | upper-bound is specification-expr                  |

C532 (R516) An explicit-shape-spec whose bounds are not initialization expressions shall appear only in a subprogram, derived type definition, or interface body.

1 An explicit-shape array is an array whose shape is explicitly declared by an explicit-shape-spec-list. The rank is equal to the number of explicit-specs.

2 An explicit-shape array that is a named local variable of a subprogram or BLOCK construct may have bounds that are not initialization expressions. The bounds, and hence shape, are determined at entry to a procedure defined by the subprogram, or on execution of the BLOCK statement, by evaluating the bounds’ expressions. The bounds of such an array are unaffected by the redefinition or undefinition of any variable during execution of the procedure or BLOCK construct.

3 The values of each lower-bound and upper-bound determine the bounds of the array along a particular dimension and hence the extent of the array in that dimension. If lower-bound appears it specifies the lower bound; otherwise the lower bound is 1. The value of a lower bound or an upper bound may be positive, negative, or zero. The subscript range of the array in that dimension is the set of integer values between and including the lower and upper bounds, provided the upper bound is not less than the lower bound. If the upper bound is less than the lower bound, the range is empty, the extent in that dimension is zero, and the array is of zero size.
5.3.8.3 Assumed-shape array

1 An assumed-shape array is a nonallocatable nonpointer dummy argument array that takes its shape from its effective argument.

R519 assumed-shape-spec is [ lower-bound ] :

2 The rank is equal to the number of colons in the assumed-shape-spec-list.

3 The extent of a dimension of an assumed-shape array dummy argument is the extent of the corresponding dimension of its effective argument. If the lower bound value is \( d \) and the extent of the corresponding dimension of its effective argument is \( s \), then the value of the upper bound is \( s + d - 1 \). If lower-bound appears it specifies the lower bound; otherwise the lower bound is 1.

5.3.8.4 Deferred-shape array

1 A deferred-shape array is an allocatable array or an array pointer. (An allocatable array has the ALLOCATABLE attribute; an array pointer has the POINTER attribute.)

R520 deferred-shape-spec is :

C533 An array with the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have an array-spec that is a deferred-shape-spec-list.

2 The rank is equal to the number of colons in the deferred-shape-spec-list.

3 The size, bounds, and shape of an unallocated allocatable array or a disassociated array pointer are undefined. No part of such an array shall be referenced or defined; however, the array may appear as an argument to an intrinsic inquiry function as specified in 13.1.

4 The bounds of each dimension of an allocated allocatable array are those specified when the array is allocated or, if it is a dummy argument, when it is argument associated with an allocated effective argument.

5 The bounds of each dimension of an associated array pointer, and hence its shape, may be specified

- in an ALLOCATE statement (6.6.1) when the target is allocated,
- by pointer assignment (7.2.2), or
- if it is a dummy argument, by argument association with a nonpointer actual argument or an associated pointer effective argument.

6 The bounds of an array pointer or allocatable array are unaffected by any subsequent redefinition or undefined of variables on which the bounds' expressions depend.

5.3.8.5 Assumed-size array

1 An assumed-size array is a dummy argument array whose size is assumed from that of its effective argument. The rank and extents may differ for the effective and dummy arguments; only the size of the effective argument is assumed by the dummy argument. An assumed-size array is declared with an assumed-size-spec.

R521 assumed-size-spec is [ explicit-shape-spec , ]... [ lower-bound : ] *

C534 An assumed-size-spec shall not appear except as the declaration of the array bounds of a dummy data object.

C535 An assumed-size array with the INTENT (OUT) attribute shall not be polymorphic, finalizable, of a type with an allocatable ultimate component, or of a type for which default initialization is specified.

2 The size of an assumed-size array is determined as follows.

5.3.8.4 Attribute declarations and specifications
• If the effective argument associated with the assumed-size dummy array is an array of any type other than default character, the size is that of the effective argument.

• If the actual argument corresponding to the assumed-size dummy array is an array element of any type other than default character with a subscript order value of \( r \) (6.5.3.2) in an array of size \( x \), the size of the dummy array is \( x - r + 1 \).

• If the actual argument is a default character array, default character array element, or a default character array element substring (6.4.1), and if it begins at character storage unit \( t \) of an array with \( c \) character storage units, the size of the dummy array is \( \text{MAX} \left( \text{INT} \left( \frac{(c - t + 1)}{e} \right), 0 \right) \), where \( e \) is the length of an element in the dummy character array.

• If the actual argument is a default character scalar that is not an array element or array element substring designator, the size of the dummy array is \( \text{MAX} \left( \text{INT} \left( \frac{l}{e} \right), 0 \right) \), where \( e \) is the length of an element in the dummy character array and \( l \) is the length of the actual argument.

3 The rank is equal to one plus the number of explicit-shape-specs.

4 An assumed-size array has no upper bound in its last dimension and therefore has no extent in its last dimension and no shape. An assumed-size array shall not appear in a context that requires its shape.

5 If a list of explicit-shape-specs appears, it specifies the bounds of the first rank–1 dimensions. If lower-bound appears it specifies the lower bound of the last dimension; otherwise that lower bound is 1. An assumed-size array may be subscripted or sectioned (6.5.3.3). The upper bound shall not be omitted from a subscript triplet in the last dimension.

6 If an assumed-size array has bounds that are not initialization expressions, the bounds are determined at entry to the procedure. The bounds of such an array are unaffected by the redefinition or undefinition of any variable during execution of the procedure.

5.3.8.6 Implied-shape array

1 An implied-shape array is a named constant that takes its shape from the initialization-expr in its declaration. An implied-shape array is declared with an implied-shape-spec-list.

R522 implied-shape-spec is [ lower-bound : ] *

C536 An implied-shape array shall be a named constant.

2 The rank of an implied-shape array is the number of implied-shape-specs in the implied-shape-spec-list.

3 The extent of each dimension of an implied-shape array is the same as the extent of the corresponding dimension of the initialization-expr. The lower bound of each dimension is lower-bound, if it appears, and 1 otherwise; the upper bound is one less than the sum of the lower bound and the extent.

5.3.9 EXTERNAL attribute

1 The EXTERNAL attribute specifies that an entity is an external procedure, dummy procedure, procedure pointer, or block data subprogram.

C537 An entity shall not have both the EXTERNAL attribute and the INTRINSIC attribute.

C538 In an external subprogram, the EXTERNAL attribute shall not be specified for a procedure defined by the subprogram.

2 If an external procedure or dummy procedure is used as an actual argument or is the target of a procedure pointer assignment, it shall be declared to have the EXTERNAL attribute.

3 A procedure that has both the EXTERNAL and POINTER attributes is a procedure pointer.
5.3.10 INTENT attribute

1 The INTENT attribute specifies the intended use of a dummy argument. An INTENT (IN) dummy argument is suitable for receiving data from the invoking scoping unit, an INTENT (OUT) dummy argument is suitable for returning data to the invoking scoping unit, and an INTENT (INOUT) dummy argument is suitable for use both to receive data from and to return data to the invoking scoping unit.

R523 intent-spec is IN or OUT or INOUT

C539 An entity with the INTENT attribute shall be a dummy data object or a dummy procedure pointer.

C540 (R523) A nonpointer object with the INTENT (IN) attribute shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

C541 A pointer with the INTENT (IN) attribute shall not appear in a pointer association context (16.6.8).

2 The INTENT (IN) attribute for a nonpointer dummy argument specifies that it shall neither be defined nor become undefined during the execution of the procedure. The INTENT (IN) attribute for a pointer dummy argument specifies that during the execution of the procedure its association shall not be changed except that it may become undefined if the target is deallocated other than through the pointer (16.5.2.5).

3 The INTENT (OUT) attribute for a nonpointer dummy argument specifies that the dummy argument becomes undefined on invocation of the procedure, except for any subcomponents that are default-initialized (4.5.4.6). Any actual argument that corresponds to such a dummy argument shall be definable. The INTENT (OUT) attribute for a pointer dummy argument specifies that on invocation of the procedure the pointer association status of the dummy argument becomes undefined. Any actual argument that corresponds to such a pointer dummy shall be a pointer variable.

4 The INTENT (INOUT) attribute for a nonpointer dummy argument specifies that any actual argument that corresponds to the dummy argument shall be definable. The INTENT (INOUT) attribute for a pointer dummy argument specifies that any actual argument that corresponds to the dummy argument shall be a pointer variable.

NOTE 5.13

The INTENT attribute for an allocatable dummy argument applies to both the allocation status and the definition status. An actual argument that corresponds to an INTENT (OUT) allocatable dummy argument is deallocated on procedure invocation (6.6.3.2).

5 If no INTENT attribute is specified for a dummy argument, its use is subject to the limitations of its effective argument (12.5.2).

NOTE 5.14

An example of INTENT specification is:

```
SUBROUTINE MOVE (FROM, TO)
  USE PERSON_MODULE
  TYPE (PERSON), INTENT (IN) :: FROM
  TYPE (PERSON), INTENT (OUT) :: TO
```

6 If an object has an INTENT attribute, then all of its subobjects have the same INTENT attribute.

NOTE 5.15

If a dummy argument is a derived-type object with a pointer component, then the pointer as a pointer is a subobject of the dummy argument, but the target of the pointer is not. Therefore, the restrictions on subobjects of the dummy argument apply to the pointer in contexts where it is used as a pointer, but not in...
NOTE 5.15 (cont.)

contexts where it is dereferenced to indicate its target. For example, if X is a dummy argument of derived type with an integer pointer component P, and X is INTENT (IN), then the statement

X%P => NEW_TARGET

is prohibited, but

X%P = 0

is allowed (provided that X%P is associated with a definable target).

Similarly, the INTENT restrictions on pointer dummy arguments apply only to the association of the dummy argument; they do not restrict the operations allowed on its target.

NOTE 5.16

Argument intent specifications serve several purposes in addition to documenting the intended use of dummy arguments. A processor can check whether an INTENT (IN) dummy argument is used in a way that could redefine it. A slightly more sophisticated processor could check to see whether an INTENT (OUT) dummy argument could possibly be referenced before it is defined. If the procedure’s interface is explicit, the processor can also verify that actual arguments corresponding to INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT) dummy arguments are definable. A more sophisticated processor could use this information to optimize the translation of the referencing scoping unit by taking advantage of the fact that actual arguments corresponding to INTENT (IN) dummy arguments will not be changed and that any prior value of an actual argument corresponding to an INTENT (OUT) dummy argument will not be referenced and could thus be discarded.

INTENT (OUT) means that the value of the argument after invoking the procedure is entirely the result of executing that procedure. If an argument should retain its current value rather than being redefined, INTENT (INOUT) should be used rather than INTENT (OUT), even if there is no explicit reference to the value of the dummy argument.

INTENT (INOUT) is not equivalent to omitting the INTENT attribute. The actual argument corresponding to an INTENT (INOUT) dummy argument is always required to be definable, while an actual argument corresponding to a dummy argument without an INTENT attribute need be definable only if the dummy argument is actually redefined.

5.3.11 INTRINSIC attribute

1 The INTRINSIC attribute specifies that the entity is an intrinsic procedure. The procedure name may be a generic name (13.5), a specific name (13.6), or both.

2 If the specific name of an intrinsic procedure (13.6) is used as an actual argument, the name shall be explicitly specified to have the INTRINSIC attribute. An intrinsic procedure whose specific name is marked with a bullet (•) in 13.6 shall not be used as an actual argument.

C542 If the generic name of an intrinsic procedure is explicitly declared to have the INTRINSIC attribute, and it is also the generic name of one or more generic interfaces (12.4.3.2) accessible in the same scoping unit, the procedures in the interfaces and the specific intrinsic procedures shall all be functions or all be subroutines, and the characteristics of the specific intrinsic procedures and the procedures in the interfaces shall differ as specified in 12.4.3.4.5.
5.3.12 OPTIONAL attribute

The OPTIONAL attribute specifies that the dummy argument need not have a corresponding actual argument in a reference to the procedure (12.5.2.12).

C543 An entity with the OPTIONAL attribute shall be a dummy argument.

NOTE 5.17
The intrinsic function PRESENT (13.7.131) can be used to determine whether an optional dummy argument has a corresponding actual argument.

5.3.13 PARAMETER attribute

The PARAMETER attribute specifies that an entity is a named constant. The entity has the value specified by its initialization-expr, converted, if necessary, to the type, type parameters and shape of the entity.

C544 An entity with the PARAMETER attribute shall not be a variable, a coarray, or a procedure.

2 A named constant shall not be referenced unless it has been defined previously in the same statement, defined in a prior statement, or made accessible by use or host association.

NOTE 5.18
Examples of declarations with a PARAMETER attribute are:

```
REAL, PARAMETER :: ONE = 1.0, Y = 4.1 / 3.0
INTEGER, DIMENSION (3), PARAMETER :: ORDER = (/ 1, 2, 3 /)
TYPE(NODE), PARAMETER :: DEFAULT = NODE(0, NULL ( ))
```

5.3.14 POINTER attribute

Entities with the POINTER attribute can be associated with different data objects or procedures during execution of a program. A pointer is either a data pointer or a procedure pointer. Procedure pointers are described in 12.4.3.6.

C545 An entity with the POINTER attribute shall not have the ALLOCATABLE, INTRINSIC, or TARGET attribute, and shall not be a coarray.

C546 A procedure with the POINTER attribute shall have the EXTERNAL attribute.

2 A data pointer shall not be referenced unless it is pointer associated with a target object that is defined. A data pointer shall not be defined unless it is pointer associated with a target object that is definable.

3 If a data pointer is associated, the values of its deferred type parameters are the same as the values of the corresponding type parameters of its target.

4 A procedure pointer shall not be referenced unless it is pointer associated with a target procedure.

NOTE 5.19
Examples of POINTER attribute specifications are:

```
TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: CURRENT, TAIL
REAL, DIMENSION (:, :), POINTER :: IN, OUT, SWAP
```

For a more elaborate example see C.2.1.
5.3.15 PROTECTED attribute

1 The PROTECTED attribute imposes limitations on the usage of module entities.

- C547 The PROTECTED attribute shall be specified only in the specification part of a module.
- C548 An entity with the PROTECTED attribute shall be a procedure pointer or variable.
- C549 An entity with the PROTECTED attribute shall not be in a common block.
- C550 A nonpointer object that has the PROTECTED attribute and is accessed by use association shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7) or as the data-target or proc-target in a pointer-assignment-stmt.
- C551 A pointer that has the PROTECTED attribute and is accessed by use association shall not appear in a pointer association context (16.6.8).

2 Other than within the module in which an entity is given the PROTECTED attribute, or within any of its descendants,
   - if it is a nonpointer object, it is not definable, and
   - if it is a pointer, its association status shall not be changed except that it may become undefined if its target is deallocated other than through the pointer (16.5.2.5) or if its target becomes undefined by execution of a RETURN or END statement.

3 If an object has the PROTECTED attribute, all of its subobjects have the PROTECTED attribute.

NOTE 5.20

An example of the PROTECTED attribute:

```plaintext
MODULE temperature
  REAL, PROTECTED :: temp_c, temp_f
CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE set_temperature_c(c)
    REAL, INTENT(IN) :: c
    temp_c = c
    temp_f = temp_c*(9.0/5.0) + 32
  END SUBROUTINE
END MODULE
```

The PROTECTED attribute ensures that the variables `temp_c` and `temp_f` cannot be modified other than via the `set_temperature_c` procedure, thus keeping them consistent with each other.

5.3.16 SAVE attribute

1 The SAVE attribute specifies that a local variable of a program unit or subprogram retains its association status, allocation status, definition status, and value after execution of a RETURN or END statement unless it is a pointer and its target becomes undefined (16.5.2.5(5)). If it is a local variable of a subprogram it is shared by all instances (12.6.2.4) of the subprogram.

2 The SAVE attribute specifies that a local variable of a BLOCK construct retains its association status, allocation status, definition status, and value after termination of the construct unless it is a pointer and its target becomes undefined (16.5.2.5(6)). If the BLOCK construct is within a subprogram the variable is shared by all instances (12.6.2.4) of the subprogram.
Giving a common block the SAVE attribute confers the attribute on all entities in the common block.

C552 An entity with the SAVE attribute shall be a common block, variable, or procedure pointer.

C553 The SAVE attribute shall not be specified for a dummy argument, a function result, an automatic data object, or an object that is in a common block.

A variable, common block, or procedure pointer declared in the scoping unit of a main program, module, or submodule implicitly has the SAVE attribute, which may be confirmed by explicit specification. If a common block has the SAVE attribute in any other kind of scoping unit, it shall have the SAVE attribute in every scoping unit that is not a main program, module, or submodule.

5.3.17 TARGET attribute

The TARGET attribute specifies that a data object may have a pointer associated with it (7.2.2). An object without the TARGET attribute shall not have a pointer associated with it.

C554 An entity with the TARGET attribute shall be a variable.

C555 An entity with the TARGET attribute shall not have the POINTER attribute.

NOTE 5.21
In addition to variables explicitly declared to have the TARGET attribute, the objects created by allocation of pointers (6.6.1.4) have the TARGET attribute.

2 If an object has the TARGET attribute, then all of its nonpointer subobjects also have the TARGET attribute.

NOTE 5.22
Examples of TARGET attribute specifications are:

TYPE (NODE), TARGET :: HEAD
REAL, DIMENSION (1000, 1000), TARGET :: A, B

For a more elaborate example see C.2.2.

NOTE 5.23
Every object designator that starts from an object with the TARGET attribute will have either the TARGET or POINTER attribute. If pointers are involved, the designator might not necessarily be a subobject of the original object, but because pointers may point only to entities with the TARGET attribute, there is no way to end up at a nonpointer that does not have the TARGET attribute.

5.3.18 VALUE attribute

The VALUE attribute specifies a type of argument association (12.5.2.4) for a dummy argument.

C556 An entity with the VALUE attribute shall be a scalar dummy data object.

C557 An entity with the VALUE attribute shall not have the ALLOCATABLE, INTENT (INOUT), INTENT (OUT), POINTER, or VOLATILE attributes.

C558 If an entity has the VALUE attribute, any length type parameter value in its declaration shall be omitted or specified by an initialization expression.
5.3.19 VOLATILE attribute

1 The VOLATILE attribute specifies that an object may be referenced, defined, or become undefined, by means not specified by the program, or by another image without synchronization.

C559 An entity with the VOLATILE attribute shall be a variable that is not an INTENT (IN) dummy argument.

2 An object may have the VOLATILE attribute in a particular scoping unit without having it in other scoping units (11.2.2, 16.5.1.4). If an object has the VOLATILE attribute, then all of its subobjects also have the VOLATILE attribute.

NOTE 5.24
The Fortran processor should use the most recent definition of a volatile object when a value is required. Likewise, it should make the most recent Fortran definition available. It is the programmer’s responsibility to manage any interaction with non-Fortran processes.

3 A pointer with the VOLATILE attribute may additionally have its association status, dynamic type and type parameters, and array bounds changed by means not specified by the program.

NOTE 5.25
If the target of a pointer is referenced, defined, or becomes undefined, by means not specified by the program, while the pointer is associated with the target, then the pointer shall have the VOLATILE attribute. Usually a pointer should have the VOLATILE attribute if its target has the VOLATILE attribute. Similarly, all members of an EQUIVALENCE group should have the VOLATILE attribute if one member has the VOLATILE attribute.

4 An allocatable object with the VOLATILE attribute may additionally have its allocation status, dynamic type and type parameters, and array bounds changed by means not specified by the program.

5.4 Attribute specification statements

5.4.1 Accessibility statement

R524 access-stmt is access-spec [ [ :: ] access-id-list ]

R525 access-id is use-name or generic-spec

C560 (R524) An access-stmt shall appear only in the specification-part of a module. Only one accessibility statement with an omitted access-id-list is permitted in the specification-part of a module.

C561 (R525) Each use-name shall be the name of a named variable, procedure, derived type, named constant, or namelist group.

1 An access-stmt with an access-id-list specifies the accessibility attribute, PUBLIC or PRIVATE, of each access-id in the list. An access-stmt without an access-id list specifies the default accessibility that applies to all potentially accessible identifiers in the specification-part of the module. The statement

PUBLIC

specifies a default of public accessibility. The statement

PRIVATE

specifies a default of private accessibility. If no such statement appears in a module, the default is public.
accessibility.

NOTE 5.26
Examples of accessibility statements are:

```
MODULE EX
PRIVATE
PUBLIC :: A, B, C, ASSIGNMENT (=), OPERATOR (+)
```

5.4.2 ALLOCATABLE statement

R526 `allocatable-stmt` is `ALLOCATABLE :: allocatable-decl-list`

R527 `allocatable-decl` is `object-name [ ( array-spec ) ]`  
    `# [ lbracket coarray-spec rbracket ]`

1 The ALLOCATABLE statement specifies the `ALLOCATABLE` attribute (5.3.3) for a list of objects.

NOTE 5.27
An example of an ALLOCATABLE statement is:

```
REAL A, B (:), SCALAR
ALLOCATABLE :: A (:, :), B, SCALAR
```

5.4.3 ASYNCHRONOUS statement

R528 `asynchronous-stmt` is `ASYNCHRONOUS :: object-name-list`

1 The ASYNCHRONOUS statement specifies the `ASYNCHRONOUS` attribute (5.3.4) for a list of objects.

5.4.4 BIND statement

R529 `bind-stmt` is `language-binding-spec :: bind-entity-list`

R530 `bind-entity` is `entity-name`  
    or `common-block-name /

C562 (R529) If the `language-binding-spec` has a NAME= specifier, the `bind-entity-list` shall consist of a single `bind-entity`.

1 The BIND statement specifies the `BIND` attribute for a list of variables and common blocks.

5.4.5 CODIMENSION statement

R531 `codimension-stmt` is `CODIMENSION :: codimension-decl-list`

R532 `codimension-decl` is `coarray-name lbracket coarray-spec rbracket`

1 The CODIMENSION statement specifies the `CODIMENSION` attribute (5.3.6) for a list of objects.

NOTE 5.28
An example of a CODIMENSION statement is:

```
CODIMENSION a[*], b[3,*], c[:]
```
5.4.6 CONTIGUOUS statement

R533 contiguous-stmt is CONTIGUOUS [ :: ] object-name-list

1 The CONTIGUOUS statement specifies the CONTIGUOUS attribute (5.3.7) for a list of objects.

5.4.7 DATA statement

R534 data-stmt is DATA data-stmt-set [ [ , ] data-stmt-set ] ...

1 The DATA statement specifies explicit initialization (5.2.3).
2 If a nonpointer object has default initialization, it shall not appear in a data-stmt-object-list.
3 A variable that appears in a DATA statement and has not been typed previously may appear in a subsequent type declaration only if that declaration confirms the implicit typing. An array name, array section, or array element that appears in a DATA statement shall have had its array properties established by a previous specification statement.
4 Except for variables in named common blocks, a named variable has the SAVE attribute if any part of it is initialized in a DATA statement, and this may be confirmed by explicit specification.

R535 data-stmt-set is data-stmt-object-list / data-stmt-value-list /

R536 data-stmt-object is variable
or data-implied-do

R537 data-implied-do is ( data-i-do-object-list , data-i-do-variable = [ ]
■ scalar-int-initialization-expr , ■
■ scalar-int-initialization-expr ■
■ [ , scalar-int-initialization-expr ] )

R538 data-i-do-object is array-element
or scalar-structure-component
or data-implied-do

R539 data-i-do-variable is do-variable

C563 A data-stmt-object or data-i-do-object shall not be a coindexed variable.

C564 (R536) In a variable that is a data-stmt-object, each subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, and substring ending point shall be an initialization expression.

C565 (R536) A variable whose designator appears as a data-stmt-object or a data-i-do-object shall not be a dummy argument, accessed by use or host association, in a named common block unless the DATA statement is in a block data program unit, in blank common, a function name, a function result name, an automatic object, or an allocatable variable.

C566 (R536) A data-i-do-object or a variable that appears as a data-stmt-object shall not be an object designator in which a pointer appears other than as the entire rightmost part-ref.

C567 (R538) The array-element shall be a variable.

C568 (R538) The scalar-structure-component shall be a variable.

C569 (R538) The scalar-structure-component shall contain at least one part-ref that contains a subscript-list.

C570 (R538) In an array-element or scalar-structure-component that is a data-i-do-object, any subscript shall be an initialization expression, and any primary within that subscript that is a data-i-do-variable shall be a DO variable of this data-implied-do or of a containing data-implied-do.
R540  data-stmt-value is [ data-stmt-repeat * ] data-stmt-constant
R541  data-stmt-repeat is scalar-int-constant
      or scalar-int-constant-subobject
C571  (R541) The data-stmt-repeat shall be positive or zero. If the data-stmt-repeat is a named constant, it shall have been declared previously in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association.

R542  data-stmt-constant is scalar-constant
      or scalar-constant-subobject
      or signed-int-literal-constant
      or signed-real-literal-constant
      or null-init
      or initial-data-target
      or structure-constructor
C572  (R542) If a DATA statement constant value is a named constant or a structure constructor, the named constant or derived type shall have been declared previously in the scoping unit or accessed by use or host association.

C573  (R542) If a data-stmt-constant is a structure-constructor, it shall be an initialization expression.
R543  int-constant-subobject is constant-subobject
C574  (R543) int-constant-subobject shall be of type integer.
R544  constant-subobject is designator
C575  (R544) constant-subobject shall be a subobject of a constant.
C576  (R544) Any subscript, substring starting point, or substring ending point shall be an initialization expression.

5  The data-stmt-object-list is expanded to form a sequence of pointers and scalar variables, referred to as “sequence of variables” in subsequent text. A nonpointer array whose unqualified name appears as a data-stmt-object or data-i-do-object is equivalent to a complete sequence of its array elements in array element order (6.5.3.2). An array section is equivalent to the sequence of its array elements in array element order. A data-implied-do is expanded to form a sequence of array elements and structure components, under the control of the data-i-do-variable, as in the DO construct (8.1.7.6).

6  The data-stmt-value-list is expanded to form a sequence of data-stmt-constants. A data-stmt-repeat indicates the number of times the following data-stmt-constant is to be included in the sequence; omission of a data-stmt-repeat has the effect of a repeat factor of 1.

7  A zero-sized array or a data-implied-do with an iteration count of zero contributes no variables to the expanded sequence of variables, but a zero-length scalar character variable does contribute a variable to the expanded sequence. A data-stmt-constant with a repeat factor of zero contributes no data-stmt-constants to the expanded sequence of scalar data-stmt-constants.

8  The expanded sequences of variables and data-stmt-constants are in one-to-one correspondence. Each data-stmt-constant specifies the initial value, initial data target, or null-init for the corresponding variable. The lengths of the two expanded sequences shall be the same.

9  A data-stmt-constant shall be null-init or initial-data-target if and only if the corresponding data-stmt-object has the POINTER attribute. If data-stmt-constant is null-init, the initial association status of the corresponding data statement object is disassociated. If data-stmt-constant is initial-data-target the corresponding data statement object shall be data-pointer-initialization compatible with the initial data target; the data statement object is initially associated with the target.
A data-stmt-constant other than boz-literal-constant, null-init, or initial-data-target shall be compatible with its corresponding variable according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.2). The variable is initially defined with the value specified by the data-stmt-constant; if necessary, the value is converted according to the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3) to a value that agrees in type, type parameters, and shape with the variable.

If a data-stmt-constant is a boz-literal-constant, the corresponding variable shall be of type integer. The boz-literal-constant is treated as if it were converted by the intrinsic function INT (13.7.81) to type integer with the kind type parameter of the variable.

NOTE 5.29
Examples of DATA statements are:

```plaintext
CHARACTER (LEN = 10) NAME
INTEGER, DIMENSION (0:9) :: MILES
REAL, DIMENSION (100, 100) :: SKEW
TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: HEAD_OF_LIST
TYPE (PERSON) MYNAME, YOURNAME
DATA NAME / 'JOHN DOE' /, MILES / 10 * 0 /
DATA ((SKEW (K, J), J = 1, K), K = 1, 100) / 5050 * 0.0 /
DATA ((SKEW (K, J), J = K + 1, 100), K = 1, 99) / 4950 * 1.0 /
DATA HEAD_OF_LIST / NULL() /
DATA MYNAME / PERSON (21, 'JOHN SMITH') /
DATA YOURNAME % AGE, YOURNAME % NAME / 35, 'FRED BROWN' /
```

The character variable NAME is initialized with the value JOHN DOE with padding on the right because the length of the constant is less than the length of the variable. All ten elements of the integer array MILES are initialized to zero. The two-dimensional array SKEW is initialized so that the lower triangle of SKEW is zero and the strict upper triangle is one. The structures MYNAME and YOURNAME are declared using the derived type PERSON from Note 4.17. The pointer HEAD_OF_LIST is declared using the derived type NODE from Note 4.37; it is initially disassociated. MYNAME is initialized by a structure constructor. YOURNAME is initialized by supplying a separate value for each component.

5.4.8 DIMENSION statement

The DIMENSION statement specifies the DIMENSION attribute (5.3.8) for a list of objects.

NOTE 5.30
An example of a DIMENSION statement is:

```plaintext
DIMENSION A (10), B (10, 70), C ()
```

5.4.9 INTENT statement

The INTENT statement specifies the INTENT attribute (5.3.10) for the dummy arguments in the list.

NOTE 5.31
An example of an INTENT statement is:

```plaintext
SUBROUTINE EX (A, B)
INTENT (INOUT) :: A, B
```
5.4.10 OPTIONAL statement

The OPTIONAL statement specifies the OPTIONAL attribute (5.3.12) for the dummy arguments in the list.

```plaintext
NOTE 5.32
An example of an OPTIONAL statement is:

SUBROUTINE EX (A, B)
   OPTIONAL :: B
```

5.4.11 PARAMETER statement

The PARAMETER statement specifies the PARAMETER attribute (5.3.13) and the values for the named constants in the list.

```plaintext
NOTE 5.33
An example of a PARAMETER statement is:

PARAMETER (MODULUS = MOD (28, 3), NUMBER_OF_SENATORS = 100)
```

5.4.12 POINTER statement

The POINTER statement specifies the POINTER attribute (5.3.14) for a list of entities.

```plaintext
NOTE 5.34
An example of a POINTER statement is:

TYPE (NODE) :: CURRENT
POINTER :: CURRENT, A (:, :)
```

5.4.13 PROTECTED statement

The PROTECTED statement specifies the PROTECTED attribute (5.3.15) for a list of entities.
5.4.14 SAVE statement

R553  save-stmt  is  SAVE [ :: ] saved-entity-list ]

R554  saved-entity  is  object-name  
or  proc-pointer-name  
or  / common-block-name /

R555  proc-pointer-name  is  name

C577  (R553) If a SAVE statement with an omitted saved entity list appears in a scoping unit, no other appearance of the SAVE attr-spec or SAVE statement is permitted in that scoping unit.

1 A SAVE statement with a saved entity list specifies the SAVE attribute (5.3.16) for a list of entities. A SAVE statement without a saved entity list is treated as though it contained the names of all allowed items in the same scoping unit.

NOTE 5.35

An example of a SAVE statement is:

SAVE A, B, C, / BLOCKA /, D

5.4.15 TARGET statement

R556  target-stmt  is  TARGET [ :: ] target-decl-list

R557  target-decl  is  object-name [ ( array-spec ) ]

1 The TARGET statement specifies the TARGET attribute (5.3.17) for a list of objects.

NOTE 5.36

An example of a TARGET statement is:

TARGET :: A (1000, 1000), B

5.4.16 VALUE statement

R558  value-stmt  is  VALUE [ :: ] dummy-arg-name-list

1 The VALUE statement specifies the VALUE attribute (5.3.18) for a list of dummy arguments.

5.4.17 VOLATILE statement

R559  volatile-stmt  is  VOLATILE [ :: ] object-name-list

1 The VOLATILE statement specifies the VOLATILE attribute (5.3.19) for a list of objects.

5.5 IMPLICIT statement

1 In a scoping unit, an IMPLICIT statement specifies a type, and possibly type parameters, for all implicitly typed data entities whose names begin with one of the letters specified in the statement. Alternatively, it may indicate that no implicit typing rules are to apply in a particular scoping unit.

R560  implicit-stmt  is  IMPLICIT implicit-spec-list  
or  IMPLICIT NONE
R561 implicit-spec is declaration-type-spec (letter-spec-list)

R562 letter-spec is letter [ – letter ]

C578 (R560) If IMPLICIT NONE is specified in a scoping unit, it shall precede any PARAMETER statements that appear in the scoping unit and there shall be no other IMPLICIT statements in the scoping unit.

C579 (R562) If the minus and second letter appear, the second letter shall follow the first letter alphabetically.

2 A letter-spec consisting of two letters separated by a minus is equivalent to writing a list containing all of the letters in alphabetical order in the alphabetic sequence from the first letter through the second letter. For example, A–C is equivalent to A, B, C. The same letter shall not appear as a single letter, or be included in a range of letters, more than once in all of the IMPLICIT statements in a scoping unit.

3 In each scoping unit, there is a mapping, which may be null, between each of the letters A, B, ..., Z and a type (and type parameters). An IMPLICIT statement specifies the mapping for the letters in its letter-spec-list. IMPLICIT NONE specifies the null mapping for all the letters. If a mapping is not specified for a letter, the default for a program unit or an interface body is default integer if the letter is I, J, ..., or N and default real otherwise, and the default for an internal or module procedure is the mapping in the host scoping unit.

4 Any data entity that is not explicitly declared by a type declaration statement, is not an intrinsic function, and is not accessed by use or host association is declared implicitly to be of the type (and type parameters) mapped from the first letter of its name, provided the mapping is not null. The mapping for the first letter of the data entity shall either have been established by a prior IMPLICIT statement or be the default mapping for the letter. The mapping may be to a derived type that is inaccessible in the local scope if the derived type is accessible in the host scoping unit. The data entity is treated as if it were declared in an explicit type declaration in the outermost scoping unit in which it appears. An explicit type specification in a FUNCTION statement overrides an IMPLICIT statement for the name of the result variable of that function subprogram.

NOTE 5.37

The following are examples of the use of IMPLICIT statements:

```
MODULE EXAMPLE_MODULE

IMPLICIT NONE

INTERFACE
  FUNCTION FUN (I) ! Not all data entities need to
    INTEGER FUN ! be declared explicitly
  END FUNCTION FUN
END INTERFACE
CONTAINS
  FUNCTION JFUN (J) ! All data entities need to
    INTEGER JFUN, J ! be declared explicitly.
  END FUNCTION JFUN
END MODULE EXAMPLE_MODULE

SUBROUTINE SUB
  IMPLICIT COMPLEX (C)
  C = (3.0, 2.0) ! C is implicitly declared COMPLEX
END SUBROUTINE SUB

SUBROUTINE SUB1
  IMPLICIT INTEGER (A, C)
  C = (0.0, 0.0) ! C is host associated and of
    ! type complex
  Z = 1.0 ! Z is implicitly declared REAL
  A = 2 ! A is implicitly declared INTEGER
```

5.5 Attribute declarations and specifications 107
NOTE 5.37 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC = 1</th>
<th>! CC is implicitly declared INTEGER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END SUBROUTINE SUB1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBROUTINE SUB2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z = 2.0</td>
<td>! Z is implicitly declared REAL and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>! is different from the variable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>! the same name in SUB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END SUBROUTINE SUB2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBROUTINE SUB3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE EXAMPLE_MODULE</td>
<td>! Accesses integer function FUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>! by use association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q = FUN (K)</td>
<td>! Q is implicitly declared REAL and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>! K is implicitly declared INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END SUBROUTINE SUB3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END SUBROUTINE SUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 5.38

The following is an example of a mapping to a derived type that is inaccessible in the local scope:

```fortran
PROGRAM MAIN
  IMPLICIT TYPE(BLOB) (A)
  TYPE BLOB
    INTEGER :: I
  END TYPE BLOB
  TYPE(BLOB) :: B
  CALL STEVE
CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE STEVE
    INTEGER :: BLOB
    ..
    AA = B
   ..
  END SUBROUTINE STEVE
END PROGRAM MAIN
```

In the subroutine STEVE, it is not possible to explicitly declare a variable to be of type BLOB because BLOB has been given a different meaning, but implicit mapping for the letter A still maps to type BLOB, so AA is of type BLOB.

5.6 NAMELIST statement

1 A NAMELIST statement specifies a group of named data objects, which may be referred to by a single name for the purpose of data transfer (9.6, 10.11).

R563 namelist-stmt is NAMELIST ■

■ / namelist-group-name / namelist-group-object-list ■
■ [ [ , ] / namelist-group-name / ■
■ namelist-group-object-list ] ... C580 (R563) The namelist-group-name shall not be a name accessed by use association.
R564 namelist-group-object is variable-name

C581 (R564) A namelist-group-object shall not be an assumed-size array.

C582 (R563) A namelist-group-object shall not have the PRIVATE attribute if the namelist-group-name has the PUBLIC attribute.

2 The order in which the variables are specified in the NAMELIST statement determines the order in which the values appear on output.

3 Any namelist-group-name may occur more than once in the NAMELIST statements in a scoping unit. The namelist-group-object-list following each successive appearance of the same namelist-group-name in a scoping unit is treated as a continuation of the list for that namelist-group-name.

4 A namelist group object may be a member of more than one namelist group.

5 A namelist group object shall either be accessed by use or host association or shall have its type, type parameters, and shape specified by previous specification statements or the procedure heading in the same scoping unit or by the implicit typing rules in effect for the scoping unit. If a namelist group object is typed by the implicit typing rules, its appearance in any subsequent type declaration statement shall confirm the implied type and type parameters.

NOTE 5.39

An example of a NAMELIST statement is:

NAMELIST /NLIST/ A, B, C

5.7 Storage association of data objects

5.7.1 EQUIVALENCE statement

5.7.1.1 General

1 An EQUIVALENCE statement is used to specify the sharing of storage units by two or more objects in a scoping unit. This causes storage association (16.5.3) of the objects that share the storage units.

2 If the equivalenced objects have differing type or type parameters, the EQUIVALENCE statement does not cause type conversion or imply mathematical equivalence. If a scalar and an array are equivalenced, the scalar does not have array properties and the array does not have the properties of a scalar.

R565 equivalence-stmt is EQUIVALENCE equivalence-set-list

R566 equivalence-set is ( equivalence-object, equivalence-object-list )

R567 equivalence-object is variable-name or array-element or substring

C583 (R567) An equivalence-object shall not be a designator with a base object that is a dummy argument, a pointer, an allocatable object, an allocatable ultimate component, an object of a nonsequence variable, a derived-type object that has an allocatable ultimate component, an object of a nonsequence derived type, an object of a derived type that has a pointer at any level of component selection, an automatic object, a function name, an entry name, a result name, a variable with
the **BIND** attribute, a variable in a **common block** that has the **BIND** attribute, or a named constant.

C584 (R567) An **equivalence-object** shall not be a designator that has more than one **part-ref**.

C585 (R567) An **equivalence-object** shall not be a coarray or a subobject thereof.

C586 (R567) An **equivalence-object** shall not have the **TARGET** attribute.

C587 (R567) Each subscript or substring range expression in an **equivalence-object** shall be an integer initialization expression (7.1.12).

C588 (R566) If an **equivalence-object** is default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or of numeric sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of these types.

C589 (R566) If an **equivalence-object** is default character or of character sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of these types and kinds.

C590 (R566) If an **equivalence-object** is of a sequence type that is not a numeric sequence or character sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of the same type with the same type parameter values.

C591 (R566) If an **equivalence-object** is of an intrinsic type but is not default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or default character, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of the same type with the same kind type parameter value.

C592 (R567) If an **equivalence-object** has the **PROTECTED** attribute, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall have the **PROTECTED** attribute.

C593 (R567) The name of an **equivalence-object** shall not be a name made accessible by use association.

C594 (R567) A **substring** shall not have length zero.

**NOTE 5.40**

The **EQUIVALENCE** statement allows the equivalencing of sequence structures and the equivalencing of objects of intrinsic type with nondefault type parameters, but there are strict rules regarding the appearance of these objects in an **EQUIVALENCE** statement.

A structure that appears in an **EQUIVALENCE** statement shall be a sequence structure. If a sequence structure is not of numeric sequence type or of character sequence type, it shall be equivalenced only to objects of the same type with the same type parameter values.

A structure of a numeric sequence type shall be equivalenced only to another structure of a numeric sequence type, an object that is default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, or default logical type such that components of the structure ultimately become associated only with objects of these types and kinds.

A structure of a character sequence type shall be equivalenced only to an object of default character type or another structure of a character sequence type.

An object of intrinsic type with nondefault kind type parameters shall not be equivalenced to objects of different type or kind type parameters.

Further rules on the interaction of **EQUIVALENCE** statements and **default initialization** are given in 16.5.3.4.
5.7.1.2 Equivalence association

An EQUIVALENCE statement specifies that the storage sequences (16.5.3.2) of the data objects specified in an equivalence-set are storage associated. All of the nonzero-sized sequences in the equivalence-set, if any, have the same first storage unit, and all of the zero-sized sequences in the equivalence-set, if any, are storage associated with one another and with the first storage unit of any nonzero-sized sequences. This causes the storage association of the data objects in the equivalence-set and may cause storage association of other data objects.

5.7.1.3 Equivalence of default character objects

A default character data object shall not be equivalenced to an object that is not default character and not of a character sequence type. The lengths of equivalenced default character objects need not be the same.

An EQUIVALENCE statement specifies that the storage sequences of all the default character data objects specified in an equivalence-set are storage associated. All of the nonzero-sized sequences in the equivalence-set, if any, have the same first character storage unit, and all of the zero-sized sequences in the equivalence-set, if any, are storage associated with one another and with the first character storage unit of any nonzero-sized sequences. This causes the storage association of the data objects in the equivalence-set and may cause storage association of other data objects.

NOTE 5.41

For example, using the declarations:

```fortran
CHARACTER (LEN = 4) :: A, B
CHARACTER (LEN = 3) :: C (2)
EQUIVALENCE (A, C (1)), (B, C (2))
```

the association of A, B, and C can be illustrated graphically as:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|--- --- A --- ---|
|--- --- B --- ---|
|--- C(1) ---| |--- C(2) ---|
```

5.7.1.4 Array names and array element designators

For a nonzero-sized array, the use of the array name unqualified by a subscript list as an equivalence-object has the same effect as using an array element designator that identifies the first element of the array.

5.7.1.5 Restrictions on EQUIVALENCE statements

An EQUIVALENCE statement shall not specify that the same storage unit is to occur more than once in a storage sequence.

NOTE 5.42

For example:

```fortran
REAL, DIMENSION (2) :: A
REAL :: B
EQUIVALENCE (A (1), B), (A (2), B) ! Not standard-conforming
```

is prohibited, because it would specify the same storage unit for A (1) and A (2).

An EQUIVALENCE statement shall not specify that consecutive storage units are to be nonconsecutive.
5.7.2 COMMON statement

5.7.2.1 General

1 The COMMON statement specifies blocks of physical storage, called common blocks, that can be accessed by any of the scoping units in a program. Thus, the COMMON statement provides a global data facility based on storage association (16.5.3).

2 A common block that does not have a name is called blank common.

R568 common-stmt is COMMON
   [ / [ common-block-name ] / ] common-block-object-list ■
   ■ [ [ , ] / [ common-block-name ] / ]
   ■ common-block-object-list ] ...

R569 common-block-object is variable-name [ ( array-spec ) ]
or proc-pointer-name

C595 (R569) An array-spec in a common-block-object shall be an explicit-shape-spec-list.

C596 (R569) Only one appearance of a given variable-name or proc-pointer-name is permitted in all common-block-object-lists within a scoping unit.

C597 (R569) A common-block-object shall not be a dummy argument, an allocatable variable, a derived-type object with an ultimate component that is allocatable, an automatic object, a function name, an entry name, a variable with the BIND attribute, a coarray, or a result name.

C598 (R569) If a common-block-object is of a derived type, the type shall have the BIND attribute or the SEQUENCE attribute and it shall have no default initialization.

C599 (R569) A variable-name or proc-pointer-name shall not be a name made accessible by use association.

3 In each COMMON statement, the data objects whose names appear in a common block object list following a common block name are declared to be in that common block. If the first common block name is omitted, all data objects whose names appear in the first common block object list are specified to be in blank common. Alternatively, the appearance of two slashes with no common block name between them declares the data objects whose names appear in the common block object list that follows to be in blank common.

4 Any common block name or an omitted common block name for blank common may occur more than once in one or more COMMON statements in a scoping unit. The common block list following each successive appearance of the same common block name in a scoping unit is treated as a continuation of the list for that common block name. Similarly, each blank common block object list in a scoping unit is treated as a continuation of blank common.

5 The form variable-name (array-spec) specifies the DIMENSION attribute for that variable.

6 If derived-type objects of numeric sequence type (4.5.2) or character sequence type (4.5.2) appear in common, it is as if the individual components were enumerated directly in the common list.
5.7.2.2 Common block storage sequence

1 For each common block in a scoping unit, a common block storage sequence is formed as follows:

   (1) A storage sequence is formed consisting of the sequence of storage units in the storage sequences (16.5.3.2) of all data objects in the common block object lists for the common block. The order of the storage sequences is the same as the order of the appearance of the common block object lists in the scoping unit.

   (2) The storage sequence formed in (1) is extended to include all storage units of any storage sequence associated with it by equivalence association. The sequence shall be extended only by adding storage units beyond the last storage unit. Data objects associated with an entity in a common block are considered to be in that common block.

2 Only COMMON statements and EQUIVALENCE statements appearing in the scoping unit contribute to common block storage sequences formed in that scoping unit.

5.7.2.3 Size of a common block

1 The size of a common block is the size of its common block storage sequence, including any extensions of the sequence resulting from equivalence association.

5.7.2.4 Common association

1 Within a program, the common block storage sequences of all nonzero-sized common blocks with the same name have the same first storage unit, and the common block storage sequences of all zero-sized common blocks with the same name are storage associated with one another. Within a program, the common block storage sequences of all nonzero-sized blank common blocks have the same first storage unit and the storage sequences of all zero-sized blank common blocks are associated with one another and with the first storage unit of any nonzero-sized blank common blocks. This results in the association of objects in different scoping units. Use or host association may cause these associated objects to be accessible in the same scoping unit.

2 A nonpointer object that is default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or of numeric sequence type shall be associated only with nonpointer objects of these types and kinds.

3 A nonpointer object that is default character or of character sequence type shall be associated only with nonpointer objects of these types and kinds.

4 A nonpointer object of a derived type that is not a numeric sequence or character sequence type shall be associated only with nonpointer objects of the same type with the same type parameter values.

5 A nonpointer object of intrinsic type but which is not default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or default character shall be associated only with nonpointer objects of the same type and type parameters.

6 A data pointer shall be storage associated only with data pointers of the same type and rank. Data pointers that are storage associated shall have deferred the same type parameters; corresponding nondeferred type parameters shall have the same value. A procedure pointer shall be storage associated only with another procedure pointer; either both interfaces shall be explicit or both interfaces shall be implicit. If the interfaces are explicit, the characteristics shall be the same. If the interfaces are implicit, either both shall be subroutines or both shall be functions with the same type and type parameters.
An object with the TARGET attribute shall be storage associated only with another object that has the TARGET attribute and the same type and type parameters.

NOTE 5.45
A common block is permitted to contain sequences of different storage units, provided each scoping unit that accesses the common block specifies an identical sequence of storage units for the common block. For example, this allows a single common block to contain both numeric and character storage units. Association in different scoping units between objects of default type, objects of double precision real type, and sequence structures is permitted according to the rules for equivalence objects (5.7.1).

5.7.2.5 Differences between named common and blank common

1 A blank common block has the same properties as a named common block, except for the following.

- Execution of a RETURN or END statement might cause data objects in a named common block to become undefined unless the common block has the SAVE attribute, but never causes data objects in blank common to become undefined (16.6.6).
- Named common blocks of the same name shall be of the same size in all scoping units of a program in which they appear, but blank common blocks may be of different sizes.
- A data object in a named common block may be initially defined by means of a DATA statement or type declaration statement in a block data program unit (11.3), but objects in blank common shall not be initially defined.

5.7.3 Restrictions on common and equivalence

1 An EQUIVALENCE statement shall not cause the storage sequences of two different common blocks to be associated.

2 Equivalence association shall not cause a derived-type object with default initialization to be associated with an object in a common block.

3 Equivalence association shall not cause a common block storage sequence to be extended by adding storage units preceding the first storage unit of the first object specified in a COMMON statement for the common block.

NOTE 5.46
For example, the following is not permitted:

COMMON /X/ A
REAL B (2)
EQUIVALENCE (A, B (2)) ! Not standard-conforming
6 Use of data objects

6.1 Designator

R601 designator is object-name or array-element or array-section or complex-part-designator or structure-component or substring

1 The appearance of a data object designator in a context that requires its value is termed a reference.

6.2 Variable

R602 variable is designator or expr

C601 (R602) designator shall not be a constant or a subobject of a constant.

C602 (R602) expr shall be a reference to a function that has a pointer result.

1 A variable is either the data object denoted by designator or the target of expr.

2 A reference is permitted only if the variable is defined. A reference to a data pointer is permitted only if the pointer is associated with a target object that is defined. A data object becomes defined with a value when events described in 16.6.5 occur.

R603 variable-name is name

C603 (R603) variable-name shall be the name of a variable.

R604 logical-variable is variable

C604 (R604) logical-variable shall be of type logical.

R605 char-variable is variable

C605 (R605) char-variable shall be of type character.

R606 default-char-variable is variable

C606 (R606) default-char-variable shall be default character.

R607 int-variable is variable

C607 (R607) int-variable shall be of type integer.

NOTE 6.1

For example, given the declarations:

CHARACTER (10) A, B (10)
TYPE (PERSON) P ! See Note 4.17
NOTE 6.1 (cont.)
then A, B, B (1), B (1:5), P % AGE, and A (1:1) are all variables.

6.3 Constants

1 A constant (3.2.3) is a literal constant or a named constant. A literal constant is a scalar denoted by a syntactic form, which indicates its type, type parameters, and value. A named constant is a constant that has a name; the name has the PARAMETER attribute (5.3.13, 5.4.11). A reference to a constant is always permitted; redefinition of a constant is never permitted.

6.4 Scalars

6.4.1 Substrings

1 A substring is a contiguous portion of a character string (4.4.5).

R608 substring is parent-string (substring-range)
R609 parent-string is scalar-variable-name or array-element or scalar-structure-component or scalar-constant
R610 substring-range is [ scalar-int-expr ] : [ scalar-int-expr ]

C608 (R609) parent-string shall be of type character.

2 The value of the first scalar-int-expr in substring-range is called the starting point and the value of the second one is called the ending point. The length of a substring is the number of characters in the substring and is MAX (l − f + 1, 0), where f and l are the starting and ending points, respectively.

3 Let the characters in the parent string be numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., n, where n is the length of the parent string. Then the characters in the substring are those from the parent string from the starting point and proceeding in sequence up to and including the ending point. Both the starting point and the ending point shall be within the range 1, 2, ..., n unless the starting point exceeds the ending point, in which case the substring has length zero. If the starting point is not specified, the default value is 1. If the ending point is not specified, the default value is n.

NOTE 6.2
Examples of character substrings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substring</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B(1)(1:5)</td>
<td>array element as parent string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P%NAME(1:1)</td>
<td>structure component as parent string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID(4:9)</td>
<td>scalar variable name as parent string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'0123456789'(N:N)</td>
<td>character constant as parent string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4.2 Structure components

1 A structure component is part of an object of derived type; it may be referenced by an object designator. A structure component may be a scalar or an array.

R611 data-ref is part-ref [ % part-ref ] ...
R612 part-ref is part-name [ ( section-subscript-list ) ] [ image-selector ]

C609 (R611) Each part-name except the rightmost shall be of derived type.

C610 (R611) Each part-name except the leftmost shall be the name of a component of the declared type of the preceding part-name.

C611 (R611) If the rightmost part-name is of abstract type, data-ref shall be polymorphic.

C612 (R611) The leftmost part-name shall be the name of a data object.

C613 (R612) If a section-subscript-list appears, the number of section-subscripts shall equal the rank of part-name.

C614 (R612) If image-selector appears, the number of cosubscripts shall be equal to the corank of part-name.

C615 (R612) If image-selector appears and part-name is an array, section-subscript-list shall appear.

C616 (R611) If image-selector appears, data-ref shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

The rank of a part-ref of the form part-name is the rank of part-name. The rank of a part-ref that has a section subscript list is the number of subscript triplets and vector subscripts in the list.

C617 (R611) There shall not be more than one part-ref with nonzero rank. A part-name to the right of a part-ref with nonzero rank shall not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute.

The rank of a data-ref is the rank of the part-ref with nonzero rank, if any; otherwise, the rank is zero. The base object of a data-ref is the data object whose name is the leftmost part name.

The type and type parameters, if any, of a data-ref are those of the rightmost part name.

A data-ref with more than one part-ref is a subobject of its base object if none of the part-names, except for possibly the rightmost, are pointers. If the rightmost part-name is the only pointer, then the data-ref is a subobject of its base object in contexts that pertain to its pointer association status but not in any other contexts.

NOTE 6.3
If X is an object of derived type with a pointer component P, then the pointer X%P is a subobject of X when considered as a pointer – that is in contexts where it is not dereferenced.

However the target of X%P is not a subobject of X. Thus, in contexts where X%P is dereferenced to refer to the target, it is not a subobject of X.

R613 structure-component is data-ref

C618 (R613) There shall be more than one part-ref and the rightmost part-ref shall be of the form part-name.

A structure component shall be neither referenced nor defined before the declaration of the base object. A structure component is a pointer only if the rightmost part name is defined to have the POINTER attribute.

NOTE 6.4
Examples of structure components are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCALAR_PARENT%SCALAR_FIELD</td>
<td>scalar component of scalar parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRAY_PARENT(J)%SCALAR_FIELD</td>
<td>component of array element parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRAY_PARENT(1:N)%SCALAR_FIELD</td>
<td>component of array section parent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a more elaborate example see C.3.1.
NOTE 6.5

The syntax rules are structured such that a data-ref that ends in a component name without a following subscript list is a structure component, even when other component names in the data-ref are followed by a subscript list. A data-ref that ends in a component name with a following subscript list is either an array element or an array section. A data-ref of nonzero rank that ends with a substring-range is an array section. A data-ref of zero rank that ends with a substring-range is a substring.

6.4.3 Complex parts

R614 complex-part-designator is designator % RE
or designator % IM

C619 (R614) The designator shall be of complex type.

1 If complex-part-designator is designator%RE it designates the real part of designator. If it is designator%IM it designates the imaginary part of designator. The type of a complex-part-designator is real, and its kind and shape are those of the designator.

NOTE 6.6

The following are examples of complex part designators:

- impedance%re !-- Same value as REAL(impedance)
- fft%im !-- Same value as AIMAG(fft)
- x%im = 0.0 !-- Sets the imaginary part of X to zero

6.4.4 Type parameter inquiry

1 A type parameter inquiry is used to inquire about a type parameter of a data object. It applies to both intrinsic and derived types.

R615 type-param-inquiry is designator % type-param-name

C620 (R615) The type-param-name shall be the name of a type parameter of the declared type of the object designated by the designator.

2 A deferred type parameter of a pointer that is not associated or of an unallocated allocatable variable shall not be inquired about.

NOTE 6.7

A type-param-inquiry has a syntax like that of a structure component reference, but it does not have the same semantics. It is not a variable and thus can never be assigned to. It may be used only as a primary in an expression. It is scalar even if designator is an array.

The intrinsic type parameters can also be inquired about by using the intrinsic functions KIND and LEN.

NOTE 6.8

The following are examples of type parameter inquiries:

- a%kind !-- A is real. Same value as KIND(a).
- s%len !-- S is character. Same value as LEN(s).
- b(10)%kind !-- Inquiry about an array element.
- p%dim !-- P is of the derived type general_point.

See Note 4.24 for the definition of the general_point type used in the last example above.
6.5 Arrays

6.5.1 Order of reference

1 No order of reference to the elements of an array is indicated by the appearance of the array designator, except where array element ordering (6.5.3.2) is specified.

6.5.2 Whole arrays

1 A whole array is a named array, which may be either a named constant (5.3.13, 5.4.11) or a variable; no subscript list is appended to the name.

2 The appearance of a whole array variable in an executable construct specifies all the elements of the array (2.5.6). The appearance of a whole array name in a nonexecutable statement specifies the entire array except for the appearance of a whole array name in an equivalence set (5.7.1.4). An assumed-size array is permitted to appear as a whole array in an executable construct or specification expression only as an actual argument in a procedure reference that does not require the shape.

6.5.3 Array elements and array sections

6.5.3.1 Syntax

R616 array-element is data-ref

C621 (R616) Every part-ref shall have rank zero and the last part-ref shall contain a subscript-list.

R617 array-section is data-ref [ ( substring-range ) ] or complex-part-designator

C622 (R617) Exactly one part-ref shall have nonzero rank, and either the final part-ref shall have a section-subscript-list with nonzero rank, another part-ref shall have nonzero rank, or the complex-part-designator shall be an array.

C623 (R617) If a substring-range appears, the rightmost part-name shall be of type character.

R618 subscript is scalar-int-expr

R619 section-subscript is subscript or subscript-triplet or vector-subscript

R620 subscript-triplet is [ subscript ] : [ subscript ] [ : stride ]

R621 stride is scalar-int-expr

R622 vector-subscript is int-expr

C624 (R622) A vector-subscript shall be an integer array expression of rank one.

C625 (R620) The second subscript shall not be omitted from a subscript-triplet in the last dimension of an assumed-size array.

1 An array element is a scalar. An array section is an array. If a substring-range appears in an array-section, each element is the designated substring of the corresponding element of the array section.

2 The value of a subscript in an array element shall be within the bounds for its dimension.
NOTE 6.9
For example, with the declarations:

```
REAL A (10, 10)
CHARACTER (LEN = 10) B (5, 5, 5)
```

A (1, 2) is an array element, A (1:N:2, M) is a rank-one array section, and B (:, :, :) (2:3) is an array of shape (5, 5, 5) whose elements are substrings of length 2 of the corresponding elements of B.

NOTE 6.10
Unless otherwise specified, an array element or array section does not have an attribute of the whole array. In particular, an array element or an array section does not have the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute.

NOTE 6.11
Examples of array elements and array sections are:

```
ARRAY_A(1:N:2)%ARRAY_B(I, J)%STRING(K)(:)
SCALAR_PARENT%ARRAY_FIELD(J)
SCALAR_PARENT%ARRAY_FIELD(1:N)
SCALAR_PARENT%ARRAY_FIELD(1:N)%SCALAR_FIELD
```

6.5.3.2 Array element order

1. The elements of an array form a sequence known as the array element order. The position of an array element in this sequence is determined by the subscript order value of the subscript list designating the element. The subscript order value is computed from the formulas in Table 6.1.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subscript bounds</th>
<th>Subscript list</th>
<th>Subscript order value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>s_1</td>
<td>1 + (s_1 - j_1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>j_1:k_1</td>
<td>s_1, s_2</td>
<td>1 + (s_1 - j_1) + (s_2 - j_2) × d_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>j_1:k_1, j_2:k_2</td>
<td>s_1, s_2, s_3</td>
<td>1 + (s_1 - j_1) + (s_2 - j_2) × d_1 + (s_3 - j_3) × d_2 × d_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>+ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>j_1:k_1, ..., j_{15}:k_{15}</td>
<td>s_1, ..., s_{15}</td>
<td>1 + (s_1 - j_1) + (s_2 - j_2) × d_1 + (s_3 - j_3) × d_2 × d_1 + ... + (s_{15} - j_{15}) × d_1 × d_2 × ... × d_{14} × d_1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Notes for Table 6.1:
1) d_i = max (k_i - j_i + 1, 0) is the size of the i-th dimension.
2) If the size of the array is nonzero, j_i ≤ s_i ≤ k_i for all i = 1, 2, ..., 15.
6.5.3.3 Array sections

1 In an array-section having a section-subscript-list, each subscript-triplet and vector-subscript in the section subscript list indicates a sequence of subscripts, which may be empty. Each subscript in such a sequence shall be within the bounds for its dimension unless the sequence is empty. The array section is the set of elements from the array determined by all possible subscript lists obtainable from the single subscripts or sequences of subscripts specified by each section subscript.

2 In an array-section with no section-subscript-list, the rank and shape of the array is the rank and shape of the part-ref with nonzero rank; otherwise, the rank of the array section is the number of subscript triplets and vector subscripts in the section subscript list. The shape is the rank-one array whose ith element is the number of integer values in the sequence indicated by the ith subscript triplet or vector subscript. If any of these sequences is empty, the array section has size zero. The subscript order of the elements of an array section is that of the array data object that the array section represents.

6.5.3.3.1 Subscript triplet

1 A subscript triplet designates a regular sequence of subscripts consisting of zero or more subscript values. The third expression in the subscript triplet is the increment between the subscript values and is called the stride. The subscripts and stride of a subscript triplet are optional. An omitted first subscript in a subscript triplet is equivalent to a subscript whose value is the lower bound for the array and an omitted second subscript is equivalent to the upper bound. An omitted stride is equivalent to a stride of 1.

2 The stride shall not be zero.

3 When the stride is positive, the subscripts specified by a triplet form a regularly spaced sequence of integers beginning with the first subscript and proceeding in increments of the stride to the largest such integer not greater than the second subscript; the sequence is empty if the first subscript is greater than the second.

NOTE 6.12

For example, suppose an array is declared as A (5, 4, 3). The section A (3 : 5, 2, 1 : 2) is the array of shape (3, 2):

\[
\begin{align*}
A (3, 2, 1) & \quad A (3, 2, 2) \\
A (4, 2, 1) & \quad A (4, 2, 2) \\
A (5, 2, 1) & \quad A (5, 2, 2)
\end{align*}
\]

4 When the stride is negative, the sequence begins with the first subscript and proceeds in increments of the stride down to the smallest such integer equal to or greater than the second subscript; the sequence is empty if the second subscript is greater than the first.

NOTE 6.13

For example, if an array is declared B (10), the section B (9 : 1 : –2) is the array of shape (5) whose elements are B (9), B (7), B (5), B (3), and B (1), in that order.

NOTE 6.14

A subscript in a subscript triplet need not be within the declared bounds for that dimension if all values used in selecting the array elements are within the declared bounds.

For example, if an array is declared as B (10), the array section B (3 : 11 : 7) is the array of shape (2) consisting of the elements B (3) and B (10), in that order.

6.5.3.3.2 Vector subscript

1 A vector subscript designates a sequence of subscripts corresponding to the values of the elements of the expression. Each element of the expression shall be defined.
2 An array section with a vector subscript shall not be
   • argument associated with a dummy array that is defined or redefined,
   • the data-target in a pointer assignment statement, or
   • an internal file.

3 If a vector subscript has two or more elements with the same value, an array section with that vector subscript
   shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

NOTE 6.15 For example, suppose Z is a two-dimensional array of shape [5, 7] and U and V are one-dimensional arrays
of shape (3) and (4), respectively. Assume the values of U and V are:

   U = [ 1, 3, 2 ]
   V = [ 2, 1, 1, 3 ]

Then Z (3, V) consists of elements from the third row of Z in the order:

   Z (3, 2) Z (3, 1) Z (3, 1) Z (3, 3)

and Z (U, 2) consists of the column elements:

   Z (1, 2) Z (3, 2) Z (2, 2)

and Z (U, V) consists of the elements:

   Z (1, 2) Z (1, 1) Z (1, 1) Z (1, 3)
   Z (3, 2) Z (3, 1) Z (3, 1) Z (3, 3)
   Z (2, 2) Z (2, 1) Z (2, 1) Z (2, 3)

Because Z (3, V) and Z (U, V) contain duplicate elements from Z, the sections Z (3, V) and Z (U, V) shall
not be redefined as sections.

6.5.4 Simply contiguous array designators

1 A section-subscript-list specifies a simply contiguous section if and only if it does not have a vector subscript and
   • all but the last subscript-triplet is a colon,
   • the last subscript-triplet does not have a stride, and
   • no subscript-triplet is preceded by a section-subscript that is a subscript.

2 An array designator is simply contiguous if and only if it is
   • an object-name that has the CONTIGUOUS attribute,
   • an object-name that is not a pointer or assumed-shape,
   • a structure-component whose final part-name is an array and that either has the CONTIGUOUS attribute
     or is not a pointer, or
   • an array section
     – that is not a complex-part-designator,
     – that does not have a substring-range,
     – whose final part-ref has nonzero rank,
     – whose rightmost part-name has the CONTIGUOUS attribute or is neither assumed-shape nor a pointer,
     and
     – which either does not have a section-subscript-list, or has a section-subscript-list which specifies a
       simply contiguous section.
An array variable is simply contiguous if and only if it is a simply contiguous array designator or a reference to a function that returns a pointer with the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

NOTE 6.16
Array sections that are simply contiguous include column, plane, cube, and hypercube subobjects of a simply contiguous base object, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Array Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARRAY1 (10:20, 3)</td>
<td>passes part of the third column of ARRAY1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X3D (:, i:j, 2)</td>
<td>passes part of the second plane of X3D (or the whole plane if i==LBOUND(X3D,2) and j==UBOUND(X3D,2)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y5D (:, :, :, :, 7)</td>
<td>passes the seventh hypercube of Y5D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All simply contiguous designators designate contiguous objects.

6.5.5 Image selectors

1. An image selector specifies the image index for coarray data.

   R623  image-selector is bracket cosubscript-list rbracket
   R624  cosubscript is scalar-int-expr

2. The number of cosubscripts shall be equal to the corank of the object. The value of a cosubscript in an image selector shall be within the cobounds for its codimension. Taking account of the cobounds, the cosubscript list in an image selector determines the image index in the same way that a subscript list in an array element determines the subscript order value (6.5.3.2), taking account of the bounds. An image selector shall specify an image index value that is not greater than the number of images.

   NOTE 6.17
   For example, if there are 16 images and the coarray A is declared

   REAL :: A(10)[5,*]

   A(:,1,4) is valid because it specifies image 16, but A(:,2,4) is invalid because it specifies image 17.

6.6 Dynamic association

6.6.1 ALLOCATE statement

6.6.1.1 Syntax

1. The ALLOCATE statement dynamically creates pointer targets and allocatable variables.

   R625  allocate-stmt is ALLOCATE ( [ type-spec :: ] allocation-list ]
   R626  alloc-opt is ERRMSG = errmsg-variable
   R627  stat-variable is scalar-int-variable
   R628  errmsg-variable is scalar-default-char-variable
   R629  source-expr is expr
R630  allocation is allocate-object [ { allocate-shape-spec-list } ]
      [ lbracket allocate-coarray-spec rbracket ]
R631  allocate-object is variable-name
      or structure-component
R632  allocate-shape-spec is [ lower-bound-expr : ] upper-bound-expr
R633  lower-bound-expr is scalar-int-expr
R634  upper-bound-expr is scalar-int-expr
R635  allocate-coarray-spec is [ allocate-coshape-spec-list , ] [ lower-bound-expr : ] *
R636  allocate-coshape-spec is [ lower-bound-expr : ] upper-bound-expr

C626 (R631) Each allocate-object shall be a nonprocedure pointer or an allocatable variable.
C627 (R625) If any allocate-object has a deferred type parameter, is unlimited polymorphic, or is of abstract
type, either type-spec or source-expr shall appear.
C628 (R625) If type-spec appears, it shall specify a type with which each allocate-object is type compatible.
C629 (R625) A type-param-value in a type-spec shall be an asterisk if and only if each allocate-object is a
dummy argument for which the corresponding type parameter is assumed.
C630 (R625) If type-spec appears, the kind type parameter values of each allocate-object shall be the same as
the corresponding type parameter values of the type-spec.
C631 (R630) If allocate-object is an array either allocate-shape-spec-list shall appear or source-expr shall appear
and have the same rank as allocate-object. If allocate-object is scalar, allocate-shape-spec-list shall not
appear.
C632 (R630) An allocate-coarray-spec shall appear if and only if the allocate-object is a coarray.
C633 (R630) The number of allocate-shapes in an allocate-shape-spec-list shall be the same as the rank
of the allocate-object. The number of allocate-coshapes in an allocate-coarray-spec shall be one less
than the corank of the allocate-object.
C634 (R626) No alloc-opt shall appear more than once in a given alloc-opt-list.
C635 (R625) At most one of source-expr and type-spec shall appear.
C636 (R625) Each allocate-object shall be type compatible (4.3.1.3) with source-expr. If SOURCE= appears,
source-expr shall be a scalar or have the same rank as each allocate-object.
C637 (R625) Corresponding kind type parameters of allocate-object and source-expr shall have the same values.
C638 (R625) type-spec shall not specify a type that has a coarray ultimate component.
C639 (R625) type-spec shall not specify the type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR if an allocate-object is a coarray.
C640 (R625) The declared type of source-expr shall not be C_PTR or C_FUNPTR if an allocate-object is a
coarray.
C641 (R629) The declared type of source-expr shall not have a coarray ultimate component.
C642 (R631) An allocate-object shall not be a coindexed object.

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NOTE 6.18
If a coarray is of a derived type that has an allocatable component, the component shall be allocated by its own image:

```fortran
TYPE(SOMETHING), ALLOCATABLE :: T[:]
...
ALLOCATE(T[[1]]) ! Allowed - implies synchronization
ALLOCATE(T%AAC(N)) ! Allowed - allocated by its own image
ALLOCATE(T[Q]%AAC(N)) ! Not allowed, because it is not necessarily executed on image Q.
```

2 An allocate-object or a bound or type parameter of an allocate-object shall not depend on the value of stat-variable, the value of errmsg-variable, or on the value, bounds, length type parameters, allocation status, or association status of any allocate-object in the same ALLOCATE statement.

3 source-expr shall not be allocated within the ALLOCATE statement in which it appears; nor shall it depend on the value, bounds, deferred type parameters, allocation status, or association status of any allocate-object in that statement.

4 If type-spec is specified, each allocate-object is allocated with the specified dynamic type and type parameter values; if source-expr is specified, each allocate-object is allocated with the dynamic type and type parameter values of source-expr; otherwise, each allocate-object is allocated with its dynamic type the same as its declared type.

5 If type-spec appears and the value of a type parameter it specifies differs from the value of the corresponding nondeferred type parameter specified in the declaration of any allocate-object, an error condition occurs. If the value of a nondeferred length type parameter of an allocate-object differs from the value of the corresponding type parameter of source-expr, an error condition occurs.

6 If a type-param-value in a type-spec in an ALLOCATE statement is an asterisk, it denotes the current value of that assumed type parameter. If it is an expression, subsequent redefinition or undefinition of any entity in the expression does not affect the type parameter value.

NOTE 6.19
An example of an ALLOCATE statement is:

```fortran
ALLOCATE (X (N), B (-3 : M, 0:9), STAT = IERR_ALLOC)
```

6.6.1.2 Execution of an ALLOCATE statement

1 When an ALLOCATE statement is executed for an array for which allocate-shape-spec-list is specified, the values of the lower bound and upper bound expressions determine the bounds of the array. Subsequent redefinition or undefinition of any entities in the bound expressions do not affect the array bounds. If the lower bound is omitted, the default value is 1. If the upper bound is less than the lower bound, the extent in that dimension is zero and the array has zero size.

2 When an ALLOCATE statement is executed for a coarray, the values of the lower cobound and upper cobound expressions determine the cobounds of the coarray. Subsequent redefinition or undefinition of any entities in the cobound expressions do not affect the cobounds. If the lower cobound is omitted, the default value is 1. The upper cobound shall not be less than the lower cobound.

3 If an allocation specifies a coarray, its dynamic type and the values of corresponding type parameters shall be the same on each image. The values of corresponding bounds and corresponding cobounds shall be the same on each image. If the coarray is a dummy argument, its ultimate argument (12.5.2.3) shall be the same coarray on every image.
There is implicit synchronization of all images in association with each ALLOCATE statement that allocates one or more coarrays. On each image, execution of the segment (8.5.1) following the statement is delayed until all other images have executed the same statement the same number of times.

**NOTE 6.20**

When an image executes an ALLOCATE statement, communication is not necessarily involved apart from any required for synchronization. The image allocates its coarray and records how the corresponding coarrays on other images are to be addressed. The processor is not required to detect violations of the rule that the bounds are the same on all images, nor is it responsible for detecting or resolving deadlock problems (such as two images waiting on different ALLOCATE statements).

5 If `source-expr` is a pointer, it shall be associated with a target. If `source-expr` is allocatable, it shall be allocated.

6 When an ALLOCATE statement is executed for an array with no allocate-shape-spec-list, the bounds of `source-expr` determine the bounds of the array. Subsequent changes to the bounds of `source-expr` do not affect the array bounds.

7 If SOURCE= appears, `source-expr` shall be conformable (2.5.6) with `allocation`. If the value of a nondeferred length type parameter of `allocate-object` is different from the value of the corresponding type parameter of `source-expr`, an error condition occurs. On successful allocation, if `allocate-object` and `source-expr` have the same rank the value of `allocate-object` becomes that of `source-expr`; otherwise the value of each element of `allocate-object` becomes that of `source-expr`.

8 If MOLD= appears and `source-expr` is a variable, its value need not be defined.

9 The STAT= specifier is described in 6.6.4.

10 If an error condition occurs during execution of an ALLOCATE statement that does not contain the STAT= specifier, error termination is initiated.

11 The ERRMSG= specifier is described in 6.6.5.

### 6.6.1.3 Allocation of allocatable variables

1 The allocation status of an allocatable entity is one of the following at any time.

- The status of an allocatable variable becomes **allocated** if it is allocated by an ALLOCATE statement, if it is allocated during assignment, or if it is given that status by the intrinsic subroutine MOVE_ALLOC (13.7.117). An allocatable variable with this status may be referenced, defined, or deallocated; allocating it causes an error condition in the ALLOCATE statement. The intrinsic function ALLOCATED (13.7.11) returns true for such a variable.

- An allocatable variable has a status of **unallocated** if it is not allocated. The status of an allocatable variable becomes unallocated if it is deallocated (6.6.3) or if it is given that status by the allocation transfer procedure. An allocatable variable with this status shall not be referenced or defined. It shall not be supplied as an actual argument corresponding to a nonallocatable dummy argument, except to certain intrinsic inquiry functions. It may be allocated with the ALLOCATE statement. deallocating it causes an error condition in the DEALLOCATE statement. The intrinsic function ALLOCATED (13.7.11) returns false for such a variable.

2 At the beginning of execution of a program, allocatable variables are unallocated.

3 When the allocation status of an allocatable variable changes, the allocation status of any associated allocatable variable changes accordingly. Allocation of an allocatable variable establishes values for the deferred type parameters of all associated allocatable variables.

4 An unsaved allocatable local variable of a procedure has a status of unallocated at the beginning of each invocation of the procedure. An unsaved local variable of a construct has a status of unallocated at the beginning of each execution of the construct.
When an object of derived type is created by an ALLOCATE statement, any allocatable ultimate components have an allocation status of unallocated.

### 6.6.1.4 Allocation of pointer targets

Allocation of a pointer creates an object that implicitly has the TARGET attribute. Following successful execution of an ALLOCATE statement for a pointer, the pointer is associated with the target and may be used to reference or define the target. Additional pointers may become associated with the pointer target or a part of the pointer target by pointer assignment. It is not an error to allocate a pointer that is already associated with a target. In this case, a new pointer target is created as required by the attributes of the pointer and any array bounds, type, and type parameters specified by the ALLOCATE statement. The pointer is then associated with this new target. Any previous association of the pointer with a target is broken. If the previous target had been created by allocation, it becomes inaccessible unless other pointers are associated with it. The intrinsic function ASSOCIATED (13.7.16) may be used to determine whether a pointer that does not have undefined association status is associated.

At the beginning of execution of a function whose result is a pointer, the association status of the result pointer is undefined. Before such a function returns, it shall either associate a target with this pointer or cause the association status of this pointer to become disassociated.

### 6.6.2 NULLIFY statement

The NULLIFY statement causes pointers to be disassociated.

R637 nullify-stmt is NULLIFY (pointer-object-list)

R638 pointer-object is variable-name or structure-component or proc-pointer-name

C643 (R638) Each pointer-object shall have the POINTER attribute.

A pointer-object shall not depend on the value, bounds, or association status of another pointer-object in the same NULLIFY statement.

**NOTE 6.21** When a NULLIFY statement is applied to a polymorphic pointer (4.3.1.3), its dynamic type becomes the declared type.

### 6.6.3 DEALLOCATE statement

#### 6.6.3.1 Syntax

The DEALLOCATE statement causes allocatable variables to be deallocated; it causes pointer targets to be deallocated and the pointers to be disassociated.

R639 deallocate-stmt is DEALLOCATE (allocate-object-list [, dealloc-opt-list])

C644 (R639) Each allocate-object shall be a nonprocedure pointer or an allocatable variable.

R640 dealloc-opt is STAT = stat-variable or ERRMSG = errmsg-variable

C645 (R640) No dealloc-opt shall appear more than once in a given dealloc-opt-list.

An allocate-object shall not depend on the value, bounds, allocation status, or association status of another allocate-object in the same DEALLOCATE statement; it also shall not depend on the value of the stat-variable or errmsg-variable in the same DEALLOCATE statement.
The STAT= specifier is described in 6.6.4.

If an error condition occurs during execution of a DEALLOCATE statement that does not contain the STAT= specifier, error termination is initiated.

The ERRMSG= specifier is described in 6.6.5.

NOTE 6.22
An example of a DEALLOCATE statement is:

```
DEALLOCATE (X, B)
```

### 6.6.3.2 Deallocation of allocatable variables

1. Deallocating an unallocated allocatable variable causes an error condition in the DEALLOCATE statement. Deallocating an allocatable variable with the TARGET attribute causes the pointer association status of any pointer associated with it to become undefined.

2. When the execution of a procedure is terminated by execution of a RETURN or END statement, an unsaved allocatable local variable of the procedure retains its allocation and definition status if it is a function result variable or a subobject thereof; otherwise, it is deallocated.

3. When a BLOCK construct terminates, an unsaved allocatable local variable of the construct is deallocated.

NOTE 6.23
The intrinsic function ALLOCATED may be used to determine whether a variable is allocated or unallocated.

4. If an executable construct references a function whose result is either allocatable or a structure with a subobject that is allocatable, and the function reference is executed, an allocatable result and any subobject that is an allocated allocatable entity in the result returned by the function is deallocated after execution of the innermost executable construct containing the reference.

5. If a function whose result is either allocatable or a structure with an allocatable subobject is referenced in the specification part of a scoping unit or BLOCK construct, and the function reference is executed, an allocatable result and any subobject that is an allocated allocatable entity in the result returned by the function is deallocated before execution of the executable constructs of the scoping unit or block.

6. When a procedure is invoked, any allocated allocatable object that is an actual argument corresponding to an INTENT (OUT) allocatable dummy argument is deallocated; any allocated allocatable object that is a subobject of an actual argument corresponding to an INTENT (OUT) dummy argument is deallocated.

7. When an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3) is executed, any noncoarray allocated allocatable subobject of the variable is deallocated before the assignment takes place.

8. When a variable of derived type is deallocated, any allocated allocatable subobject is deallocated.

9. If an allocatable component is a subobject of a finalizable object, that object is finalized before the component is automatically deallocated.

10. The effect of automatic deallocation is the same as that of a DEALLOCATE statement without a dealloc-opt-list.

NOTE 6.24
In the following example:

```
SUBROUTINE PROCESS
    REAL, ALLOCATABLE :: TEMP(:)
```

Use of data objects 6.6.3.2
NOTE 6.24 (cont.)

```fortran
REAL, ALLOCATABLE, SAVE :: X(:)
...
END SUBROUTINE PROCESS
```

on return from subroutine PROCESS, the allocation status of X is preserved because X has the SAVE attribute. TEMP does not have the SAVE attribute, so it will be deallocated if it was allocated. On the next invocation of PROCESS, TEMP will have an allocation status of unallocated.

11 There is implicit synchronization of all images in association with each DEALLOCATE statement that deallocates one or more coarrays. On each image, execution of the segment (8.5.1) following the statement is delayed until all other images have executed the same statement the same number of times. If the coarray is a dummy argument, its ultimate argument (12.5.2.3) shall be the same coarray on every image.

12 There is also an implicit synchronization of all images in association with the deallocation of a coarray or coarray subcomponent caused by the execution of a RETURN or END statement or the termination of a BLOCK construct.

6.6.3.3 Deallocation of pointer targets

1 If a pointer appears in a DEALLOCATE statement, its association status shall be defined. Deallocating a pointer that is disassociated or whose target was not created by an ALLOCATE statement causes an error condition in the DEALLOCATE statement. If a pointer is associated with an allocatable entity, the pointer shall not be deallocated.

2 If a pointer appears in a DEALLOCATE statement, it shall be associated with the whole of an object that was created by allocation. Deallocating a pointer target causes the pointer association status of any other pointer that is associated with the target or a portion of the target to become undefined.

6.6.4 STAT= specifier

1 The stat-variable shall not be allocated or deallocated within the ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement in which it appears; nor shall it depend on the value, bounds, deferred type parameters, allocation status, or association status of any allocate-object in that statement.

2 If the STAT= specifier appears, successful execution of the ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement causes the stat-variable to become defined with a value of zero.

3 If an ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement with a coarray allocate-object is executed when one or more images has initiated termination of execution, the stat-variable becomes defined with the processor-dependent positive integer value of the constant STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2). If any other error condition occurs during execution of the ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement, the stat-variable becomes defined with a processor-dependent positive integer value different from STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE. In either case, each allocate-object has a processor-dependent status:

- each allocate-object that was successfully allocated shall have an allocation status of allocated or a pointer association status of associated;
- each allocate-object that was successfully deallocated shall have an allocation status of unallocated or a pointer association status of disassociated;
- each allocate-object that was not successfully allocated or deallocated shall retain its previous allocation status or pointer association status.

NOTE 6.25

The status of objects that were not successfully allocated or deallocated can be individually checked with the intrinsic functions ALLOCATED or ASSOCIATED.
6.6.5 ERRMSG= specifier

1 The `errmsg-variable` shall not be allocated or deallocated within the ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement in which it appears; nor shall it depend on the value, bounds, deferred type parameters, allocation status, or association status of any `allocate-object` in that statement.

2 If an error condition occurs during execution of an ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement, the processor shall assign an explanatory message to `errmsg-variable`. If no such condition occurs, the processor shall not change the value of `errmsg-variable`. 

7 Expressions and assignment

7.1 Expressions

7.1.1 General

1 An expression represents either a data reference or a computation, and its value is either a scalar or an array. An expression is formed from operands, operators, and parentheses.

2 An operand is either a scalar or an array. An operation is either intrinsic (7.1.5) or defined (7.1.6). More complicated expressions can be formed using operands which are themselves expressions.

3 Evaluation of an expression produces a value, which has a type, type parameters (if appropriate), and a shape (7.1.9). The corank of an expression that is not a variable is zero.

7.1.2 Form of an expression

7.1.2.1 Expression categories

1 An expression is defined in terms of several categories: primary, level-1 expression, level-2 expression, level-3 expression, level-4 expression, and level-5 expression.

2 These categories are related to the different operator precedence levels and, in general, are defined in terms of other categories. The simplest form of each expression category is a primary.

7.1.2.2 Primary

R701 primary is constant or designator or array-constructor or structure-constructor or function-reference or type-param-inquiry or type-param-name or ( expr )

C701 (R701) The type-param-name shall be the name of a type parameter.

C702 (R701) The designator shall not be a whole assumed-size array.

NOTE 7.1

Examples of a primary are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' (I:I)</td>
<td>constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ 1.0, 2.0 ]</td>
<td>designator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSON (12, 'Jones')</td>
<td>array-constructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F (X, Y)</td>
<td>structure-constructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXKIND</td>
<td>function-reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIND</td>
<td>type-param-inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S + T)</td>
<td>type-param-name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7.1.2.3 Level-1 expressions

1 Defined unary operators have the highest operator precedence (Table 7.2). Level-1 expressions are primaries optionally operated on by defined unary operators:

R702 \textit{level-1-expr} \text{ is } [ \textit{defined-unary-op} \text{ primary} \\
R703 \textit{defined-unary-op} \text{ is } \text{. letter [ letter ] ... .}

C703 (R703) A \textit{defined-unary-op} shall not contain more than 63 letters and shall not be the same as any \textit{intrinsic-operator} or \textit{logical-literal-constant}.

\textbf{NOTE 7.2}

Simple examples of a level-1 expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>\textit{primary} (R701)</td>
<td>A is a primary. (R702)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.\text{INVERSE.} B</td>
<td>\textit{level-1-expr} (R702)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A more complicated example of a level-1 expression is:

\textit{.INVERSE.} (A + B)

7.1.2.4 Level-2 expressions

1 Level-2 expressions are level-1 expressions optionally involving the numeric operators \textit{power-op}, \textit{mult-op}, and \textit{add-op}.

R704 \textit{mult-operand} \text{ is } \textit{level-1-expr [ power-op mult-operand ]} \\
R705 \textit{add-operand} \text{ is } [ \textit{add-operand mult-op} ] \textit{mult-operand} \\
R706 \textit{level-2-expr} \text{ is } [ [ \textit{level-2-expr} \textit{add-op} ] \textit{add-operand} \\
R707 \textit{power-op} \text{ is } ** \\
R708 \textit{mult-op} \text{ is } * \\
\text{ or } / \\
R709 \textit{add-op} \text{ is } + \\
\text{ or } –

\textbf{NOTE 7.3}

Simple examples of a level-2 expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>\textit{level-1-expr} (R702)</td>
<td>A is a primary. (R702)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B ** C</td>
<td>\textit{mult-operand} (R704)</td>
<td>B is a \textit{level-1-expr}, ** is a \textit{power-op}, and C is a \textit{mult-operand}. (R704)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D * E</td>
<td>\textit{add-operand} (R705)</td>
<td>D is an \textit{add-operand}, * is a \textit{mult-op}, and E is a \textit{mult-operand}. (R705)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>\textit{level-2-expr} (R706)</td>
<td>+ is an \textit{add-op} and 1 is an \textit{add-operand}. (R706)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - I</td>
<td>\textit{level-2-expr} (R706)</td>
<td>F is a \textit{level-2-expr}, – is an \textit{add-op}, and I is an \textit{add-operand}. (R706)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 7.3  (cont.)

A more complicated example of a level-2 expression is:

\[- A + D \ast E + B \ast\ast C\]

7.1.2.5  Level-3 expressions

1 Level-3 expressions are level-2 expressions optionally involving the character operator `concat-op`.

R710  `level-3-expr` is `[ level-3-expr concat-op ] level-2-expr`

R711  `concat-op` is `//`

NOTE 7.4

Simple examples of a level-3 expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td><code>level-2-expr</code> (R706)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B // C</td>
<td><code>level-3-expr</code> (R710)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A more complicated example of a level-3 expression is:

\[X // Y // 'ABCD'\]

7.1.2.6  Level-4 expressions

1 Level-4 expressions are level-3 expressions optionally involving the relational operators `rel-op`.

R712  `level-4-expr` is `[ level-3-expr rel-op ] level-3-expr`

R713  `rel-op` is `.EQ.`, `.NE.`, `.LT.`, `.LE.`, `.GT.`, `.GE.`, `==`, `/=`, `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`

NOTE 7.5

Simple examples of a level-4 expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td><code>level-3-expr</code> (R710)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B == C</td>
<td><code>level-4-expr</code> (R712)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D &lt; E</td>
<td><code>level-4-expr</code> (R712)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A more complicated example of a level-4 expression is:

\[(A + B) /= C\]
7.1.2.7 Level-5 expressions

1 Level-5 expressions are level-4 expressions optionally involving the logical operators `not-op`, `and-op`, `or-op`, and `equiv-op`.

\[ \text{and-operand} \text{ is } [ \text{not-op } \text{level-4-expr} ] \]

\[ \text{or-operand} \text{ is } [ \text{or-operand and-op } \text{and-operand} ] \]

\[ \text{equiv-operand} \text{ is } [ \text{equiv-operand or-op } \text{or-operand} ] \]

\[ \text{level-5-expr} \text{ is } [ \text{level-5-expr equiv-op } \text{equiv-operand} ] \]

\[ \text{not-op} \text{ is } .\text{NOT.} \]

\[ \text{and-op} \text{ is } .\text{AND.} \]

\[ \text{or-op} \text{ is } .\text{OR.} \]

\[ \text{equiv-op} \text{ is } .\text{EQV. or } .\text{NEQV.} \]

NOTE 7.6

Simple examples of a level-5 expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A .NOT. B</td>
<td>level-4-expr (R712)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C .AND. D</td>
<td>and-operand (R714)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E .OR. F</td>
<td>or-operand (R715)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G .EQV. H</td>
<td>equiv-operand (R716)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S .NEQV. T</td>
<td>level-5-expr (R717)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A more complicated example of a level-5 expression is:

\[ A \ .\text{AND.} \ B \ .\text{EQV.} \ .\text{NOT.} \ C \]

7.1.2.8 General form of an expression

1 Expressions are level-5 expressions optionally involving defined binary operators. Defined binary operators have the lowest operator precedence (Table 7.2).

\[ \text{expr} \text{ is } [ \text{expr defined-binary-op } \text{level-5-expr} ] \]

\[ \text{defined-binary-op} \text{ is } .\text{letter [ letter ] ... .} \]

C704 (R723) A defined-binary-op shall not contain more than 63 letters and shall not be the same as any intrinsic-operator or logical-literal-constant.

NOTE 7.7

Simple examples of an expression are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Syntactic class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>level-5-expr (R717)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B .UNION. C</td>
<td>expr (R722)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More complicated examples of an expression are:
NOTE 7.7 (cont.)

\[(B \lor A \land C) \land (A \lor B) \land (A \lor B) \land (A \lor B) \] 
\[E \land G \land H \land (1:10)\]

7.1.3 Precedence of operators

1 There is a precedence among the intrinsic and extension operations corresponding to the form of expressions specified in 7.1.2, which determines the order in which the operands are combined unless the order is changed by the use of parentheses. This precedence order is summarized in Table 7.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of operation</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Precedence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>defined-unary-op</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>unary +, –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>binary +, –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>//</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational</td>
<td>.EQ., .NE., .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQV., .NEQV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>.NOT.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>.AND.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>.OR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>defined-binary-op</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The precedence of a defined operation is that of its operator.

NOTE 7.8

For example, in the expression

\[-A ** 2\]

the exponentiation operator (**) has precedence over the negation operator (–); therefore, the operands of the exponentiation operator are combined to form an expression that is used as the operand of the negation operator. The interpretation of the above expression is the same as the interpretation of the expression

\[- (A ** 2)\]

3 The general form of an expression (7.1.2) also establishes a precedence among operators in the same syntactic class. This precedence determines the order in which the operands are to be combined in determining the interpretation of the expression unless the order is changed by the use of parentheses.

NOTE 7.9

In interpreting a level-2-expr containing two or more binary operators + or –, each operand (add-operand) is combined from left to right. Similarly, the same left-to-right interpretation for a mult-operand in add-operand, as well as for other kinds of expressions, is a consequence of the general form. However, for interpreting a mult-operand expression when two or more exponentiation operators ** combine level-1-expr operands, each level-1-expr is combined from right to left.
NOTE 7.9 (cont.)

2.1 + 3.4 + 4.9
2.1 * 3.4 * 4.9
2.1 / 3.4 / 4.9
2 ** 3 ** 4
'AB' // 'CD' // 'EF'

have the same interpretations as the expressions

(2.1 + 3.4) + 4.9
(2.1 * 3.4) * 4.9
(2.1 / 3.4) / 4.9
2 ** (3 ** 4)
('AB' // 'CD') // 'EF'

As a consequence of the general form (7.1.2), only the first add-operand of a level-2-expr may be preceded by the identity (+) or negation (–) operator. These formation rules do not permit expressions containing two consecutive numeric operators, such as A ** –B or A + –B. However, expressions such as A ** (–B) and A + (–B) are permitted. The rules do allow a binary operator or an intrinsic unary operator to be followed by a defined unary operator, such as:

A * .INVERSE. B
– .INVERSE. (B)

As another example, in the expression

A .OR. B .AND. C

the general form implies a higher precedence for the .AND. operator than for the .OR. operator; therefore, the interpretation of the above expression is the same as the interpretation of the expression

A .OR. (B .AND. C)

NOTE 7.10

An expression may contain more than one category of operator. The logical expression

L .OR. A + B >= C

where A, B, and C are of type real, and L is of type logical, contains a numeric operator, a relational operator, and a logical operator. This expression would be interpreted the same as the expression

L .OR. ((A + B) >= C)

NOTE 7.11

If

- the operator ** is extended to type logical,
- the operator .STARSTAR. is defined to duplicate the function of ** on type real,
- .MINUS. is defined to duplicate the unary operator –, and
- L1 and L2 are type logical and X and Y are type real,

then in precedence: L1 ** L2 is higher than X * Y; X * Y is higher than X .STARSTAR. Y; and .MINUS. X is higher than –X.
7.1.4 Evaluation of operations

1 An intrinsic operation requires the values of its operands.

2 The evaluation of a function reference shall neither affect nor be affected by the evaluation of any other entity within the statement. If a function reference causes definition or undefinition of an actual argument of the function, that argument or any associated entities shall not appear elsewhere in the same statement. However, execution of a function reference in the logical expression in an IF statement (8.1.8.4), the mask expression in a WHERE statement (7.2.3.1), or the subscripts and strides in a FORALL statement (7.2.4) is permitted to define variables in the statement that is conditionally executed.

NOTE 7.12

For example, the statements

\[
A(I) = F(I) \\
Y = G(X) + X
\]

are prohibited if the reference to F defines or undefines I or the reference to G defines or undefines X.

However, in the statements

\[
\text{IF (F(X)) A = X} \\
\text{WHERE (G(X)) B = X}
\]

F or G may define X.

3 The appearance of an array constructor requires the evaluation of each scalar-int-expr of the ac-implied-do-control in any ac-implied-do it may contain.

4 When an elemental binary operation is applied to a scalar and an array or to two arrays of the same shape, the operation is performed element-by-element on corresponding array elements of the array operands.

NOTE 7.13

For example, the array expression

\[
A + B
\]

produces an array of the same shape as A and B. The individual array elements of the result have the values of the first element of A added to the first element of B, the second element of A added to the second element of B, etc.

5 When an elemental unary operator operates on an array operand, the operation is performed element-by-element, and the result is the same shape as the operand.

NOTE 7.14

If an elemental operation is intrinsically pure or is implemented by a pure elemental function (12.8), the element operations may be performed simultaneously or in any order.

7.1.5 Intrinsic operations

7.1.5.1 Definitions

1 An intrinsic operation is either an intrinsic unary operation or an intrinsic binary operation. An intrinsic unary operation is an operation of the form intrinsic-operator \( x_2 \) where \( x_2 \) is of an intrinsic type (4.4) listed in Table 7.3 for the unary intrinsic operator.
An **intrinsic binary operation** is an operation of the form $x_1 \text{ intrinsic-operator } x_2$ where $x_1$ and $x_2$ are conformable and of the intrinsic types (4.4) listed in Table 7.3 for the binary intrinsic operator.

A **numeric intrinsic operation** is an intrinsic operation for which the `intrinsic-operator` is a numeric operator (+, -, *, /, or **). A **numeric intrinsic operator** is the operator in a numeric intrinsic operation.

The **character intrinsic operation** is the intrinsic operation for which the `intrinsic-operator` is (/) and both operands are of type character. The operands shall have the same kind type parameter. The **character intrinsic operator** is the operator in a character intrinsic operation.

A **logical intrinsic operation** is an intrinsic operation for which the `intrinsic-operator` is .AND., .OR., .XOR., .NOT., .EQV., or .NEQV. and both operands are of type logical. A **logical intrinsic operator** is the operator in a logical intrinsic operation.

A **relational intrinsic operator** is an `intrinsic-operator` that is .EQ., .NE., .GT., .GE., .LT., .LE., ==, /=, >, >=, <, or <=. A **relational intrinsic operation** is an intrinsic operation for which the `intrinsic-operator` is a relational intrinsic operator. A **numeric relational intrinsic operation** is a relational intrinsic operation for which both operands are of numeric type. A **character relational intrinsic operation** is a relational intrinsic operation for which both operands are of type character. The kind type parameters of the operands of a character relational intrinsic operation shall be the same.

The interpretations defined in subclause 7.1.5 apply to both scalars and arrays; the interpretation for arrays is obtained by applying the interpretation for scalars element by element.

**NOTE 7.15**

For example, if X is of type real, J is of type integer, and INT is the real-to-integer intrinsic conversion function, the expression INT (X + J) is an integer expression and X + J is a real expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intrinsic operator</th>
<th>Type of $x_1$</th>
<th>Type of $x_2$</th>
<th>Type of $[x_1] \text{ op } x_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>//</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.EQ., .NE., ==, /=</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I, R, Z</td>
<td>L, L, L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.GT., .GE., .LT., .LE.</td>
<td>R I, R</td>
<td>R, L</td>
<td>L, L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NOT.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.AND., .OR., .EQV., .NEQV.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The symbols I, R, Z, C, and L stand for the types integer, real, complex, character, and logical, respectively. Where more than one type for $x_2$ is given, the type of the result of the operation is given in the same relative position in the next column.
7.1.5.2 Numeric intrinsic operations

7.1.5.2.1 Interpretation of numeric intrinsic operations

1 The two operands of numeric intrinsic binary operations may be of different numeric types or different kind type parameters. Except for a value raised to an integer power, if the operands have different types or kind type parameters, the effect is as if each operand that differs in type or kind type parameter from those of the result is converted to the type and kind type parameter of the result before the operation is performed. When a value of type real or complex is raised to an integer power, the integer operand need not be converted.

2 A numeric operation is used to express a numeric computation. Evaluation of a numeric operation produces a numeric value. The permitted data types for operands of the numeric intrinsic operations are specified in 7.1.5.1.

3 The numeric operators and their interpretation in an expression are given in Table 7.4, where \( x_1 \) denotes the operand to the left of the operator and \( x_2 \) denotes the operand to the right of the operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Representing</th>
<th>Use of operator</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Exponentiation</td>
<td>( x_1 )** ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Raise ( x_1 ) to the power ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>( x_1 )/ ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Divide ( x_1 ) by ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Multiplication</td>
<td>( x_1 )* ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Multiply ( x_1 ) by ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Subtraction</td>
<td>( x_1 ) - ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Subtract ( x_2 ) from ( x_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>- ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Negate ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>( x_1 ) + ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Add ( x_1 ) and ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Identity</td>
<td>+ ( x_2 )</td>
<td>Same as ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 The interpretation of a division operation depends on the types of the operands (7.1.5.2.2).

5 If \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) are of type integer and \( x_2 \) has a negative value, the interpretation of \( x_1 \)** \( x_2 \) is the same as the interpretation of \( 1/(x_1 \)** ABS \( (x_2) \)), which is subject to the rules of integer division (7.1.5.2.2).

NOTE 7.16
For example, 2 ** (–3) has the value of 1/(2 ** 3), which is zero.

7.1.5.2.2 Integer division

1 One operand of type integer may be divided by another operand of type integer. Although the mathematical quotient of two integers is not necessarily an integer, Table 7.3 specifies that an expression involving the division operator with two operands of type integer is interpreted as an expression of type integer. The result of such an operation is the integer closest to the mathematical quotient and between zero and the mathematical quotient inclusively.

NOTE 7.17
For example, the expression \((-8) / 3\) has the value (-2).

7.1.5.2.3 Complex exponentiation

1 In the case of a complex value raised to a complex power, the value of the operation \( x_1 \)** \( x_2 \) is the principal value of \( x_1^{x_2} \).

7.1.5.2.4 Evaluation of numeric intrinsic operations

1 Once the interpretation of a numeric intrinsic operation is established, the processor may evaluate any mathematically equivalent expression, provided that the integrity of parentheses is not violated.
Two expressions of a numeric type are mathematically equivalent if, for all possible values of their primaries, their mathematical values are equal. However, mathematically equivalent expressions of numeric type may produce different computational results.

**NOTE 7.18**

Any difference between the values of the expressions (1./3.)*3. and 1. is a computational difference, not a mathematical difference. The difference between the values of the expressions 5/2 and 5./2. is a mathematical difference, not a computational difference.

The mathematical definition of integer division is given in 7.1.5.2.2.

**NOTE 7.19**

The following are examples of expressions with allowable alternative forms that may be used by the processor in the evaluation of those expressions. A, B, and C represent arbitrary real or complex operands; I and J represent arbitrary integer operands; and X, Y, and Z represent arbitrary operands of numeric type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Allowable alternative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X + Y</td>
<td>Y + X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X * Y</td>
<td>Y * X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-X + Y</td>
<td>Y - X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X + Y + Z</td>
<td>X + (Y + Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X - Y + Z</td>
<td>X - (Y - Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X * A / Z</td>
<td>X * (A / Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X * Y - X * Z</td>
<td>X * (Y - Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A / B / C</td>
<td>A / (B * C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A / 5.0</td>
<td>0.2 * A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are examples of expressions with forbidden alternative forms that shall not be used by a processor in the evaluation of those expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Forbidden alternative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / 2</td>
<td>0.5 * I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X * I / J</td>
<td>X * (I / J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / J / A</td>
<td>I / (J * A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(X + Y) + Z</td>
<td>X + (Y + Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(X * Y) - (X * Z)</td>
<td>X * (Y - Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X * (Y - Z)</td>
<td>X * Y - X * Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The execution of any numeric operation whose result is not defined by the arithmetic used by the processor is prohibited. Raising a negative-valued primary of type real to a real power is prohibited.

**NOTE 7.20**

In addition to the parentheses required to establish the desired interpretation, parentheses may be included to restrict the alternative forms that may be used by the processor in the actual evaluation of the expression. This is useful for controlling the magnitude and accuracy of intermediate values developed during the evaluation of an expression.

For example, in the expression

\[ A + (B - C) \]

the parenthesized expression \((B - C)\) shall be evaluated and then added to \(A\).

The inclusion of parentheses may change the mathematical value of an expression. For example, the two expressions
NOTE 7.20 (cont.)

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \cdot I / J \\
A & \cdot (I / J)
\end{align*}
\]

may have different mathematical values if I and J are of type integer.

NOTE 7.21

Each operand in a numeric intrinsic operation has a type that may depend on the order of evaluation used by the processor.

For example, in the evaluation of the expression

\[Z + R + I\]

where Z, R, and I represent data objects of complex, real, and integer type, respectively, the type of the operand that is added to I may be either complex or real, depending on which pair of operands (Z and R, R and I, or Z and I) is added first.

7.1.5.3 Character intrinsic operation

7.1.5.3.1 Interpretation of the character intrinsic operation

1 The character intrinsic operator // is used to concatenate two operands of type character with the same kind type parameter. Evaluation of the character intrinsic operation produces a result of type character.

2 The interpretation of the character intrinsic operator // when used to form an expression is given in Table 7.6, where \(x_1\) denotes the operand to the left of the operator and \(x_2\) denotes the operand to the right of the operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Use of operator</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>//</td>
<td>Concatenation</td>
<td>Concatenate (x_1) with (x_2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The result of the character intrinsic operation // is a character string whose value is the value of \(x_1\) concatenated on the right with the value of \(x_2\) and whose length is the sum of the lengths of \(x_1\) and \(x_2\). Parentheses used to specify the order of evaluation have no effect on the value of a character expression.

NOTE 7.22

For example, the value of (‘AB’ // ’CDE’) // ’F’ is the string ‘ABCDEF’. Also, the value of ‘AB’ // (’CDE’ // ’F’) is the string ‘ABCDEF’.

7.1.5.3.2 Evaluation of the character intrinsic operation

1 A processor is only required to evaluate as much of the character intrinsic operation as is required by the context in which the expression appears.

NOTE 7.23

For example, the statements

```fortran
CHARACTER (LEN = 2) C1, C2, C3, CF
C1 = C2 // CF (C3)
```

do not require the function CF to be evaluated, because only the value of C2 is needed to determine the value of C1 because C1 and C2 both have a length of 2.
7.1.5.4 Logical intrinsic operations

7.1.5.4.1 Interpretation of logical intrinsic operations

1 A logical operation is used to express a logical computation. Evaluation of a logical operation produces a result of type logical. The permitted types for operands of the logical intrinsic operations are specified in 7.1.5.1.

2 The logical operators and their interpretation when used to form an expression are given in Table 7.7, where \( x_1 \) denotes the operand to the left of the operator and \( x_2 \) denotes the operand to the right of the operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Use of operator</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.NOT.</td>
<td></td>
<td>True if ( x_2 ) is false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.AND.</td>
<td>( x_1 ).AND. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>True if ( x_1 ) and ( x_2 ) are both true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.OR.</td>
<td>( x_1 ).OR. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>True if ( x_1 ) and/or ( x_2 ) is true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.EQV.</td>
<td>( x_1 ).EQV. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>True if both ( x_1 ) and ( x_2 ) are true or both are false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NEQV.</td>
<td>( x_1 ).NEQV. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>True if either ( x_1 ) or ( x_2 ) is true, but not both</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The values of the logical intrinsic operations are shown in Table 7.8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x_1 )</th>
<th>( x_2 )</th>
<th>.NOT. ( x_2 )</th>
<th>.AND. ( x_2 )</th>
<th>.OR. ( x_2 )</th>
<th>.EQV. ( x_2 )</th>
<th>.NEQV. ( x_2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.5.5 Relational intrinsic operations

7.1.5.5.1 Interpretation of relational intrinsic operations

1 A relational intrinsic operation is used to compare values of two operands using the relational intrinsic operators .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQ., .NE., <, <=, >, >=, ==, and /=. The permitted types for operands of the relational intrinsic operators are specified in 7.1.5.1.
The operators <, <=, >, >=, ==, and /= always have the same interpretations as the operators .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQ., and .NE., respectively.

**NOTE 7.25**
As shown in Table 7.3, a relational intrinsic operator cannot be used to compare the value of an expression of a numeric type with one of type character or logical. Also, two operands of type logical cannot be compared, a complex operand may be compared with another numeric operand only when the operator is .EQ., .NE., ==, or /=, and two character operands cannot be compared unless they have the same kind type parameter value.

Evaluation of a relational intrinsic operation produces a default logical result.

The interpretation of the relational intrinsic operators is given in Table 7.9, where \( x_1 \) denotes the operand to the left of the operator and \( x_2 \) denotes the operand to the right of the operator.

### Table 7.9: Interpretation of the relational intrinsic operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Representing</th>
<th>Use of operator</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.LT.</td>
<td>Less than</td>
<td>( x_1 ).LT. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) less than ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>Less than</td>
<td>( x_1 &lt; x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) less than ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.LE.</td>
<td>Less than or equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).LE. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) less than or equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=</td>
<td>Less than or equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).LE. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) less than or equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.GT.</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
<td>( x_1 ).GT. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) greater than ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
<td>( x_1 &gt; x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) greater than ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.GE.</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).GE. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) greater than or equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).GE. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) greater than or equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.EQ.</td>
<td>Equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).EQ. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>==</td>
<td>Equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 == x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NE.</td>
<td>Not equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 ).NE. ( x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) not equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/=</td>
<td>Not equal to</td>
<td>( x_1 /= x_2 )</td>
<td>( x_1 ) not equal to ( x_2 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A numeric relational intrinsic operation is interpreted as having the logical value true if and only if the values of the operands satisfy the relation specified by the operator.

In the numeric relational operation

\[ x_1 \ \text{rel-op} \ x_2 \]

if the types or kind type parameters of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) differ, their values are converted to the type and kind type parameter of the expression \( x_1 + x_2 \) before evaluation.

A character relational intrinsic operation is interpreted as having the logical value true if and only if the values of the operands satisfy the relation specified by the operator.

For a character relational intrinsic operation, the operands are compared one character at a time in order, beginning with the first character of each character operand. If the operands are of unequal length, the shorter operand is treated as if it were extended on the right with blanks to the length of the longer operand. If both \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) are of zero length, \( x_1 \) is equal to \( x_2 \); if every character of \( x_1 \) is the same as the character in the corresponding position in \( x_2 \), \( x_1 \) is equal to \( x_2 \). Otherwise, at the first position where the character operands differ, the character operand \( x_1 \) is considered to be less than \( x_2 \) if the character value of \( x_1 \) at this position precedes the value of \( x_2 \) in the collating sequence (2.1); \( x_1 \) is greater than \( x_2 \) if the character value of \( x_1 \) at this position follows the value of \( x_2 \) in the collating sequence.

**NOTE 7.26**

The collating sequence depends partially on the processor; however, the result of the use of the operators .EQ., .NE., ==, and /= does not depend on the collating sequence.
NOTE 7.26 (cont.)

For nondefault character types, the blank padding character is processor dependent.

7.1.5.5.2 Evaluation of relational intrinsic operations

1 Once the interpretation of a relational intrinsic operation is established, the processor may evaluate any other expression that is relationally equivalent, provided that the integrity of parentheses in any expression is not violated.

2 Two relational intrinsic operations are relationally equivalent if their logical values are equal for all possible values of their primaries.

7.1.6 Defined operations

7.1.6.1 Definitions

1 A defined operation is either a defined unary operation or a defined binary operation. A defined unary operation is an operation that has the form defined-unary-op $x_2$ or intrinsic-operator $x_2$ and that is defined by a function and a generic interface (4.5.2, 12.4.3.4).

2 A function defines the unary operation $op \ x_2$ if

   (1) the function is specified with a FUNCTION (12.6.2.2) or ENTRY (12.6.2.6) statement that specifies one dummy argument $d_2$,
   
   (2) either
      
      (a) a generic interface (12.4.3.2) provides the function with a generic-spec of OPERATOR ($op$), or
      
      (b) there is a generic binding (4.5.2) in the declared type of $x_2$ with a generic-spec of OPERATOR ($op$) and there is a corresponding binding to the function in the dynamic type of $x_2$,

   (3) the type of $d_2$ is compatible with the dynamic type of $x_2$,
   
   (4) the type parameters, if any, of $d_2$ match the corresponding type parameters of $x_2$, and

   (5) either
      
      (a) the rank of $x_2$ matches that of $d_2$ or
      
      (b) the function is elemental and there is no other function that defines the operation.

3 If $d_2$ is an array, the shape of $x_2$ shall match the shape of $d_2$.

4 A defined binary operation is an operation that has the form $x_1 \ defined-binary-op \ x_2$ or $x_1 \ intrinsic-operator \ x_2$ and that is defined by a function and a generic interface.

5 A function defines the binary operation $x_1 \ op \ x_2$ if

   (1) the function is specified with a FUNCTION (12.6.2.2) or ENTRY (12.6.2.6) statement that specifies two dummy arguments, $d_1$ and $d_2$,

   (2) either
      
      (a) a generic interface (12.4.3.2) provides the function with a generic-spec of OPERATOR ($op$), or
      
      (b) there is a generic binding (4.5.2) in the declared type of $x_1$ or $x_2$ with a generic-spec of OPERATOR ($op$) and there is a corresponding binding to the function in the dynamic type of $x_1$ or $x_2$, respectively,

   (3) the types of $d_1$ and $d_2$ are compatible with the dynamic types of $x_1$ and $x_2$, respectively,

   (4) the type parameters, if any, of $d_1$ and $d_2$ match the corresponding type parameters of $x_1$ and $x_2$, respectively, and
either
(a) the ranks of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) match those of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) or
(b) the function is elemental, \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) are conformable, and there is no other function that defines the operation.

6 If \( d_1 \) or \( d_2 \) is an array, the shapes of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) shall match the shapes of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \), respectively.

NOTE 7.27
An intrinsic operator may be used as the operator in a defined operation. In such a case, the generic properties of the operator are extended.

7 An extension operation is a defined operation in which the operator is of the form defined-unary-op or defined-binary-op. Such an operator is called an extension operator. The operator used in an extension operation may be such that a generic interface for the operator may specify more than one function.

7.1.6.2 Interpretation of a defined operation
1 The interpretation of a defined operation is provided by the function that defines the operation.
2 The operators \(<\), \(\leq\), \(>\), \(\geq\), \(=\), and \(!=\) always have the same interpretations as the operators .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQ., and .NE., respectively.

7.1.6.3 Evaluation of a defined operation
1 Once the interpretation of a defined operation is established, the processor may evaluate any other expression that is equivalent, provided that the integrity of parentheses is not violated.
2 Two expressions of derived type are equivalent if their values are equal for all possible values of their primaries.

7.1.7 Evaluation of operands
1 It is not necessary for a processor to evaluate all of the operands of an expression, or to evaluate entirely each operand, if the value of the expression can be determined otherwise.

NOTE 7.28
This principle is most often applicable to logical expressions, zero-sized arrays, and zero-length strings, but it applies to all expressions.

For example, in evaluating the expression

\[ X > Y .OR. L (Z) \]

where \( X \), \( Y \), and \( Z \) are real and \( L \) is a function of type logical, the function reference \( L (Z) \) need not be evaluated if \( X \) is greater than \( Y \). Similarly, in the array expression

\[ W (Z) + A \]

where \( A \) is of size zero and \( W \) is a function, the function reference \( W (Z) \) need not be evaluated.

2 If a statement contains a function reference in a part of an expression that need not be evaluated, all entities that would have become defined in the execution of that reference become undefined at the completion of evaluation of the expression containing the function reference.

NOTE 7.29
In the examples in Note 7.28, if \( L \) or \( W \) defines its argument, evaluation of the expressions under the specified conditions causes \( Z \) to become undefined, no matter whether or not \( L(Z) \) or \( W(Z) \) is evaluated.
If a statement contains a function reference in a part of an expression that need not be evaluated, no invocation of that function in that part of the expression shall execute an image control statement other than CRITICAL or END CRITICAL.

NOTE 7.30
This restriction is intended to avoid inadvertent deadlock caused by optimization.

7.1.8 Integrity of parentheses

1 The rules for evaluation specified in subclause 7.1.5 state certain conditions under which a processor may evaluate an expression that is different from the one specified by applying the rules given in 7.1.2 and rules for interpretation specified in subclause 7.1.5. However, any expression in parentheses shall be treated as a data entity.

NOTE 7.31
For example, in evaluating the expression A + (B – C) where A, B, and C are of numeric types, the difference of B and C shall be evaluated before the addition operation is performed; the processor shall not evaluate the mathematically equivalent expression (A + B) – C.

7.1.9 Type, type parameters, and shape of an expression

7.1.9.1 General

1 The type, type parameters, and shape of an expression depend on the operators and on the types, type parameters, and shapes of the primaries used in the expression, and are determined recursively from the syntactic form of the expression. The type of an expression is one of the intrinsic types (4.4) or a derived type (4.5).

2 If an expression is a polymorphic primary or defined operation, the type parameters and the declared and dynamic types of the expression are the same as those of the primary or defined operation. Otherwise the type parameters and dynamic type of the expression are the same as its declared type and type parameters; they are referred to simply as the type and type parameters of the expression.

R724 logical-expr is expr
C705 (R724) logical-expr shall be of type logical.

R725 char-expr is expr
C706 (R725) char-expr shall be of type character.

R726 default-char-expr is expr
C707 (R726) default-char-expr shall be default character.

R727 int-expr is expr
C708 (R727) int-expr shall be of type integer.

R728 numeric-expr is expr
C709 (R728) numeric-expr shall be of type integer, real, or complex.

7.1.9.2 Type, type parameters, and shape of a primary

1 The type, type parameters, and shape of a primary are determined according to whether the primary is a constant, variable, array constructor, structure constructor, function reference, type parameter inquiry, type parameter name, or parenthesized expression. If a primary is a constant, its type, type parameters, and shape are those of the constant. If it is a structure constructor, it is scalar and its type and type parameters are as described in 4.5.10. If it is an array constructor, its type, type parameters, and shape are as described in 4.8.
If it is a variable or function reference, its type, type parameters, and shape are those of the variable (5.2, 5.3) or the function reference (12.5.3), respectively. If the function reference is generic (12.4.3.2, 13.5) then its type, type parameters, and shape are those of the specific function referenced, which is determined by the types, type parameters, and ranks of its actual arguments as specified in 12.5.5.2. If it is a type parameter inquiry or type parameter name, it is a scalar integer with the kind of the type parameter.

2 If a primary is a parenthesized expression, its type, type parameters, and shape are those of the expression.

3 The associated target object is referenced if a pointer appears as
   • a primary in an intrinsic or defined operation,
   • the expr of a parenthesized primary, or
   • the only primary on the right-hand side of an intrinsic assignment statement.

4 The type, type parameters, and shape of the primary are those of the current target. If the pointer is not associated with a target, it may appear as a primary only as an actual argument in a reference to a procedure whose corresponding dummy argument is declared to be a pointer, or as the target in a pointer assignment statement.

5 A disassociated array pointer or an unallocated allocatable array has no shape but does have rank. The type, type parameters, and rank of the result of the intrinsic function NULL (13.7.124) depend on context.

7.1.9.3 Type, type parameters, and shape of the result of an operation

1 The type of the result of an intrinsic operation \([x_1 \ op \ x_2]\) is specified by Table 7.3. The shape of the result of an intrinsic operation is the shape of \(x_2\) if \(\ op\) is unary or if \(x_1\) is scalar, and is the shape of \(x_1\) otherwise.

2 The type, type parameters, and shape of the result of a defined operation \([x_1 \ op \ x_2]\) are specified by the function defining the operation (7.1.6).

3 An expression of an intrinsic type has a kind type parameter. An expression of type character also has a character length parameter.

4 The type parameters of the result of an intrinsic operation are as follows.
   • For an expression \(x_1 \ // \ x_2\) where // is the character intrinsic operator and \(x_1\) and \(x_2\) are of type character, the character length parameter is the sum of the lengths of the operands and the kind type parameter is the kind type parameter of \(x_1\), which shall be the same as the kind type parameter of \(x_2\).
   • For an expression \(op \ x_2\) where \(op\) is an intrinsic unary operator and \(x_2\) is of type integer, real, complex, or logical, the kind type parameter of the expression is that of the operand.
   • For an expression \(x_1 \ op \ x_2\) where \(op\) is a numeric intrinsic binary operator with one operand of type integer and the other of type real or complex, the kind type parameter of the expression is that of the real or complex operand.
   • For an expression \(x_1 \ op \ x_2\) where \(op\) is a numeric intrinsic binary operator with both operands of the same type and kind type parameters, or with one real and one complex with the same kind type parameters, the kind type parameter of the expression is identical to that of each operand. In the case where both operands are integer with different kind type parameters, the kind type parameter of the expression is that of the operand with the greater decimal exponent range if the decimal exponent ranges are different; if the decimal exponent ranges are the same, the kind type parameter of the expression is processor dependent, but it is the same as that of one of the operands. In the case where both operands are any of type real or complex with different kind type parameters, the kind type parameter of the expression is that of the operand with the greater decimal precision if the decimal precisions are different; if the decimal precisions are the same, the kind type parameter of the expression is processor dependent, but it is the same as that of one of the operands.
   • For an expression \(x_1 \ op \ x_2\) where \(op\) is a logical intrinsic binary operator with both operands of the same kind type parameter, the kind type parameter of the expression is identical to that of each operand. In the
case where both operands are of type logical with different kind type parameters, the kind type parameter of the expression is processor dependent, but it is the same as that of one of the operands.

- For an expression $x_1 \ op \ x_2$ where $op$ is a relational intrinsic operator, the expression has the default logical kind type parameter.

### 7.1.10 Conformability rules for elemental operations

1. An elemental operation is an intrinsic operation or a defined operation for which the function is elemental (12.8).

2. For all elemental binary operations, the two operands shall be conformable. In the case where one is a scalar and the other an array, the scalar is treated as if it were an array of the same shape as the array operand with every element, if any, of the array equal to the value of the scalar.

### 7.1.11 Specification expression

1. A specification expression is an expression with limitations that make it suitable for use in specifications such as length type parameters (C404) and array bounds (R517, R518). A specification-expr shall be an initialization expression unless it is in an interface body (12.4.3.2), the specification part of a subprogram or BLOCK construct, a derived type definition, or the declaration-type-spec of a FUNCTION statement (12.6.2.2).

   R729 specification-expr is scalar-int-expr

   C710 (R729) The scalar-int-expr shall be a restricted expression.

2. A restricted expression is an expression in which each operation is intrinsic or defined by a specification function and each primary is

   (1) a constant or subobject of a constant,
   (2) an object designator with a base object that is a dummy argument that has neither the OPTIONAL nor the INTENT (OUT) attribute,
   (3) an object designator with a base object that is in a common block,
   (4) an object designator with a base object that is made accessible by use or host association,
   (5) an object designator with a base object that is a local variable of the procedure containing the BLOCK construct in which the restricted expression appears,
   (6) an object designator with a base object that is a local variable of an outer BLOCK construct containing the BLOCK construct in which the restricted expression appears,
   (7) an array constructor where each element and each scalar-int-expr of each ac-implied-do-control is a restricted expression,
   (8) a structure constructor where each component is a restricted expression,
   (9) a specification inquiry where each designator or function argument is
      (a) a restricted expression or
      (b) a variable whose properties inquired about are not
         (i) dependent on the upper bound of the last dimension of an assumed-size array,
         (ii) deferred, or
         (iii) defined by an expression that is not a restricted expression,
   (10) a reference to any other standard intrinsic function where each argument is a restricted expression,
   (11) a reference to a specification function where each argument is a restricted expression,
   (12) a type parameter of the derived type being defined,
   (13) an ac-do-variable within an array constructor where each scalar-int-expr of the corresponding ac-implied-do-control is a restricted expression, or
   (14) a restricted expression enclosed in parentheses,

3. where each subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, substring ending point, and type parameter value is a restricted expression, and where any final subroutine that is invoked is pure.
A specification inquiry is a reference to

1. an intrinsic inquiry function,
2. a type parameter inquiry (6.4.4),
3. an IEEE inquiry function (14.10.2),
4. the function C_SIZEOF from the intrinsic module ISO_C_BINDING (15.2.3.7), or
5. the COMPILER_VERSION or COMPILER_OPTIONS inquiry function from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2.4, 13.8.2.5).

A function is a specification function if it is a pure function, is not a standard intrinsic function, is not an internal function, is not a statement function, and does not have a dummy procedure argument.

Evaluation of a specification expression shall not directly or indirectly cause a procedure defined by the subprogram in which it appears to be invoked.

NOTE 7.32
Specification functions are nonintrinsic functions that may be used in specification expressions to determine the attributes of data objects. The requirement that they be pure ensures that they cannot have side effects that could affect other objects being declared in the same specification-part. The requirement that they not be internal ensures that they cannot inquire, via host association, about other objects being declared in the same specification-part. The prohibition against recursion avoids the creation of a new instance of a procedure while construction of one is in progress.

A variable in a specification expression shall have its type and type parameters, if any, specified by a previous declaration in the same scoping unit, by the implicit typing rules in effect for the scoping unit, or by host or use association. If a variable in a specification expression is typed by the implicit typing rules, its appearance in any subsequent type declaration statement shall confirm the implied type and type parameters.

If a specification expression includes a specification inquiry that depends on a type parameter or an array bound of an entity specified in the same specification-part, the type parameter or array bound shall be specified in a prior specification of the specification-part. The prior specification may be to the left of the specification inquiry in the same statement, but shall not be within the same entity-decl. If a specification expression includes a reference to the value of an element of an array specified in the same specification-part, the array shall be completely specified in prior declarations.

If a specification expression in the specification-part of a module or submodule includes a reference to a generic entity, that generic entity shall have no specific procedures defined in the module or submodule subsequent to the specification expression.

NOTE 7.33
The following are examples of specification expressions:

```
LBOUND (B, 1) + 5  ! B is an assumed-shape dummy array
M + LEN (C)         ! M and C are dummy arguments
2 * PRECISION (A)  ! A is a real variable made accessible
                   ! by a USE statement
```

### 7.1.12 Initialization expression

1. An initialization expression is an expression with limitations that make it suitable for use as a kind type parameter, initializer, or named constant. It is an expression in which each operation is intrinsic, and each primary is

   1. a constant or subobject of a constant,
   2. an array constructor where each element and each scalar-int-expr of each ac-implied-do-control is an initialization expression,
a structure constructor where each component-spec corresponding to
(a) an allocatable component is a reference to the intrinsic function NULL,
(b) a pointer component is an initialization target or a reference to the intrinsic function NULL, and
(c) any other component is an initialization expression,

a specification inquiry where each designator or function argument is
(a) an initialization expression or
(b) a variable whose properties inquired about are not
(i) assumed,
(ii) deferred, or
(iii) defined by an expression that is not an initialization expression,

a reference to an elemental standard intrinsic function, where each argument is an initialization expression,

a reference to a transformational standard intrinsic function other than NULL, where each argument is an initialization expression,

A reference to the intrinsic function NULL that does not have an argument with a type parameter that is assumed or is defined by an expression that is not an initialization expression,

a reference to the transformational function IEEESELECTED_REAL_KIND from the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC (14.11.18), where each argument is an initialization expression,

a kind type parameter of the derived type being defined,

an ac-do-variable within a data-implied-do,

an ac-do-variable within an array constructor where each scalar-int-expr of the corresponding ac-implied-do-control is an initialization expression, or

an initialization expression enclosed in parentheses,

and where each subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, substring ending point, and type parameter value is an initialization expression.

initialization-expr is expr

char-initialization-expr is char-expr

int-initialization-expr is int-expr

logical-initialization-expr is logical-expr

If an initialization expression includes a specification inquiry that depends on a type parameter or an array bound of an entity specified in the same specification-part, the type parameter or array bound shall be specified in a prior specification of the specification-part. The prior specification may be to the left of the specification inquiry in the same statement, but shall not be within the same entity-decl.

If an initialization expression in the specification-part of a module or submodule includes a reference to a generic entity, that generic entity shall have no specific procedures defined in the module or submodule subsequent to the initialization expression.
NOTE 7.34

The following are examples of initialization expressions:

\[
\begin{align*}
3 \\
-3 + 4 \\
'AB' \\
'AB' // 'CD' \\
('AB' // 'CD') // 'EF' \\
\text{SIZE (A)} \\
\text{DIGITS (X) + 4} \\
4.0 \ast \text{atan}(1.0) \\
\text{ceiling(number_of_decimal_digits / log10(radix(0.0)))}
\end{align*}
\]

where \(A\) is an explicit-shape array with constant bounds and \(X\) is default real.

7.2 Assignment

7.2.1 Assignment statement

7.2.1.1 General form

\[
\text{R734 assignment-stmt is } \text{variable} = \text{expr}
\]

\[
\text{C715 (R734) The variable shall not be a whole assumed-size array.}
\]

NOTE 7.35

Examples of an assignment statement are:

\[
\begin{align*}
A &= 3.5 + X \ast Y \\
I &= \text{INT (A)}
\end{align*}
\]

1 An assignment-stmt shall meet the requirements of either a defined assignment statement or an intrinsic assignment statement.

7.2.1.2 Intrinsic assignment statement

1 An intrinsic assignment statement is an assignment statement that is not a defined assignment statement (7.2.1.4). In an intrinsic assignment statement,

1. if the variable is polymorphic it shall be allocatable,
2. if variable is a coindexed object, it shall not be of a type that has an allocatable ultimate component,
3. if expr is an array then the variable shall also be an array,
4. the shapes of the variable and expr shall conform unless the variable is an allocatable array that has the same rank as expr and is neither a coarray nor a coindexed object,
5. if the variable is an allocatable coarray or coindexed object, it shall not be polymorphic,
6. if the variable is polymorphic it shall be type compatible with expr and have the same rank; otherwise the declared types of the variable and expr shall conform as specified in Table 7.10,
7. if the variable is of derived type each kind type parameter of the variable shall have the same value as the corresponding type parameter of expr, and
8. if the variable is of derived type each length type parameter of the variable shall have the same value as the corresponding type parameter of expr unless the variable is allocatable, is not a coarray or coindexed object, and its corresponding type parameter is deferred.
Table 7.10: Type conformance for the intrinsic assignment statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of the variable</th>
<th>Type of expr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>integer, real, complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>integer, real, complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complex</td>
<td>integer, real, complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO 10646, ASCII, or default character</td>
<td>ISO 10646, ASCII, or default character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other character</td>
<td>character of the same kind type parameter as the variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logical</td>
<td>logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derived type</td>
<td>same derived type as the variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 A numeric intrinsic assignment statement is an intrinsic assignment statement for which the variable and \( expr \) are of numeric type. A character intrinsic assignment statement is an intrinsic assignment statement for which the variable and \( expr \) are of type character. A logical intrinsic assignment statement is an intrinsic assignment statement for which the variable and \( expr \) are of type logical. A derived-type intrinsic assignment statement is an intrinsic assignment statement for which the variable and \( expr \) are of derived type.

4 An array intrinsic assignment statement is an intrinsic assignment statement for which the variable is an array.

5 If the variable is a pointer, it shall be associated with a definable target such that the type, type parameters, and shape of the target and \( expr \) conform.

7.2.1.3 Interpretation of intrinsic assignments

1 Execution of an intrinsic assignment causes, in effect, the evaluation of the expression \( expr \) and all expressions within variable (7.1), the possible conversion of \( expr \) to the type and type parameters of the variable (Table 7.11), and the definition of the variable with the resulting value. The execution of the assignment shall have the same effect as if the evaluation of \( expr \) and the evaluation of all expressions in variable occurred before any portion of the variable is defined by the assignment. The evaluation of expressions within variable shall neither affect nor be affected by the evaluation of \( expr \). No value is assigned to the variable if it is of type character and zero length, or is an array of size zero.

2 If the variable is a pointer, the value of \( expr \) is assigned to the target of the variable.

3 If the variable is an allocated allocatable variable, it is deallocated if \( expr \) is an array of different shape, any of the corresponding length type parameter values of the variable and \( expr \) differ, or the variable is polymorphic and the dynamic type of the variable and \( expr \) differ. If the variable is or becomes an unallocated allocatable variable, then it is allocated with each deferred type parameter equal to the corresponding type parameter of \( expr \), with the shape of \( expr \), with each lower bound equal to the corresponding element of LBOUND(\( expr \)), and if the variable is polymorphic, with the same dynamic type as \( expr \).

NOTE 7.36

For example, given the declaration

```plaintext
CHARACTER(:), ALLOCATABLE :: NAME
```

then after the assignment statement

```plaintext
NAME = 'Dr. '//'FIRST_NAME//' '//'SURNAME
```

NAME will have the length LEN(FIRST_NAME)+LEN(SURNAME)+5, even if it had previously been unallocated, or allocated with a different length. However, for the assignment statement

```plaintext
NAME(:) = 'Dr. '//'FIRST_NAME//' '//'SURNAME
```

NAME must already be allocated at the time of the assignment; the assigned value is truncated or blank.
NOTE 7.36 (cont.)
padded to the previously allocated length of NAME.

4 Both variable and expr may contain references to any portion of the variable.

NOTE 7.37
For example, in the character intrinsic assignment statement:

```plaintext
STRING (2:5) = STRING (1:4)
```

the assignment of the first character of STRING to the second character does not affect the evaluation of STRING (1:4). If the value of STRING prior to the assignment was 'ABCDEF', the value following the assignment is 'AABCDF'.

5 If expr is a scalar and the variable is an array, the expr is treated as if it were an array of the same shape as the variable with every element of the array equal to the scalar value of expr.

6 If the variable is an array, the assignment is performed element-by-element on corresponding array elements of the variable and expr.

NOTE 7.38
For example, if A and B are arrays of the same shape, the array intrinsic assignment

```plaintext
A = B
```

assigns the corresponding elements of B to those of A; that is, the first element of B is assigned to the first element of A, the second element of B is assigned to the second element of A, etc.

If C is an allocatable array of rank 1, then

```plaintext
C = PACK(ARRAY, ARRAY>0)
```

will cause C to contain all the positive elements of ARRAY in array element order; if C is not allocated or is allocated with the wrong size, it will be re-allocated to be of the correct size to hold the result of PACK.

7 The processor may perform the element-by-element assignment in any order.

NOTE 7.39
For example, the following program segment results in the values of the elements of array X being reversed:

```plaintext
REAL X (10)
...
X (1:10) = X (10:1:-1)
```

8 For a numeric intrinsic assignment statement, the variable and expr may have different numeric types or different kind type parameters, in which case the value of expr is converted to the type and kind type parameter of the variable according to the rules of Table 7.11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of the variable</th>
<th>Value Assigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>INT (expr, KIND = KIND (variable))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>REAL (expr, KIND = KIND (variable))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complex</td>
<td>CMPLX (expr, KIND = KIND (variable))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: INT, REAL, CMPLX, and KIND are the generic names of functions defined in 13.7.
For a logical intrinsic assignment statement, the variable and \texttt{expr} may have different kind type parameters, in which case the value of \texttt{expr} is converted to the kind type parameter of the variable.

For a character intrinsic assignment statement, the variable and \texttt{expr} may have different character length parameters in which case the conversion of \texttt{expr} to the length of the variable is as follows.

1. If the length of the variable is less than that of \texttt{expr}, the value of \texttt{expr} is truncated from the right until it is the same length as the variable.
2. If the length of the variable is greater than that of \texttt{expr}, the value of \texttt{expr} is extended on the right with blanks until it is the same length as the variable.

If the variable and \texttt{expr} have different kind type parameters, each character \texttt{c} in \texttt{expr} is converted to the kind type parameter of the variable by \texttt{ACHAR(IACHAR(c),KIND(\text{variable}))}.

\textbf{NOTE 7.40}
For nondefault character types, the blank padding character is processor dependent. When assigning a character expression to a variable of a different kind, each character of the expression that is not representable in the kind of the variable is replaced by a processor-dependent character.

For an intrinsic assignment of the type \texttt{C\_PTR} or \texttt{C\_FUNPTR}, the variable becomes undefined if the variable and \texttt{expr} are not on the same image.

\textbf{NOTE 7.41}
An intrinsic assignment statement for a variable of type \texttt{C\_PTR} or \texttt{C\_FUNPTR} is not permitted to involve a coindexed object, see C614, which prevents inappropriate copying from one image to another. However, such copying may occur as an intrinsic assignment for a component in a derived-type assignment, in which case the copy is regarded as undefined.

A derived-type intrinsic assignment is performed as if each component of the variable were assigned from the corresponding component of \texttt{expr} using pointer assignment (7.2.2) for each pointer component, defined assignment for each nonpointer nonallocatable component of a type that has a type-bound defined assignment consistent with the component, intrinsic assignment for each other nonpointer nonallocatable component, and intrinsic assignment for each allocated coarray component. For unallocated coarray components, the corresponding component of the variable shall be unallocated. For a non-coarray allocatable component the following sequence of operations is applied.

1. If the component of the variable is allocated, it is deallocated.
2. If the component of the value of \texttt{expr} is allocated, the corresponding component of the variable is allocated with the same dynamic type and type parameters as the component of the value of \texttt{expr}. If it is an array, it is allocated with the same bounds. The value of the component of the value of \texttt{expr} is then assigned to the corresponding component of the variable using defined assignment if the declared type of the component has a type-bound defined assignment consistent with the component, and intrinsic assignment for the dynamic type of that component otherwise.

The processor may perform the component-by-component assignment in any order or by any means that has the same effect.

\textbf{NOTE 7.42}
For an example of a derived-type intrinsic assignment statement, if \texttt{C} and \texttt{D} are of the same derived type with a pointer component \texttt{P} and nonpointer components \texttt{S}, \texttt{T}, \texttt{U}, and \texttt{V} of type integer, logical, character, and another derived type, respectively, the intrinsic

\begin{verbatim}
C = D
\end{verbatim}

pointer assigns \texttt{D\_P} to \texttt{C\_P}. It assigns \texttt{D\_S} to \texttt{C\_S}, \texttt{D\_T} to \texttt{C\_T}, and \texttt{D\_U} to \texttt{C\_U} using intrinsic assignment. It assigns \texttt{D\_V} to \texttt{C\_V} using defined assignment if objects of that type have a compatible
NOTE 7.42 (cont.)

Type-bound defined assignment, and intrinsic assignment otherwise.

NOTE 7.43

If an allocatable component of expr is unallocated, the corresponding component of the variable has an allocation status of unallocated after execution of the assignment.

7.2.1.4 Defined assignment statement

1 A defined assignment statement is an assignment statement that is defined by a subroutine and a generic interface (4.5.2, 12.4.3.4.3) that specifies ASSIGNMENT (=).

2 A subroutine defines the defined assignment \( x_1 = x_2 \) if

   (1) the subroutine is specified with a SUBROUTINE (12.6.2.3) or ENTRY (12.6.2.6) statement that specifies two dummy arguments, \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \),

   (2) either

      (a) a generic interface (12.4.3.2) provides the subroutine with a generic-spec of ASSIGNMENT (=),

      or

      (b) there is a generic binding (4.5.2) in the declared type of \( x_1 \) or \( x_2 \) with a generic-spec of ASSIGNMENT (=) and there is a corresponding binding to the subroutine in the dynamic type of \( x_1 \) or \( x_2 \), respectively,

   (3) the types of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) are compatible with the dynamic types of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \), respectively,

   (4) the type parameters, if any, of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) match the corresponding type parameters of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \), respectively, and

   (5) either

      (a) the ranks of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) match those of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) or

      (b) the subroutine is elemental, \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) are conformable, and there is no other subroutine that defines the assignment.

3 If \( d_1 \) or \( d_2 \) is an array, the shapes of \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) shall match the shapes of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \), respectively.

7.2.1.5 Interpretation of defined assignment statements

1 The interpretation of a defined assignment is provided by the subroutine that defines it.

2 If the defined assignment is an elemental assignment and the variable in the assignment is an array, the defined assignment is performed element-by-element, on corresponding elements of the variable and expr. If expr is a scalar, it is treated as if it were an array of the same shape as the variable with every element of the array equal to the scalar value of expr.

NOTE 7.44

The rules of defined assignment (12.4.3.4.3), procedure references (12.5), subroutine references (12.5.4), and elemental subroutine arguments (12.8.3) ensure that the defined assignment has the same effect as if the evaluation of all operations in \( x_2 \) and \( x_1 \) occurs before any portion of \( x_1 \) is defined. If an elemental assignment is defined by a pure elemental subroutine, the element assignments may be performed simultaneously or in any order.

7.2.2 Pointer assignment

7.2.2.1 General

1 Pointer assignment causes a pointer to become associated with a target or causes its pointer association status to become disassociated or undefined. Any previous association between the pointer and a target is broken.
Pointer assignment for a pointer component of a structure may also take place by execution of a derived-type intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3).

### 7.2.2.2 Syntax

R735  
\textit{pointer-assignment-stmt} \text{ is } \textit{data-pointer-object} [ (\textit{bounds-spec-list}) ] \Rightarrow \textit{data-target} \\
or \textit{data-pointer-object} (\textit{bounds-remapping-list}) \Rightarrow \textit{data-target} \\
or \textit{proc-pointer-object} \Rightarrow \textit{proc-target}

R736  
\textit{data-pointer-object} \text{ is } \textit{variable-name} \\
or \textit{scalar-variable} \% \textit{data-pointer-component-name}

C716  
(R735) If \textit{data-target} is not unlimited polymorphic, \textit{data-pointer-object} shall be \textbf{type compatible} (4.3.1.3) with it and the corresponding kind type parameters shall be equal.

C717  
(R735) If \textit{data-target} is unlimited polymorphic, \textit{data-pointer-object} shall be unlimited polymorphic, or of a type with the \textit{BIND} attribute or the \textit{SEQUENCE} attribute.

C718  
(R735) If \textit{bounds-spec-list} is specified, the number of \textit{bounds-specs} shall equal the \textbf{rank} of \textit{data-pointer-object}.

C719  
(R735) If \textit{bounds-remapping-list} is specified, the number of \textit{bounds-remappings} shall equal the \textbf{rank} of \textit{data-pointer-object}.

C720  
(R735) If \textit{bounds-remapping-list} is not specified, the \textbf{ranks} of \textit{data-pointer-object} and \textit{data-target} shall be the same.

C721  
(R736) A \textit{variable-name} shall have the \textbf{POINTER} attribute.

C722  
(R736) A \textit{scalar-variable} shall be a \textbf{data-ref}.

C723  
(R736) A \textit{data-pointer-component-name} shall be the name of a component of \textit{scalar-variable} that is a data pointer.

C724  
(R736) A \textit{data-pointer-object} shall not be a \textbf{coindexed object}.

R737  
\textit{bounds-spec} \text{ is } \textit{lower-bound-exp} : 

R738  
\textit{bounds-remapping} \text{ is } \textit{lower-bound-exp} : \textit{upper-bound-exp}

C725  
(R739) A \textit{variable} shall have either the \textbf{TARGET} or \textbf{POINTER} attribute, and shall not be an \textbf{array section} with a \textbf{vector subscript}.

C726  
(R739) A \textit{data-target} shall not be a \textbf{coindexed object}.

\textbf{NOTE 7.45}  
A data pointer and its \textbf{target} are always on the same image. A \textbf{coarray} may be of a derived type with pointer or \textbf{allocatable subcomponents}. For example, if PTR is a pointer component, Z[P]\%PTR is a reference to the \textbf{target} of component PTR of Z on image P. This \textbf{target} is on image P and its association with Z[P]\%PTR must have been established by the execution of an ALLOCATE statement or a pointer assignment on image P.

C727  
(R739) An \textit{expr} shall be a reference to a function whose result is a data pointer.

R740  
\textit{proc-pointer-object} \text{ is } \textit{proc-pointer-name} \\
or \textit{proc-component-ref}
7.2.2.3 Data pointer assignment

1. If `data-pointer-object` is not polymorphic (4.3.1.3) and `data-target` is polymorphic with dynamic type that differs from its declared type, the assignment target is the ancestor component of `data-target` that has the type of `data-pointer-object`. Otherwise, the assignment target is `data-target`.

2. If `data-target` is not a pointer, `data-pointer-object` becomes pointer associated with the assignment target; if `data-target` is a pointer with a target that is not on the same image, the pointer association status of `data-pointer-object` becomes undefined. Otherwise, the pointer association status of `data-pointer-object` becomes that of `data-target`; if `data-target` is associated with an object, `data-pointer-object` becomes associated with the assignment target. If `data-target` is allocatable, it shall be allocated.

NOTE 7.46

A pointer assignment statement is not permitted to involve a coindexed pointer or target, see C724 and C726. This prevents this statement associating a pointer with a target on another image. If such an association would otherwise be implied, such as for a pointer component in a derived-type intrinsic assignment, the association status of the pointer becomes undefined.

3. If `data-pointer-object` is polymorphic, it assumes the dynamic type of `data-target`. If `data-pointer-object` is of a type with the `BIND` attribute or the `SEQUENCE` attribute, the dynamic type of `data-target` shall be that type.

4. If `data-target` is a disassociated pointer, all nondeferred type parameters of the declared type of `data-pointer-object` that correspond to nondeferred type parameters of `data-target` shall have the same values as the corresponding type parameters of `data-target`.

5. Otherwise, all nondeferred type parameters of the declared type of `data-pointer-object` shall have the same values as the corresponding type parameters of `data-target`.

6. If `data-pointer-object` has nondeferred type parameters that correspond to deferred type parameters of `data-target`, `data-target` shall not be a pointer with undefined association status.

7. If `data-pointer-object` has the `CONTIGUOUS` attribute, `data-target` shall be contiguous.

8. If `bounds-remapping-list` is specified, `data-target` shall be simply contiguous (6.5.4) or of rank one. It shall not be a disassociated or undefined pointer, and the size of `data-target` shall not be less than the size of `data-pointer-object`. The elements of the target of `data-pointer-object`, in array element order (6.5.3.2), are the first `SIZE(data-pointer-object)` elements of `data-target`.

9. If no `bounds-remapping-list` is specified, the extent of a dimension of `data-pointer-object` is the extent of the corresponding dimension of `data-target`. If `bounds-spec-list` appears, it specifies the lower bounds; otherwise, the lower bound of each dimension is the result of the intrinsic function `LBOUND` (13.7.90) applied to the
corresponding dimension of `data-target`. The upper bound of each dimension is one less than the sum of the lower bound and the extent.

### 7.2.2.4 Procedure pointer assignment

1. If the `proc-target` is not a pointer, `proc-pointer-object` becomes pointer associated with `proc-target`. Otherwise, the pointer association status of `proc-pointer-object` becomes that of `proc-target`; if `proc-target` is associated with a procedure, `proc-pointer-object` becomes associated with the same procedure.

2. If `proc-target` is the name of an internal procedure the host instance of `proc-pointer-object` becomes the innermost currently executing instance of the host procedure. Otherwise if `proc-target` has a host instance the host instance of `proc-pointer-object` becomes that instance. Otherwise `proc-pointer-object` has no host instance.

3. If `proc-pointer-object` has an explicit interface, its characteristics shall be the same as `proc-target` except that `proc-target` may be pure even if `proc-pointer-object` is not pure and `proc-target` may be an elemental intrinsic procedure even if `proc-pointer-object` is not elemental.

4. If the characteristics of `proc-pointer-object` or `proc-target` are such that an explicit interface is required, both `proc-pointer-object` and `proc-target` shall have an explicit interface.

5. If `proc-pointer-object` has an implicit interface and is explicitly typed or referenced as a function, `proc-target` shall be a function. If `proc-pointer-object` has an implicit interface and is referenced as a subroutine, `proc-target` shall be a subroutine.

6. If `proc-target` and `proc-pointer-object` are functions, they shall have the same type; corresponding type parameters shall either both be deferred or both have the same value.

7. If `procedure-name` is a specific procedure name that is also a generic name, only the specific procedure is associated with pointer-object.

### 7.2.2.5 Examples

**NOTE 7.47**

The following are examples of pointer assignment statements. (See Note 12.14 for declarations of P and BESSEL.)

```fortran
NEW_NODE % LEFT => CURRENT_NODE
SIMPLE_NAME => TARGET_STRUCTURE % SUBSTRUCT % COMPONENT
PTR => NULL ( )
ROW => MAT2D (N, :)
WINDOW => MAT2D (I-1:I+1, J-1:J+1)
POINTER_OBJECT => POINTER_FUNCTION (ARG_1, ARG_2)
EVERY_OTHER => VECTOR (1:N:2)
WINDOW2 (0:, 0:) => MAT2D (ML:MU, NL:NU)
! P is a procedure pointer and BESSEL is a procedure with a compatible interface.
P => BESSEL
! Likewise for a structure component.
STRUCT % COMPONENT => BESSEL
```

**NOTE 7.48**

It is possible to obtain different-rank views of parts of an object by specifying upper bounds in pointer assignment statements. This requires that the object be either rank one or contiguous. Consider the following example, in which a matrix is under consideration. The matrix is stored as a rank-one object in
NOTE 7.48 (cont.)

MYDATA because its diagonal is needed for some reason – the diagonal cannot be gotten as a single object from a rank-two representation. The matrix is represented as a rank-two view of MYDATA.

real, target :: MYDATA ( NR*NC ) ! An automatic array
real, pointer :: MATRIX ( :, : ) ! A rank-two view of MYDATA
real, pointer :: VIEW_DIAG ( : )
MATRIX( 1:NR, 1:NC ) => MYDATA ! The MATRIX view of the data
VIEW_DIAG => MYDATA( 1::NR+1 ) ! The diagonal of MATRIX

Rows, columns, or blocks of the matrix can be accessed as sections of MATRIX.

Rank remapping can be applied to CONTIGUOUS arrays, for example:

REAL, CONTIGUOUS, POINTER :: A(:)
REAL, CONTIGUOUS, TARGET :: B(:, :) ! Dummy argument
A(1:SIZE(B)) => B ! Linear view of a rank-2 array

7.2.3 Masked array assignment – WHERE

7.2.3.1 General form of the masked array assignment

A masked array assignment is either a WHERE statement or a WHERE construct. It is used to mask the evaluation of expressions and assignment of values in array assignment statements, according to the value of a logical array expression.

R743 where-stmt is WHERE ( mask-expr ) where-assignment-stmt
R744 where-construct is where-construct-stmt
[ where-body-construct ] ...
[ masked-elsewhere-stmt ] ...
[ elsewhere-stmt ] ...
end-where-stmt
R745 where-construct-stmt is [where-construct-name:] WHERE ( mask-expr )
R746 where-body-construct is where-assignment-stmt
or where-stmt
or where-construct
R747 where-assignment-stmt is assignment-stmt
R748 mask-expr is logical-expr
R749 masked-elsewhere-stmt is ELSEWHERE ( mask-expr ) [where-construct-name]
R750 elsewhere-stmt is ELSEWHERE [where-construct-name]
R751 end-where-stmt is END WHERE [where-construct-name]

C733 (R747) A where-assignment-stmt that is a defined assignment shall be elemental.
C734 (R744) If the where-construct-stmt is identified by a where-construct-name, the corresponding end-where-stmt shall specify the same where-construct-name. If the where-construct-stmt is not identified by a where-construct-name, the corresponding end-where-stmt shall not specify a where-construct-name. If an elsewhere-stmt or a masked-elsewhere-stmt is identified by a where-construct-name, the corresponding
where-construct-stmt shall specify the same where-construct-name.

C735 (R746) A statement that is part of a where-body-construct shall not be a branch target statement.

2 If a where-construct contains a where-stmt, a masked-elsewhere-stmt, or another where-construct then each mask-expr within the where-construct shall have the same shape. In each where-assignment-stmt, the mask-expr and the variable being defined shall be arrays of the same shape.

NOTE 7.49 Examples of a masked array assignment are:

```plaintext
WHERE (TEMP > 100.0) TEMP = TEMP - REDUCE_TEMP
WHERE (PRESSURE <= 1.0)
  PRESSURE = PRESSURE + INC_PRESSURE
  TEMP = TEMP - 5.0
ELSEWHERE
  RAINING = .TRUE.
END WHERE
```

7.2.3.2 Interpretation of masked array assignments

1 When a WHERE statement or a where-construct-stmt is executed, a control mask is established. In addition, when a WHERE construct statement is executed, a pending control mask is established. If the statement does not appear as part of a where-body-construct, the mask-expr of the statement is evaluated, and the control mask is established to be the value of mask-expr. The pending control mask is established to have the value .NOT. mask-expr upon execution of a WHERE construct statement that does not appear as part of a where-body-construct. The mask-expr is evaluated only once.

2 Each statement in a WHERE construct is executed in sequence.

3 Upon execution of a masked-elsewhere-stmt, the following actions take place in sequence.
   1. The control mask $m_c$ is established to have the value of the pending control mask.
   2. The pending control mask is established to have the value $m_c .AND. (.NOT. mask-expr)$.
   3. The control mask $m_c$ is established to have the value $m_c .AND. mask-expr$.

4 The mask-expr is evaluated at most once.

5 Upon execution of an ELSEWHERE statement, the control mask is established to have the value of the pending control mask. No new pending control mask value is established.

6 Upon execution of an ENDWHERE statement, the control mask and pending control mask are established to have the values they had prior to the execution of the corresponding WHERE construct statement. Following the execution of a WHERE statement that appears as a where-body-construct, the control mask is established to have the value it had prior to the execution of the WHERE statement.

NOTE 7.50
The establishment of control masks and the pending control mask is illustrated with the following example:

```plaintext
WHERE(cond1) ! Statement 1
  . .
ELSEWHERE(cond2) ! Statement 2
  . .
ELSEWHERE ! Statement 3
  . .
END WHERE
```

Following execution of statement 1, the control mask has the value cond1 and the pending
NOTE 7.50 (cont.)

control mask has the value .NOT. cond1. Following execution of statement 2, the control mask has the value (.NOT. cond1) .AND. cond2 and the pending control mask has the value (.NOT. cond1) .AND. (.NOT. cond2). Following execution of statement 3, the control mask has the value (.NOT. cond1) .AND. (.NOT. cond2). The false condition values are propagated through the execution of the masked ELSEWHERE statement.

7 Upon execution of a WHERE construct statement that is part of a where-body-construct, the pending control mask is established to have the value \( m_c \).AND. (.NOT. mask-expr). The control mask is then established to have the value \( m_c \).AND. mask-expr. The mask-expr is evaluated at most once.

8 Upon execution of a WHERE statement that is part of a where-body-construct, the control mask is established to have the value \( m_c \).AND. mask-expr. The pending control mask is not altered.

9 If a nonelemental function reference occurs in the expr or variable of a where-assignment-stmt or in a mask-expr, the function is evaluated without any masked control; that is, all of its argument expressions are fully evaluated and the function is fully evaluated. If the result is an array and the reference is not within the argument list of a nonelemental function, elements corresponding to true values in the control mask are selected for use in evaluating the expr, variable or mask-expr.

10 If an elemental operation or function reference occurs in the expr or variable of a where-assignment-stmt or in a mask-expr, and is not within the argument list of a nonelemental function reference, the operation is performed or the function is evaluated only for the elements corresponding to true values of the control mask.

11 If an array constructor appears in a where-assignment-stmt or in a mask-expr, the array constructor is evaluated without any masked control and then the where-assignment-stmt is executed or the mask-expr is evaluated.

12 When a where-assignment-stmt is executed, the values of expr that correspond to true values of the control mask are assigned to the corresponding elements of the variable.

13 The value of the control mask is established by the execution of a WHERE statement, a WHERE construct statement, an ELSEWHERE statement, a masked ELSEWHERE statement, or an ENDWHERE statement. Subsequent changes to the value of entities in a mask-expr have no effect on the value of the control mask. The execution of a function reference in the mask expression of a WHERE statement is permitted to affect entities in the assignment statement.

NOTE 7.51

Examples of function references in masked array assignments are:

```
WHERE (A > 0.0)
A = LOG (A)     ! LOG is invoked only for positive elements.
A = A / SUM (LOG (A))! LOG is invoked for all elements
                      ! because SUM is transformational.
END WHERE
```

7.2.4 FORALL

7.2.4.1 Form of the FORALL Construct

1 The FORALL construct allows multiple assignments, masked array (WHERE) assignments, and nested FORALL constructs and statements to be controlled by a single forall-triplet-spec-list and scalar-mask-expr.

R752 forall-construct is forall-construct-stmt
               [forall-body-construct ] ...
               end-forall-stmt

R753 forall-construct-stmt is [forall-construct-name :] FORALL forall-header
forall-header is ( [ type-spec :: ] forall-triplet-spec-list [, scalar-mask-expr] )

forall-triplet-spec is index-name = subscript : subscript [ : stride]

forall-body-construct is forall-assignment-stmt
or where-stmt
or where-construct
or forall-construct
or forall-stmt

forall-assignment-stmt is assignment-stmt
or pointer-assignment-stmt

end-forall-stmt is END FORALL [forall-construct-name ]

C736 (R758) If the forall-construct-stmt has a forall-construct-name, the end-forall-stmt shall have the same forall-construct-name. If the end-forall-stmt has a forall-construct-name, the forall-construct-stmt shall have the same forall-construct-name.

C737 (R754) type-spec shall specify type integer.

C738 (R754) The scalar-mask-expr shall be scalar and of type logical.

C739 (R754) Any procedure referenced in the scalar-mask-expr, including one referenced by a defined operation, shall be a pure procedure (12.7).

C740 (R755) The index-name shall be a named scalar variable of type integer.

C741 (R755) A subscript or stride in a forall-triplet-spec shall not contain a reference to any index-name in the forall-triplet-spec-list in which it appears.

C742 (R756) A statement in a forall-body-construct shall not define an index-name of the forall-construct.

C743 (R756) Any procedure referenced in a forall-body-construct, including one referenced by a defined operation, assignment, or finalization, shall be a pure procedure.

C744 (R756) A forall-body-construct shall not be a branch target.

NOTE 7.52
An example of a FORALL construct is:

```
REAL :: A(10, 10), B(10, 10) = 1.0
. . .
FORALL (I = 1:10, J = 1:10, B(I, J) /= 0.0)
  A(I, J) = REAL (I + J - 2)
  B(I, J) = A(I, J) + B(I, J) * REAL (I * J)
END FORALL
```

NOTE 7.53
An assignment statement that is a FORALL body construct may be a scalar or array assignment statement, or a defined assignment statement. The variable being defined will normally use each index name in the forall-triplet-spec-list. For example

```
FORALL (I = 1:N, J = 1:N)
  A(:, I, :, J) = 1.0 / REAL(I + J - 1)
```
NOTE 7.53 (cont.)

END FORALL

broadcasts scalar values to rank-two subarrays of A.

NOTE 7.54

An example of a FORALL construct containing a pointer assignment statement is:

```fortran
TYPE ELEMENT
  REAL ELEMENT_WT
  CHARACTER (32), POINTER :: NAME
END TYPE ELEMENT

TYPE(ELEMENT) CHART(200)
REAL WEIGHTS (1000)
CHARACTER (32), TARGET :: NAMES (1000)

... 
FORALL (I = 1:200, WEIGHTS (I + N - 1) > .5)
  CHART(I) % ELEMENT_WT = WEIGHTS (I + N - 1)
  CHART(I) % NAME => NAMES (I + N - 1)
END FORALL
```

The results of this FORALL construct cannot be achieved with a WHERE construct because a pointer assignment statement is not permitted in a WHERE construct.

NOTE 7.55

The use of `index-name` variables in a FORALL construct does not affect variables of the same name, for example:

```fortran
INTEGER :: X = -1
REAL A(5, 4)
J = 100
... 
FORALL (X = 1:5, J = 1:4) ! Note that X and J are local to the FORALL.
  A (X, J) = J
END FORALL
```

After execution of the FORALL, the variables X and J have the values -1 and 100 and A has the value

```
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
```

NOTE 7.56

The type and kind of the `index-name` variables may be declared independently of the type of any normal variable in the scoping unit. For example, in

```fortran
SUBROUTINE s(a)
```
NOTE 7.56 (cont.)

```fortran
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: big = SELECTED_INT_KIND(18)
REAL a(:,:), x, theta
... 
FORALL ( INTEGER(big) :: x=1:SIZE(a,1,big), y=1:SIZE(a,2,big), a(x,y)/=0 )
  a(x,y) = 1 / a(x,y)**2
END FORALL
... 
```

the kind of the index-names X and Y is selected to be big enough for subscript values even if the array A has more than \(2^{31}\) elements. Since the type of the index-names X and Y in the FORALL construct are declared explicitly in the FORALL header, it is not necessary for integer variables of the same names to be declared in the containing scoping unit. In this example, there is a variable X of type real declared in the containing scoping unit, and no variable Y declared in the containing scoping unit.

7.2.4.2 Execution of the FORALL construct

7.2.4.2.1 Execution stages

1 There are three stages in the execution of a FORALL construct:

   1. determination of the values for index-name variables,
   2. evaluation of the scalar-mask-expr, and
   3. execution of the FORALL body constructs.

7.2.4.2.2 Determination of the values for index variables

1 The subscript and stride expressions in the forall-triplet-spec-list are evaluated. These expressions may be evaluated in any order. The set of values that a particular index-name variable assumes is determined as follows.

   1. The lower bound \(m_1\), the upper bound \(m_2\), and the stride \(m_3\) are of type integer with the same kind type parameter as the index-name. Their values are established by evaluating the first subscript, the second subscript, and the stride expressions, respectively, including, if necessary, conversion to the kind type parameter of the index-name according to the rules for numeric conversion (Table 7.11). If a stride does not appear, \(m_3\) has the value 1. The value \(m_3\) shall not be zero.

   2. Let the value of \(max\) be \((m_2 - m_1 + m_3)/m_3\). If \(max\leq 0\) for some index-name, the execution of the construct is complete. Otherwise, the set of values for the index-name is

      \[ m_1 + (k-1) \times m_3 \] 
      where \(k = 1, 2, ..., max\).

2 The set of combinations of index-name values is the Cartesian product of the sets defined by each triplet specification. An index-name becomes defined when this set is evaluated.

7.2.4.2.3 Evaluation of the mask expression

1 The scalar-mask-expr, if any, is evaluated for each combination of index-name values. If there is no scalar-mask-expr, it is as if it appeared with the value true. The index-name variables may be primaries in the scalar-mask-expr.

2 The active combination of index-name values is defined to be the subset of all possible combinations (7.2.4.2.2) for which the scalar-mask-expr has the value true.

NOTE 7.57

The index-name variables may appear in the mask, for example

```fortran
FORALL (I=1:10, J=1:10, A(I) > 0.0 .AND. B(J) < 1.0)
```
7.2.4.2.4 Execution of the FORALL body constructs

1. The forall-body-constructs are executed in the order in which they appear. Each construct is executed for all active combinations of the index-name values with the following interpretation:

2. Execution of a forall-assignment-stmt that is an assignment-stmt causes the evaluation of expr and all expressions within variable for all active combinations of index-name values. These evaluations may be done in any order. After all these evaluations have been performed, each expr value is assigned to the corresponding variable. The assignments may occur in any order.

3. Execution of a forall-assignment-stmt that is a pointer-assignment-stmt causes the evaluation of all expressions within data-target and data-pointer-object or proc-target and proc-pointer-object, the determination of any pointers within data-pointer-object or proc-pointer-object, and the determination of the target for all active combinations of index-name values. These evaluations may be done in any order. After all these evaluations have been performed, each data-pointer-object or proc-pointer-object is associated with the corresponding target. These associations may occur in any order.

4. In a forall-assignment-stmt, a defined assignment subroutine shall not reference any variable that becomes defined by the statement.

NOTE 7.58

The following FORALL construct contains two assignment statements. The assignment to array B uses the values of array A computed in the previous statement, not the values A had prior to execution of the FORALL.

FORALL (I = 2:N-1, J = 2:N-1 )
   A (I, J) = A(I, J-1) + A(I, J+1) + A(I-1, J) + A(I+1, J)
   B (I, J) = 1.0 / A(I, J)
END FORALL

Computations that would otherwise cause error conditions can be avoided by using an appropriate scalar-mask-expr that limits the active combinations of the index-name values. For example:

FORALL (I = 1:N, Y(I) /= 0.0)
   X(I) = 1.0 / Y(I)
END FORALL

5. Each statement in a where-construct (7.2.3) within a forall-construct is executed in sequence. When a where-stmt, where-construct-stmt or masked-elsewhere-stmt is executed, the statement’s mask-expr is evaluated for all active combinations of index-name values as determined by the outer forall-constructs, masked by any control mask corresponding to outer where-constructs. Any where-assignment-stmt is executed for all active combinations of index-name values, masked by the control mask in effect for the where-assignment-stmt.

NOTE 7.59

This FORALL construct contains a WHERE statement and an assignment statement.

INTEGER A(5,4), B(5,4)
FORALL ( I = 1:5 )
   WHERE ( A(I,:) == 0 ) A(I,:) = I
   B (I,:) = I / A(I,:)
END FORALL

When executed with the input array

7.2.4.2 Expressions and assignment 165
Execution of a `forall-stmt` or `forall-construct` causes the evaluation of the `subscript` and `stride` expressions in the `forall-triplet-spec-list` for all active combinations of the `index-name` values of the outer `FORALL` construct. The set of combinations of `index-name` values for the inner `FORALL` is the union of the sets defined by these bounds and strides for each active combination of the outer `index-name` values; it also includes the outer `index-name` values. The `scalar-mask-expr` is then evaluated for all combinations of the `index-name` values of the inner construct to produce a set of active combinations for the inner construct. If there is no `scalar-mask-expr`, it is as if it appeared with the value true. Each statement in the inner `FORALL` is then executed for each active combination of the `index-name` values.

**NOTE 7.60**

This `FORALL` construct contains a nested `FORALL` construct. It assigns the transpose of the strict lower triangle of array `A` (the section below the main diagonal) to the strict upper triangle of `A`.

```fortran
INTEGER A (3, 3)
FORALL (I = 1:N-1 )
   FORALL ( J=I+1:N )
      A(I,J) = A(J,I)
   END FORALL
END FORALL
```

If prior to execution `N = 3` and

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
  0 & 3 & 6 \\
  1 & 4 & 7 \\
  2 & 5 & 8 \\
\end{array}
\]

then after execution

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
  0 & 1 & 2 \\
  1 & 4 & 5 \\
  2 & 5 & 8 \\
\end{array}
\]
A FORALL statement is equivalent to a FORALL construct containing a single **forall-body-construct** that is an **forall-assignment-stmt**.

The scope of an **index-name** in a **forall-stmt** is the statement itself (16.4).

### NOTE 7.61

Examples of FORALL statements are:

```
FORALL (I=1:N) A(I,I) = X(I)
```

This statement assigns the elements of vector X to the elements of the main diagonal of matrix A.

```
FORALL (I = 1:N, J = 1:N) X(I,J) = 1.0 / REAL (I+J-1)
```

Array element X(I,J) is assigned the value \((1.0 / REAL (I+J-1))\) for values of I and J between 1 and N, inclusive.

```
FORALL (I=1:N, J=1:N, Y(I,J) /= 0 .AND. I /= J) X(I,J) = 1.0 / Y(I,J)
```

This statement takes the reciprocal of each nonzero off-diagonal element of array \(Y(1:N, 1:N)\) and assigns it to the corresponding element of array \(X\). Elements of \(Y\) that are zero or on the diagonal do not participate, and no assignments are made to the corresponding elements of \(X\). The results from the execution of the example in Note 7.60 could be obtained with a single FORALL statement:

```
FORALL ( I = 1:N-1, J=1:N, J > I ) A(I,J) = A(J,I)
```

For more examples of FORALL statements, see C.4.6.

### 7.2.4.4 Restrictions on FORALL constructs and statements

1. A many-to-one assignment is more than one assignment to the same object, or association of more than one **target** with the same pointer, whether the object is referenced directly or indirectly through a pointer. A many-to-one assignment shall not occur within a single statement in a FORALL construct or statement. It is possible to assign or pointer assign to the same object in different assignment statements in a FORALL construct.

### NOTE 7.62

The appearance of each **index-name** in the identification of the left-hand side of an assignment statement is helpful in eliminating many-to-one assignments, but it is not sufficient to guarantee there will be none. For example, the following is allowed

```
FORALL (I = 1:10)
  A (INDEX (I)) = B(I)
END FORALL
```

if and only if INDEX(1:10) contains no repeated values.

2. Within the scope of a FORALL construct, a nested FORALL statement or FORALL construct shall not have the same **index-name**. The **forall-header** expressions within a nested FORALL may depend on the values of outer **index-name** variables.
8 Execution control

8.1 Executable constructs containing blocks

8.1.1 General

1 The following are executable constructs that contain blocks:

- ASSOCIATE construct;
- BLOCK construct;
- CASE construct;
- CRITICAL construct;
- DO construct;
- IF construct;
- SELECT TYPE construct.

2 There is also a nonblock form of the DO construct.

3 Executable constructs may be used to control which blocks of a program are executed or how many times a block is executed. Blocks are always bounded by statements that are particular to the construct in which they are embedded; however, in some forms of the DO construct, a sequence of executable constructs without a terminating boundary statement shall obey all other rules governing blocks (8.1.2).

NOTE 8.1
A block need not contain any executable constructs. Execution of such a block has no effect.

NOTE 8.2

An example of a construct containing a block is:

```plaintext
IF (A > 0.0) THEN
  B = SQRT (A) ! These two statements
  C = LOG (A) ! form a block.
END IF
```

8.1.2 Rules governing blocks

8.1.2.1 Control flow in blocks

1 Transfer of control to the interior of a block from outside the block is prohibited. Transfers within a block and transfers from the interior of a block to outside the block may occur.

2 Subroutine and function references (12.5.3, 12.5.4) may appear in a block.

8.1.2.2 Execution of a block

1 Execution of a block begins with the execution of the first executable construct in the block. Execution of the block is completed when the last executable construct in the sequence is executed, when a branch (8.2) within the block that has a branch target outside the block occurs, when a RETURN statement within the block is executed, or when an EXIT or CYCLE statement that belongs to a construct that contains the block is executed.
NOTE 8.3
The action that takes place at the terminal boundary depends on the particular construct and on the block within that construct.

8.1.3 ASSOCIATE construct

8.1.3.1 Purpose and form of the ASSOCIATE construct

1 The ASSOCIATE construct associates named entities with expressions or variables during the execution of its block. These named construct entities (16.4) are associating entities (16.5.1.6). The names are associate names.

R802 associate-construct is
    associate-stmt
    block
    end-associate-stmt

R803 associate-stmt is [ associate-construct-name : ] ASSOCIATE
    (association-list )

R804 association is associate-name => selector

R805 selector is expr or variable

C801 (R804) If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

C802 (R804) An associate-name shall not be the same as another associate-name in the same associate-stmt.

C803 (R805) variable shall not be a coindexed object.

C804 (R805) expr shall not be a variable.

R806 end-associate-stmt is END ASSOCIATE [ associate-construct-name ]

C805 (R806) If the associate-stmt of an associate-construct specifies an associate-construct-name, the corresponding end-associate-stmt shall specify the same associate-construct-name. If the associate-stmt of an associate-construct does not specify an associate-construct-name, the corresponding end-associate-stmt shall not specify an associate-construct-name.

8.1.3.2 Execution of the ASSOCIATE construct

1 Execution of an ASSOCIATE construct causes evaluation of every expression within every selector that is a variable designator and evaluation of every other selector, followed by execution of its block. During execution of that block each associate name identifies an entity which is associated (16.5.1.6) with the corresponding selector. The associating entity assumes the declared type and type parameters of the selector. If and only if the selector is polymorphic, the associating entity is polymorphic.

2 The other attributes of the associating entity are described in 8.1.3.3.

3 It is permissible to branch to an end-associate-stmt only from within its ASSOCIATE construct.

8.1.3.3 Attributes of associate names

1 Within an ASSOCIATE or SELECT TYPE construct, each associating entity has the same rank and corank as its associated selector. The lower bound of each dimension is the result of the intrinsic function LBOUND (13.7.90) applied to the corresponding dimension of selector. The upper bound of each dimension is one less than the sum of the lower bound and the extent. The cobounds of each codimension of the associating entity are the same as those of the selector. The associating entity has the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute if
and only if the selector is a variable and has the attribute. The associating entity has the `TARGET` attribute if and only if the selector is a variable and has either the `TARGET` or `POINTER` attribute. If the associating entity is polymorphic, it assumes the `dynamic type` and type parameter values of the selector. If the selector has the `OPTIONAL` attribute, it shall be present. The associating entity is contiguous if and only if the selector is contiguous.

2 If the selector is not permitted to appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7), the `associate name` shall not appear in a variable definition context.

### 8.1.3.4 Examples of the ASSOCIATE construct

**NOTE 8.4**

The following example illustrates an association with an expression.

```fortran
ASSOCIATE ( Z => EXP(-((X**2+Y**2)) * COS(THETA)) )
    PRINT *, A+Z, A-Z
END ASSOCIATE
```

The following example illustrates an association with a derived-type variable.

```fortran
ASSOCIATE ( XC => AX%B(I,J)%C )
    XC%DV = XC%DV + PRODUCT(XC%EV(1:N))
END ASSOCIATE
```

The following example illustrates association with an array section.

```fortran
ASSOCIATE ( ARRAY => AX%B(I,:)%C )
    ARRAY(N)%EV = ARRAY(N-1)%EV
END ASSOCIATE
```

The following example illustrates multiple associations.

```fortran
ASSOCIATE ( W => RESULT(I,J)%W, ZX => AX%B(I,J)%D, ZY => AY%B(I,J)%D )
    W = ZX*X + ZY*Y
END ASSOCIATE
```

### 8.1.4 BLOCK construct

1 The **BLOCK** construct is an executable construct which may contain declarations.

```
R807 block-construct is block-stmt
               [ specification-part ]
               block
               end-block-stmt

R808 block-stmt is [ block-construct-name : ] BLOCK

R809 end-block-stmt is END BLOCK [ block-construct-name ]
```

C806 (R807) The `specification-part` of a BLOCK construct shall not contain a COMMON, EQUIVALENCE, IMPLICIT, INTENT, NAMELIST, or OPTIONAL statement.

C807 (R807) A SAVE statement in a BLOCK construct shall contain a `saved-entity-list` that does not specify a common-block-name.

C808 (R807) If the `block-stmt` of a `block-construct` specifies a `block-construct-name`, the corresponding `end-block-stmt` shall specify the same `block-construct-name`. If the `block-stmt` does not specify a `block-construct-name`, the corresponding `end-block-stmt` shall not specify a `block-construct-name`.

### 8.1.3.4 Execution control
Except for the ASYNCHRONOUS and VOLATILE statements, specifications in a BLOCK construct declare construct entities whose scope is that of the BLOCK construct (16.4).

Execution of a BLOCK construct causes evaluation of the specification expressions within its specification part in a processor-dependent order, followed by execution of its block.

8.1.5 CASE construct

8.1.5.1 Purpose and form of the CASE construct

The CASE construct selects for execution at most one of its constituent blocks. The selection is based on the value of an expression.

R810 case-construct is

  select-case-stmt
  [ case-stmt
    block ] ...

end-select-stmt

R811 select-case-stmt is

[ case-construct-name : ] SELECT CASE ( case-expr )

R812 case-stmt is

CASE case-selector [case-construct-name]

R813 end-select-stmt is

END SELECT [ case-construct-name ]

C809 (R810) If the select-case-stmt of a case-construct specifies a case-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-stmt shall specify the same case-construct-name. If the select-case-stmt of a case-construct does not specify a case-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-stmt shall not specify a case-construct-name. If a case-stmt specifies a case-construct-name, the corresponding select-case-stmt shall specify the same case-construct-name.

R814 case-expr is

  scalar-int-expr
  or scalar-char-expr
  or scalar-logical-expr

R815 case-selector is

  ( case-value-range-list )
  or DEFAULT

C810 (R810) No more than one of the selectors of one of the CASE statements shall be DEFAULT.

R816 case-value-range is

  case-value
  or case-value :
  or : case-value
  or case-value : case-value

R817 case-value is

  scalar-int-initialization-expr
  or scalar-char-initialization-expr
  or scalar-logical-initialization-expr

C811 (R810) For a given case-construct, each case-value shall be of the same type as case-expr. For character type, the kind type parameters shall be the same; character length differences are allowed.

C812 (R810) A case-value-range using a colon shall not be used if case-expr is of type logical.

C813 (R810) For a given case-construct, there shall be no possible value of the case-expr that matches more than one case-value-range.
8.1.5.2 Execution of a CASE construct

1 The execution of the SELECT CASE statement causes the case expression to be evaluated. The resulting value is called the case index. For a case value range list, a match occurs if the case index matches any of the case value ranges in the list. For a case index with a value of $c$, a match is determined as follows.

(1) If the case value range contains a single value $v$ without a colon, a match occurs for type logical if the expression $c \ .EQV. v$ is true, and a match occurs for type integer or character if the expression $c == v$ is true.

(2) If the case value range is of the form $low : high$, a match occurs if the expression $low <= c .AND. c <= high$ is true.

(3) If the case value range is of the form $low :$, a match occurs if the expression $low <= c$ is true.

(4) If the case value range is of the form $: high$, a match occurs if the expression $c <= high$ is true.

(5) If no other selector matches and a DEFAULT selector appears, it matches the case index.

(6) If no other selector matches and the DEFAULT selector does not appear, there is no match.

2 The block following the CASE statement containing the matching selector, if any, is executed. This completes execution of the construct.

3 It is permissible to branch to an end-select-stmt only from within its CASE construct.

8.1.5.3 Examples of CASE constructs

NOTE 8.5

An integer signum function:

INTEGER FUNCTION SIGNUM (N)
SELECT CASE (N)
CASE (:-1)
   SIGNUM = -1
CASE (0)
   SIGNUM = 0
CASE (1:)
   SIGNUM = 1
END SELECT
END

NOTE 8.6

A code fragment to check for balanced parentheses:

CHARACTER (80) :: LINE
... 
LEVEL = 0
SCAN_LINE: DO I = 1, 80
   CHECK_PARENS: SELECT CASE (LINE (I:I))
   CASE ('(')
      LEVEL = LEVEL + 1
   CASE (')')
      LEVEL = LEVEL - 1
   IF (LEVEL < 0) THEN
      PRINT *, 'UNEXPECTED RIGHT PARENTHESIS'
      EXIT SCAN_LINE
   END IF
   CASE DEFAULT
      ! Ignore all other characters
NOTE 8.6 (cont.)

```
END SELECT CHECK_PARENS
END DO SCAN_LINE
IF (LEVEL > 0) THEN
   PRINT *, 'MISSING RIGHT PARENTHESIS'
END IF
```

NOTE 8.7

The following three fragments are equivalent:

```
IF (SILLY == 1) THEN
   CALL THIS
ELSE
   CALL THAT
END IF
SELECT CASE (SILLY == 1)
   CASE (.TRUE.)
      CALL THIS
   CASE (.FALSE.)
      CALL THAT
END SELECT
SELECT CASE (SILLY)
   CASE DEFAULT
      CALL THAT
   CASE (1)
      CALL THIS
END SELECT
```

NOTE 8.8

A code fragment showing several selections of one block:

```
SELECT CASE (N)
CASE (1, 3:5, 8) ! Selects 1, 3, 4, 5, 8
   CALL SUB
CASE DEFAULT
   CALL OTHER
END SELECT
```

8.1.6 CRITICAL construct

1 A CRITICAL construct limits execution of a block to one image at a time.

R818 critical-construct is critical-stmt
   block
   end-critical-stmt

R819 critical-stmt is [ critical-construct-name : ] CRITICAL

R820 end-critical-stmt is END CRITICAL [ critical-construct-name ]

C814 (R818) If the critical-stmt of a critical-construct specifies a critical-construct-name, the corresponding end-critical-stmt shall specify the same critical-construct-name. If the critical-stmt of a critical-construct does not specify a critical-construct-name, the corresponding end-critical-stmt shall not specify a critical-
construct-name.

C815  (R818) The block of a critical-construct shall not contain an image control statement.

2 Execution of the CRITICAL construct is completed when execution of its block is completed.

3 The processor shall ensure that once an image has commenced executing block, no other image shall commence executing block until this image has completed executing block. The image shall not execute an image control statement during the execution of block. The sequence of executed statements is therefore a segment (8.5.1). If image T is the next to execute the construct after image M, the segment on image M precedes the segment on image T.

NOTE 8.9
If more than one image executes the block of a CRITICAL construct, its execution by one image always either precedes or succeeds its execution by another image. Typically no other statement ordering is needed. Consider the following example:

CRITICAL
END CRITICAL

The definition of GLOBAL_COUNTER[1] by a particular image will always precede the reference to the same variable by the next image to execute the block.

NOTE 8.10
The following example permits a large number of jobs to be shared among the images:

INTEGER :: NUM_JOBS[*], JOB

IF (THIS_IMAGE() == 1) READ(*,*) NUM_JOBS
SYNC ALL
DO
   CRITICAL
      JOB = NUM_JOBS[1]
      NUM_JOBS[1] = JOB - 1
   END CRITICAL
   IF (JOB > 0) THEN
      ! Work on JOB
   ELSE
      EXIT
   END IF
END DO
SYNC ALL

8.1.7 DO construct

8.1.7.1 Purpose and form of the DO construct

1 The DO construct specifies the repeated execution of a sequence of executable constructs. Such a repeated sequence is called a loop.

2 The number of iterations of a loop may be determined at the beginning of execution of the DO construct, or may be left indefinite (“DO forever” or DO WHILE). Except in the case of a DO CONCURRENT construct, the loop can be terminated immediately (8.1.7.6.4). The current iteration of the loop may be curtailed by executing a CYCLE statement (8.1.7.6.3).
There are three phases in the execution of a DO construct: initiation of the loop, execution of the loop range, and termination of the loop.

The **DO CONCURRENT construct** is a DO construct whose DO statement contains the CONCURRENT keyword.

The DO construct may be written in either a block form or a nonblock form.

### 8.1.7.2 Form of the block DO construct

- **R821** `do-construct` is `block-do-construct` or `nonblock-do-construct`

#### R822 **block-do-construct** is `do-stmt` `do-block` `end-do`

#### R823 **do-stmt** is `label-do-stmt` or `nonlabel-do-stmt`

#### R824 **label-do-stmt** is `[ do-construct-name : ] DO [ loop-control ]`

#### R825 **nonlabel-do-stmt** is `[ do-construct-name : ] DO [ loop-control ]`

#### R826 **loop-control** is `[ , ] do-variable = scalar-int-expr, scalar-int-expr` or `[ , ] WHILE ( scalar-logical-expr )` or `[ , ] CONCURRENT forall-header`

#### R827 **do-variable** is `scalar-int-variable-name`

**C816** (R827) The **do-variable** shall be a variable of type integer.

#### R828 **do-block** is `block`

#### R829 **end-do** is `end-do-stmt` or `continue-stmt`

#### R830 **end-do-stmt** is `END DO [ do-construct-name ]`

**C817** (R822) If the **do-stmt** of a **block-do-construct** specifies a **do-construct-name**, the corresponding **end-do** shall be an **end-do-stmt** specifying the same **do-construct-name**. If the **do-stmt** of a **block-do-construct** does not specify a **do-construct-name**, the corresponding **end-do** shall not specify a **do-construct-name**.

**C818** (R822) If the **do-stmt** is a **nonlabel-do-stmt**, the corresponding **end-do** shall be an **end-do-stmt**.

**C819** (R822) If the **do-stmt** is a **label-do-stmt**, the corresponding **end-do** shall be identified with the same **label**.

### 8.1.7.3 Form of the nonblock DO construct

- **R831** `nonblock-do-construct` is `action-term-do-construct` or `outer-shared-do-construct`

- **R832** `action-term-do-construct` is `label-do-stmt` `do-body` `do-term-action-stmt`

- **R833** `do-body` is `[ execution-part-construct ] ...

- **R834** `do-term-action-stmt` is `action-stmt`

C821 (R831) The do-term-action-stmt shall be identified with a label and the corresponding label-do-stmt shall refer to the same label.

R835 outer-shared-do-construct is
\[\text{labeled-do-stmt} \]
\[\begin{align*}
\text{do-body} \\
\text{shared-term-do-construct}
\end{align*}\]

R836 shared-term-do-construct is
\[\text{outer-shared-do-construct} \]
or
\[\text{inner-shared-do-construct} \]

R837 inner-shared-do-construct is
\[\text{labeled-do-stmt} \]
\[\begin{align*}
\text{do-body} \\
\text{do-term-shared-stmt}
\end{align*}\]

R838 do-term-shared-stmt is action-stmt

R832 (R832) A do-term-shared-stmt shall not be an allstop-stmt, arithmetic-if-stmt, cycle-stmt, end-function-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-subprogram-stmt, exit-stmt, goto-stmt, return-stmt, or stop-stmt.

C823 (R836) The do-term-shared-stmt shall be identified with a label and all of the label-do-stmts of the inner-shared-do-construct and outer-shared-do-construct shall refer to the same label.

1 The do-term-action-stmt, do-term-shared-stmt, or shared-term-do-construct following the do-body of a nonblock DO construct is called the DO termination of that construct.

2 Within a scoping unit, all DO constructs whose DO statements refer to the same label are nonblock DO constructs, and share the statement identified by that label.

8.1.7.4 Range of the DO construct

1 The range of a block DO construct is the do-block, which shall satisfy the rules for blocks (8.1.2). In particular, transfer of control to the interior of such a block from outside the block is prohibited. It is permitted to branch to the end-do of a block DO construct only from within the range of that DO construct.

2 The range of a nonblock DO construct consists of the do-body and the following DO termination. The end of such a range is not bounded by a particular statement as for the other executable constructs (e.g., END IF); nevertheless, the range satisfies the rules for blocks (8.1.2). Transfer of control into the do-body or to the DO termination from outside the range is prohibited; in particular, it is permitted to branch to a do-term-shared-stmt only from within the range of the corresponding inner-shared-do-construct.

8.1.7.5 Active and inactive DO constructs

1 A DO construct is either active or inactive. Initially inactive, a DO construct becomes active only when its DO statement is executed.

2 Once active, the DO construct becomes inactive only when it terminates (8.1.7.6.4).

8.1.7.6 Execution of a DO construct

8.1.7.6.1 Loop initiation

1 When the DO statement is executed, the DO construct becomes active. If loop-control is
\[
[ , ] \text{do-variable} = \text{scalar-int-expr}_1, \text{scalar-int-expr}_2 [ , \text{scalar-int-expr}_3 ]
\]

2 the following steps are performed in sequence.

(1) The initial parameter $m_1$, the terminal parameter $m_2$, and the incrementation parameter $m_3$ are of type integer with the same kind type parameter as the do-variable. Their values are established by evaluating scalar-int-expr$_1$, scalar-int-expr$_2$, and scalar-int-expr$_3$, respectively, including, if necessary, conversion to the kind type parameter of the do-variable according to the rules for numeric conversion (Table 7.11). If scalar-int-expr$_3$ does not appear, $m_3$ has the value 1. The value of $m_3$ shall not be zero.
(2) The DO variable becomes defined with the value of the initial parameter \( m_1 \).

(3) The iteration count is established and is the value of the expression \( (m_2 - m_1 + m_3)/m_3 \), unless that value is negative, in which case the iteration count is 0.

**NOTE 8.11**
The iteration count is zero whenever:

- \( m_1 > m_2 \) and \( m_3 > 0 \), or
- \( m_1 < m_2 \) and \( m_3 < 0 \).

4 If *loop-control* is omitted, no iteration count is calculated. The effect is as if a large positive iteration count, impossible to decrement to zero, were established. If *loop-control* is `[ , ] WHILE (scalar-logical-expr), the effect is as if *loop-control* were omitted and the following statement inserted as the first statement of the *do-block*:

5 IF (.NOT. (scalar-logical-expr)) EXIT

6 For a DO CONCURRENT construct, the values of the index variables for the iterations of the construct are determined by the rules for the index variables of the FORALL construct (7.2.4.2.2 and 7.2.4.2.3).

7 An *index-name* in a DO CONCURRENT construct has a scope of the construct (16.4). It is a scalar variable that has the type and type parameters that it would have if it were the name of a variable in the *scoping unit* that includes the construct, and this type shall be integer type; it has no other attributes.

8 At the completion of the execution of the DO statement, the execution cycle begins.

8.1.7.6.2 The execution cycle

1 The execution cycle of a DO construct that is not a DO CONCURRENT construct consists of the following steps performed in sequence repeatedly until termination.

   (1) The iteration count, if any, is tested. If it is zero, the loop terminates and the DO construct becomes inactive. If *loop-control* is `[ , ] WHILE (scalar-logical-expr), the scalar-logical-expr is evaluated; if the value of this expression is false, the loop terminates and the DO construct becomes inactive. If, as a result, all of the DO constructs sharing the *do-term-shared-stmt* are inactive, the execution of all of these constructs is complete. However, if some of the DO constructs sharing the *do-term-shared-stmt* are active, execution continues with step (3) of the execution cycle of the active DO construct whose DO statement was most recently executed.

   (2) The range of the loop is executed.

   (3) The iteration count, if any, is decremented by one. The DO variable, if any, is incremented by the value of the incrementation parameter \( m_3 \).

2 Except for the incrementation of the DO variable that occurs in step (3), the DO variable shall neither be redefined nor become undefined while the DO construct is active.

3 The range of a DO CONCURRENT construct is executed for all of the active combinations of the *index-name* values. Each execution of the range is an iteration. The executions may occur in any order.

8.1.7.6.3 CYCLE statement

1 Execution of the range of the loop may be curtailed by executing a CYCLE statement from within the range of the loop.

\[ \text{ cycle-stmt } \]

is CYCLE [ *do-construct-name* ]

C824 (R839) If a *do-construct-name* appears, the CYCLE statement shall be within the range of that *do-construct*; otherwise, it shall be within the range of at least one *do-construct*.

C825 (R839) A *cycle-stmt* shall not appear within the range of a DO CONCURRENT construct if it belongs to an outer construct.
A CYCLE statement belongs to a particular DO construct. If the CYCLE statement contains a DO construct name, it belongs to that DO construct; otherwise, it belongs to the innermost DO construct in which it appears.

Execution of a CYCLE statement that belongs to a DO construct that is not a DO CONCURRENT construct causes immediate progression to step (3) of the current execution cycle of the DO construct to which it belongs. If this construct is a nonblock DO construct, the do-term-action-stmt or do-term-shared-stmt is not executed.

Execution of a CYCLE statement that belongs to a DO CONCURRENT construct completes execution of that iteration of the construct.

In a block DO construct, a transfer of control to the end-do has the same effect as execution of a CYCLE statement belonging to that construct. In a nonblock DO construct, transfer of control to the do-term-action-stmt or do-term-shared-stmt causes that statement to be executed. Unless a further transfer of control results, step (3) of the current execution cycle of the DO construct is then executed.

8.1.7.6.4 Loop termination

For a DO construct that is not a DO CONCURRENT construct, the loop terminates, and the DO construct becomes inactive, when any of the following occurs.

- The iteration count is determined to be zero or the scalar-logical-expr is false, when tested during step (1) of the above execution cycle.
- An EXIT statement that belongs to the DO construct is executed.
- An EXIT or CYCLE statement that belongs to an outer construct and is within the range of the DO construct is executed.
- Control is transferred from a statement within the range of a DO construct to a statement that is neither the end-do nor within the range of the same DO construct.
- A RETURN statement within the range of the DO construct is executed.

For a DO CONCURRENT construct, the loop terminates, and the DO construct becomes inactive when all of the iterations have completed execution.

When a DO construct becomes inactive, the DO variable, if any, of the DO construct retains its last defined value.

8.1.7.7 Restrictions on DO CONCURRENT constructs

C826 A RETURN statement shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

C827 A branch (8.2) within a DO CONCURRENT construct shall not have a branch target that is outside the construct.

C828 A reference to a nonpure procedure shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

C829 A reference to the procedure IEEE_GET_FLAG, IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE, or IEEE_GET_HALTING_MODE from the intrinsic module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

The following additional restrictions apply to DO CONCURRENT constructs.

- A variable that is referenced in an iteration shall either be previously defined during that iteration, or shall not be defined or become undefined during any other iteration of the current execution of the construct. A variable that is defined or becomes undefined by more than one iteration of the current execution of the construct becomes undefined when the current execution of the construct terminates.
- A pointer that is referenced in an iteration either shall be previously pointer associated during that iteration, or shall not have its pointer association changed during any iteration. A pointer that has its pointer association changed in more than one iteration has an association status of undefined when the construct terminates.
• An allocatable object that is allocated in more than one iteration shall be subsequently deallocated during the same iteration in which it was allocated. An object that is allocated or deallocated in only one iteration shall not be deallocated, allocated, referenced, defined, or become undefined in a different iteration.
• An input/output statement shall not write data to a file record or position in one iteration and read from the same record or position in a different iteration of the same execution of the construct.
• Records written by output statements in the loop range to a sequential access file appear in the file in an indeterminate order.

NOTE 8.12
The restrictions on referencing variables defined in an iteration of a DO CONCURRENT construct apply to any procedure invoked within the loop.

NOTE 8.13
The restrictions on the statements in the loop range of a DO CONCURRENT construct are designed to ensure there are no data dependencies between iterations of the loop. This permits code optimizations that might otherwise be difficult or impossible because they would depend on properties of the program not visible to the compiler.

8.1.7.8 Examples of DO constructs

NOTE 8.14
The following program fragment computes a tensor product of two arrays:

```plaintext
DO I = 1, M
   DO J = 1, N
      C (I, J) = DOT_PRODUCT (A (I, J, :), B(:, I, J))
   END DO
END DO
```

NOTE 8.15
The following program fragment contains a DO construct that uses the WHILE form of loop-control. The loop will continue to execute until an end-of-file or input/output error is encountered, at which point the DO statement terminates the loop. When a negative value of X is read, the program skips immediately to the next READ statement, bypassing most of the range of the loop.

```plaintext
READ (IUN, '(1X, G14.7)', IOSTAT = IOS) X
DO WHILE (IOS == 0)
   IF (X >= 0.) THEN
      CALL SUBA (X)
      CALL SUBB (X)
      ...
      CALL SUBZ (X)
   ENDIF
   READ (IUN, '(1X, G14.7)', IOSTAT = IOS) X
END DO
```

NOTE 8.16
The following example behaves exactly the same as the one in Note 8.15. However, the READ statement has been moved to the interior of the range, so that only one READ statement is needed. Also, a CYCLE statement has been used to avoid an extra level of IF nesting.

```plaintext
DO ! A "DO WHILE + 1/2" loop
```

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NOTE 8.16 (cont.)

```
READ (IUN, ',(1X, G14.7)', IOSTAT = IOS) X
IF (IOS /= 0) EXIT
IF (X < 0.) CYCLE
CALL SUBA (X)
CALL SUBB (X)
    . . .
CALL SUBZ (X)
END DO
```

NOTE 8.17

The following example represents a case in which the user knows that there are no repeated values in the index array IND. The DO CONCURRENT construct makes it easier for the processor to generate vector gather/scatter code, unroll the loop, or parallelize the code for this loop, potentially improving performance.

```plaintext
INTEGER :: A(N), IND(N)
DO CONCURRENT (I=1:M)
    A(IND(I)) = I
END DO
```

NOTE 8.18

Additional examples of DO constructs are in C.5.3.

8.1.8 IF construct and statement

8.1.8.1 Purpose and form of the IF construct

The IF construct selects for execution at most one of its constituent blocks. The selection is based on a sequence of logical expressions.

R840 if-construct is if-then-stmt
    block
    [ else-if-stmt
    block ] ...
    [ else-stmt
    block ]
    end-if-stmt

R841 if-then-stmt is [ if-construct-name : ] IF ( scalar-logical-expr ) THEN
R842 else-if-stmt is ELSE IF ( scalar-logical-expr ) THEN [ if-construct-name ]
R843 else-stmt is ELSE [ if-construct-name ]
R844 end-if-stmt is END IF [ if-construct-name ]

C830 (R840) If the if-then-stmt of an if-construct specifies an if-construct-name, the corresponding end-if-stmt shall specify the same if-construct-name. If the if-then-stmt of an if-construct does not specify an if-construct-name, the corresponding end-if-stmt shall not specify an if-construct-name. If an else-if-stmt or else-stmt specifies an if-construct-name, the corresponding if-then-stmt shall specify the same if-construct-name.
8.1.8.2 Execution of an IF construct

1. At most one of the blocks in the IF construct is executed. If there is an ELSE statement in the construct, exactly one of the blocks in the construct is executed. The scalar logical expressions are evaluated in the order of their appearance in the construct until a true value is found or an ELSE statement or END IF statement is encountered. If a true value or an ELSE statement is found, the block immediately following is executed and this completes the execution of the construct. The scalar logical expressions in any remaining ELSE IF statements of the IF construct are not evaluated. If none of the evaluated expressions is true and there is no ELSE statement, the execution of the construct is completed without the execution of any block within the construct.

2. It is permissible to branch to an END IF statement only from within its IF construct. Execution of an END IF statement has no effect.

8.1.8.3 Examples of IF constructs

NOTE 8.19

IF (CVAR == 'RESET') THEN
  I = 0; J = 0; K = 0
END IF

PROOF_DONE: IF (PROP) THEN
  WRITE (3, '("QED")')
  STOP
ELSE
  PROP = NEXTPROP
END IF PROOF_DONE

IF (A > 0) THEN
  B = C/A
  IF (B > 0) THEN
    D = 1.0
  END IF
ELSE IF (C > 0) THEN
  B = A/C
  D = -1.0
ELSE
  B = ABS (MAX (A, C))
  D = 0
END IF

8.1.8.4 IF statement

1. The IF statement controls the execution of a single action statement based on a single logical expression.

   R845  if-stmt  is  IF (scalar-logical-expr) action-stmt

   C831  (R845) The action-stmt in the if-stmt shall not be an end-function-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, or if-stmt.

2. Execution of an IF statement causes evaluation of the scalar logical expression. If the value of the expression is true, the action statement is executed. If the value is false, the action statement is not executed and execution continues.

3. The execution of a function reference in the scalar logical expression may affect entities in the action statement.

   NOTE 8.20
   An example of an IF statement is:
NOTE 8.20 (cont.)

IF (A > 0.0) A = LOG (A)

8.1.9 SELECT TYPE construct

8.1.9.1 Purpose and form of the SELECT TYPE construct

The SELECT TYPE construct selects for execution at most one of its constituent blocks. The selection is based on the dynamic type of an expression. A name is associated with the expression or variable (16.4, 16.5.1.6), in the same way as for the ASSOCIATE construct.

R846 select-type-construct is select-type-stmt
  [ type-guard-stmt
  block ] ...
  end-select-type-stmt

R847 select-type-stmt is [ select-construct-name : ] SELECT TYPE
  ■ ( [ associate-name => ] selector )

C832 (R847) If selector is not a named variable, associate-name => shall appear.

C833 (R847) If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

C834 (R847) The selector in a select-type-stmt shall be polymorphic.

R848 type-guard-stmt is TYPE IS ( type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]
  or CLASS IS ( derived-type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]
  or CLASS DEFAULT [ select-construct-name ]

C835 (R848) The type-spec or derived-type-spec shall specify that each length type parameter is assumed.

C836 (R848) The type-spec or derived-type-spec shall not specify a type with the BIND attribute or the SEQUENCE attribute.

C837 (R846) If selector is not unlimited polymorphic, each TYPE IS or CLASS IS type-guard-stmt shall specify an extension of the declared type of selector.

C838 (R846) For a given select-type-construct, the same type and kind type parameter values shall not be specified in more than one TYPE IS type-guard-stmt and shall not be specified in more than one CLASS IS type-guard-stmt.

C839 (R846) For a given select-type-construct, there shall be at most one CLASS DEFAULT type-guard-stmt.

R849 end-select-type-stmt is END SELECT [ select-construct-name ]

C840 (R846) If the select-type-stmt of a select-type-construct specifies a select-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-type-stmt shall specify the same select-construct-name. If the select-type-stmt of a select-type-construct does not specify a select-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-type-stmt shall not specify a select-construct-name. If a type-guard-stmt specifies a select-construct-name, the corresponding select-type-stmt shall specify the same select-construct-name.

The associate name of a SELECT TYPE construct is the associate-name if specified; otherwise it is the name that constitutes the selector.
8.1.9.2 Execution of the SELECT TYPE construct

1 Execution of a SELECT TYPE construct causes evaluation of every expression within a selector that is a variable designator, or evaluation of a selector that is not a variable designator.

2 A SELECT TYPE construct selects at most one block to be executed. During execution of that block, the associate name identifies an entity which is associated (16.5.1.6) with the selector.

3 A TYPE IS type guard statement matches the selector if the dynamic type and kind type parameter values of the selector are the same as those specified by the statement. A CLASS IS type guard statement matches the selector if the dynamic type of the selector is an extension of the type specified by the statement and the kind type parameter values specified by the statement are the same as the corresponding type parameter values of the dynamic type of the selector.

4 The block to be executed is selected as follows.

   (1) If a TYPE IS type guard statement matches the selector, the block following that statement is executed.

   (2) Otherwise, if exactly one CLASS IS type guard statement matches the selector, the block following that statement is executed.

   (3) Otherwise, if several CLASS IS type guard statements match the selector, one of these statements must specify a type that is an extension of all the types specified in the others; the block following that statement is executed.

   (4) Otherwise, if there is a CLASS DEFAULT type guard statement, the block following that statement is executed.

   (5) Otherwise, no block is executed.

NOTE 8.21
This algorithm does not examine the type guard statements in source text order when it looks for a match; it selects the most particular type guard when there are several potential matches.

5 Within the block following a TYPE IS type guard statement, the associating entity (16.5.5) is not polymorphic (4.3.1.3), has the type named in the type guard statement, and has the type parameter values of the selector.

6 Within the block following a CLASS IS type guard statement, the associating entity is polymorphic and has the declared type named in the type guard statement. The type parameter values of the associating entity are the corresponding type parameter values of the selector.

7 Within the block following a CLASS DEFAULT type guard statement, the associating entity is polymorphic and has the same declared type as the selector. The type parameter values of the associating entity are those of the declared type of the selector.

NOTE 8.22
If the declared type of the selector is T, specifying CLASS DEFAULT has the same effect as specifying CLASS IS (T).

8 The other attributes of the associating entity are described in 8.1.3.3.

9 It is permissible to branch to an end-select-type-stmt only from within its SELECT TYPE construct.

8.1.9.3 Examples of the SELECT TYPE construct

NOTE 8.23

```
TYPE POINT
REAL :: X, Y
```
NOTE 8.23 (cont.)

END TYPE POINT
TYPE, EXTENDS(POINT) :: POINT_3D
  REAL :: Z
END TYPE POINT_3D
TYPE, EXTENDS(POINT) :: COLOR_POINT
  INTEGER :: COLOR
END TYPE COLOR_POINT

TYPE(POINT), TARGET :: P
TYPE(POINT_3D), TARGET :: P3
TYPE(COLOR_POINT), TARGET :: C
CLASS(POINT), POINTER :: P_OR_C
P_OR_C => C
SELECT TYPE ( A => P_OR_C )
CLASS IS ( POINT )
  ! "CLASS ( POINT ) :: A" implied here
  PRINT *, A%X, A%Y ! This block gets executed
TYPE IS ( POINT_3D )
  ! "TYPE ( POINT_3D ) :: A" implied here
  PRINT *, A%X, A%Y, A%Z
END SELECT

NOTE 8.24
The following example illustrates the omission of associate-name. It uses the declarations from Note 8.23.

P_OR_C => P3
SELECT TYPE ( P_OR_C )
CLASS IS ( POINT )
  ! "CLASS ( POINT ) :: P_OR_C" implied here
  PRINT *, P_OR_C%X, P_OR_C%Y
TYPE IS ( POINT_3D )
  ! "TYPE ( POINT_3D ) :: P_OR_C" implied here
  PRINT *, P_OR_C%X, P_OR_C%Y, P_OR_C%Z ! This block gets executed
END SELECT

8.1.10 EXIT statement

1 The EXIT statement provides one way of terminating a loop, or completing execution of another construct.

R850 exit-stmt is EXIT [ construct-name ]

C841 If a construct-name appears, the EXIT statement shall be within that construct; otherwise, it shall be within the range of at least one do-construct.

2 An EXIT statement belongs to a particular construct. If a construct name appears, the EXIT statement belongs to that construct; otherwise, it belongs to the innermost DO construct in which it appears.

C842 An exit-stmt shall not belong to a DO CONCURRENT construct, nor shall it appear within the range of a DO CONCURRENT construct if it belongs to a construct that contains that DO CONCURRENT construct.

3 When an EXIT statement that belongs to a DO construct is executed, it terminates the loop (8.1.7.6.4) and any active loops contained within the terminated loop. When an EXIT statement that belongs to a non-DO construct is executed, it terminates any active loops contained within that construct, and completes execution of that construct.

8.1.10 Execution control
8.2 Branching

8.2.1 Branch concepts

1 Branching is used to alter the normal execution sequence. A branch causes a transfer of control from one statement in a scoping unit to a labeled branch target statement in the same scoping unit. Branching may be caused by a GOTO statement, a computed GOTO statement, an arithmetic IF statement, a CALL statement that has an alt-return-spec, or an input/output statement that has an END= or ERR= specifier. Although procedure references and control constructs can cause transfer of control, they are not branches. A branch target statement is an action-stmt, an associate-stmt, an end-associate-stmt, an if-then-stmt, a select-case-stmt, an end-select-stmt, a select-type-stmt, an end-select-type-stmt, a do-stmt, an end-do-stmt, block-stmt, end-block-stmt, critical-stmt, end-critical-stmt, a forall-construct-stmt, a do-term-action-stmt, a do-term-shared-stmt, or a where-construct-stmt.

8.2.2 GO TO statement

R851 goto-stmt is GO TO label

C843 (R851) The label shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the goto-stmt.

1 Execution of a GO TO statement causes a transfer of control so that the branch target statement identified by the label is executed next.

8.2.3 Computed GO TO statement

R852 computed-goto-stmt is GO TO ( label-list ) [ , ] scalar-int-expr

C844 (R852) Each label in label-list shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the computed-goto-stmt.

NOTE 8.25 The same statement label may appear more than once in a label list.

1 Execution of a computed GO TO statement causes evaluation of the scalar integer expression. If this value is i such that 1 ≤ i ≤ n where n is the number of labels in label-list, a transfer of control occurs so that the next statement executed is the one identified by the i-th label in the list of labels. If i is less than 1 or greater than n, the execution sequence continues as though a CONTINUE statement were executed.

8.2.4 Arithmetic IF statement

R853 arithmetic-if-stmt is IF ( scalar-numeric-expr ) label , label , label

C845 (R853) Each label shall be the label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the arithmetic-if-stmt.

C846 (R853) The scalar-numeric-expr shall not be of type complex.

NOTE 8.26 The same label may appear more than once in one arithmetic IF statement.

1 Execution of an arithmetic IF statement causes evaluation of the numeric expression followed by a transfer of control. The branch target statement identified by the first label, the second label, or the third label is executed next depending on whether the value of the numeric expression is less than zero, equal to zero, or greater than zero, respectively.

8.3 CONTINUE statement

1 Execution of a CONTINUE statement has no effect.
8.4 STOP and ALL STOP statements

R855 \textit{stop-stmt} is STOP \{ \textit{stop-code} \}

R856 \textit{allstop-stmt} is ALL STOP \{ \textit{stop-code} \}

R857 \textit{stop-code} is scalar-char-initialization-expr or scalar-int-initialization-expr

C847 (R857) The scalar-char-initialization-expr shall be of default kind.

C848 (R857) The scalar-int-initialization-expr shall be of default kind.

1 Execution of a \textbf{STOP statement} initiates normal termination of execution. Execution of an \textbf{ALL STOP statement} initiates error termination of execution.

2 When an image is terminated by a STOP or ALL STOP statement, its stop code, if any, is made available in a processor-dependent manner. If any exception (14) is signaling on that image, the processor shall issue a warning indicating which exceptions are signaling; this warning shall be on the unit identified by the named constant \texttt{ERROR_UNIT} (I3.8.2.6). It is recommended that the stop code is made available by formatted output to the same unit.

\textbf{NOTE 8.27}

When normal termination occurs on more than one image, it is expected that a processor-dependent summary of any stop codes and signaling exceptions will be made available.

\textbf{NOTE 8.28}

If the \textit{stop-code} is an integer, it is recommended that the value also be used as the process exit status, if the processor supports that concept. If the integer \textit{stop-code} is used as the process exit status, the processor might be able to interpret only values within a limited range, or only a limited portion of the integer value (for example, only the least-significant 8 bits).

If the \textit{stop-code} is of type character or does not appear, or if an END PROGRAM statement is executed, it is recommended that the value zero be supplied as the process exit status, if the processor supports that concept.

8.5 Image execution control

8.5.1 Image control statements

1 The execution sequence on each image is as specified in 2.4.5.

2 An \textbf{image control} statement affects the execution ordering between images. Each of the following is an image control statement:

- \texttt{SYNC ALL} statement;
- \texttt{SYNC IMAGES} statement;
- \texttt{SYNC MEMORY} statement;
- \texttt{ALLOCATE} or \texttt{DEALLOCATE} statement that allocates or deallocates a \texttt{coarray};
- \texttt{CRITICAL} or \texttt{END CRITICAL} statement (8.1.6);
- \texttt{END, END BLOCK,} or \texttt{RETURN} statement that involves an implicit deallocation of a \texttt{coarray};
- \texttt{END PROGRAM} or \texttt{STOP} statement.
During an execution of a statement that invokes more than one procedure, at most one invocation shall cause execution of an image control statement other than CRITICAL or END CRITICAL.

On each image, the sequence of statements executed before the first image control statement, between the execution of two image control statements, or after the last image control statement is a segment. The segment executed immediately before the execution of an image control statement includes the evaluation of all expressions within the statement.

By execution of image control statements or user-defined ordering (8.5.4), the program can ensure that the execution of the $i^{th}$ segment on image $P$, $P_i$, either precedes or succeeds the execution of the $j^{th}$ segment on another image $Q$, $Q_j$. If the program does not ensure this, segments $P_i$ and $Q_j$ are unordered; depending on the relative execution speeds of the images, some or all of the execution of the segment $P_i$ may take place at the same time as some or all of the execution of the segment $Q_j$.

A coarray that is default integer, default logical, or default real, and which has the VOLATILE attribute may be referenced during the execution of a segment that is unordered relative to the execution of a segment in which the coarray is defined. Otherwise,

- if a variable is defined on an image in a segment, it shall not be referenced, defined, or become undefined in a segment on another image unless the segments are ordered,
- if the allocation of an allocatable subobject of a coarray or the pointer association of a pointer subobject of a coarray is changed on an image in a segment, that subobject shall not be referenced or defined in a segment on another image unless the segments are ordered, and
- if a procedure invocation on image $P$ is in execution in segments $P_i, P_{i+1}, ..., P_k$ and defines a noncoarray dummy argument, the effective argument shall not be referenced, defined, or become undefined on another image $Q$ in a segment $Q_j$ unless $Q_j$ precedes $P_i$ or succeeds $P_k$.

Apart from the effects of volatile variables, the processor may optimize the execution of a segment as if it were the only image in execution.

The model upon which the interpretation of a program is based is that there is a permanent memory location for each coarray and that all images can access it. In practice, an image may make a copy of a non-volatile coarray (in cache or a register, for example) and, as an optimization, defer copying a changed value back to the permanent location while it is still being used. Since the variable is not volatile, it is safe to defer this transfer until the end of the current segment and thereafter to reload from permanent memory any coarray that was not defined within the segment. It would not be safe to defer these actions beyond the end of the current segment since another image might reference the variable then.

The incorrect sequencing of image control statements can suspend execution indefinitely. For example, one image might be executing a SYNC ALL statement while another is executing an ALLOCATE statement for a coarray.

### 8.5.2 SYNC ALL statement

$\text{sync-all-stmt}$ is $\text{SYNC ALL} \ [ \ ( \ [ \text{sync-stat-list} ] \ ) ]$
The STAT= and ERRMSG= specifiers for image execution control statements are described in 8.5.5.

Execution of a SYNC ALL statement performs a synchronization of all images. Execution on an image, M, of the segment following the SYNC ALL statement is delayed until each other image has executed a SYNC ALL statement as many times as has image M. The segments that executed before the SYNC ALL statement on an image precede the segments that execute after the SYNC ALL statement on another image.

NOTE 8.33
The processor might have special hardware or employ an optimized algorithm to make the SYNC ALL statement execute efficiently.

Here is a simple example of its use. Image 1 reads data and broadcasts it to other images:

```fortran
REAL :: P[*]
...
SYNC ALL
IF (THIS_IMAGE()==1) THEN
  READ (*,*) P
  DO I = 2, NUM_IMAGES()
    P[I] = P
  END DO
END IF
SYNC ALL
```

8.5.3SYNC IMAGES statement

An image-set that is an int-expr shall be scalar or of rank one.

1 If image-set is an array expression, the value of each element shall be positive and not greater than the number of images, and there shall be no repeated values.

2 If image-set is a scalar expression, its value shall be positive and not greater than the number of images.

3 An image-set that is an asterisk specifies all images.

4 Execution of a SYNC IMAGES statement performs a synchronization of the image with each of the other images in the image-set. Executions of SYNC IMAGES statements on images M and T correspond if the number of times image M has executed a SYNC IMAGES statement with T in its image set is the same as the number of times image T has executed a SYNC IMAGES statement with M in its image set. The segments that executed before the SYNC IMAGES statement on either image precede the segments that execute after the corresponding SYNC IMAGES statement on the other image.

NOTE 8.34
A SYNC IMAGES statement that specifies the single image value THIS_IMAGE() in its image set is allowed. This simplifies writing programs for an arbitrary number of images by allowing correct execution in the limiting case of the number of images being equal to one.
NOTE 8.35
Execution of SYNC IMAGES (*) on all images has the same effect as execution of SYNC ALL on all images, but SYNC ALL might have better performance. SYNC IMAGES statements are not required to specify the entire image set, or even the same image set, on all images participating in the synchronization.

In the following example, image 1 will wait for each of the other images to complete its use of the data. The other images wait for image 1 to set up the data, but do not wait on any of the other images.

IF (THIS_IMAGE() == 1) then
  ! Set up coarray data needed by all other images
  SYNC IMAGES(*)
ELSE
  SYNC IMAGES(1)
  ! Use the data set up by image 1
END IF

NOTE 8.36
In the following example, each image synchronizes with its neighbor.

INTEGER :: ME, NE, STEP, NSTEPS
NE = NUM_IMAGES()
ME = THIS_IMAGE()
  ! Initial calculation
SYNC ALL
DO STEP = 1, NSTEPS
  IF (ME > 1) SYNC IMAGES(ME-1)
    ! Perform calculation
  IF (ME < NE) SYNC IMAGES(ME+1)
END DO
SYNC ALL

The calculation starts on image 1 since all the others will be waiting on SYNC IMAGES(ME-1). When this is done, image 2 can start and image 1 can perform its second calculation. This continues until they are all executing different steps at the same time. Eventually, image 1 will finish and then the others will finish one by one.

8.5.4 SYNC MEMORY statement

1 The SYNC MEMORY statement provides a means of dividing a segment on an image into two segments, each of which can be ordered by a user-defined way with respect to segments on other images.

R862 sync-memory-stmt is SYNC MEMORY [ ( [ sync-stat-list ] ) ]

2 All of the other image control statements include the effect of executing a SYNC MEMORY statement. In addition, the other image control statements cause some form of cooperation with other images for the purpose of ordering execution between images.

NOTE 8.37
SYNC MEMORY usually suppresses compiler optimizations that might reorder memory operations across the segment boundary defined by the SYNC MEMORY statement and ensures that all memory operations initiated in the preceding segments in its image complete before any memory operations in the subsequent segment in its image are initiated. It needs to do this unless it can establish that failure to do so could not alter processing on another image.
NOTE 8.38

A common example of user-written code that can be used in conjunction with SYNC MEMORY to implement specialized schemes for segment ordering is the spin-wait loop. For example:

```fortran
LOGICAL, VOLATILE :: LOCKED[*] = .TRUE.
INTEGER :: IAM, P, Q
IAM = THIS_IMAGE()
IF (IAM == P) THEN
  ! Preceding segment
  SYNC MEMORY ! A
  LOCKED[Q] = .FALSE. ! segment P
  SYNC MEMORY ! B
ELSE IF (IAM == Q) THEN
  DO WHILE (LOCKED); END DO ! segment Q
  SYNC MEMORY ! C
  ! Subsequent segment
END IF
```

Here, image Q does not complete the segment until image P executes segment P. This ensures that executions of segments before P on image P precede executions of segments on image Q after Q.

The definition of LOCKED[Q] might be deferred to the end of segment P. The second SYNC MEMORY statement (B) ends that segment immediately after the definition, minimizing any delay in releasing the lock in segment Q.

The third SYNC MEMORY statement (C) marks the beginning of a new segment, informing the compiler that the values of coarrays referenced in that segment might have been changed by other images in preceding segments, so need to be loaded from memory.

NOTE 8.39

As a second example, the user might have access to an external procedure that performs synchronization between images. That library procedure might not be aware of the mechanisms used by the processor to manage remote data references and definitions, and therefore not, by itself, be able to ensure the correct memory state before and after its reference. The SYNC MEMORY statement provides the needed memory ordering that enables the safe use of the external synchronization routine. For example:

```fortran
INTEGER :: IAM
REAL :: X[*]
IAM = THIS_IMAGE()
IF (IAM == 1) X = 1.0
SYNC MEMORY
CALL EXTERNAL_SYNC()
SYNC MEMORY
IF (IAM == 2) WRITE(*,*) X[1]
```

where executing the subroutine EXTERNAL_SYNC has an image synchronization effect similar to executing a SYNC ALL statement.
8.5.5 STAT= and ERRMSG= specifiers in image execution control statements

1 If the STAT= specifier appears, successful execution of the SYNC ALL, SYNC IMAGES, or SYNC MEMORY statement causes the specified variable to become defined with the value zero. If execution of one of these statements involves synchronization with an image that has initiated termination, the variable becomes defined with the value of the constant STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE (13.8.2) in the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV, and the effect of executing the statement is otherwise the same as that of executing the SYNC MEMORY statement. If any other error occurs during execution of one of these statements, the variable becomes defined with a processor-dependent positive integer value that is different from the value of STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE. If an error condition occurs during execution of a SYNC ALL, SYNC IMAGES, or SYNC MEMORY statement that does not contain the STAT= specifier, error termination of execution is initiated.

2 If the ERRMSG= specifier appears and an error condition occurs during execution of the SYNC ALL, SYNC IMAGES, or SYNC MEMORY statement, the processor shall assign an explanatory message to the specified variable. If no such condition occurs, the processor shall not change the value of the variable.

NOTE 8.40
Except for detection of images that have initiated termination, which errors, if any, are diagnosed is processor dependent. The processor might check that a valid set of images has been provided, with no out-of-range or repeated values. It might test for network time-outs. While the overall program would probably not be able to recover from a synchronization error, it could perhaps provide information on what failed and be able to save some of the program state to a file.
9 Input/output statements

9.1 Input/output concepts

1 Input statements provide the means of transferring data from external media to internal storage or from an internal file to internal storage. This process is called reading. Output statements provide the means of transferring data from internal storage to external media or from internal storage to an internal file. This process is called writing. Some input/output statements specify that editing of the data is to be performed.

2 In addition to the statements that transfer data, there are auxiliary input/output statements to manipulate the external medium, or to describe or inquire about the properties of the connection to the external medium.

3 The input/output statements are the OPEN, CLOSE, READ, WRITE, PRINT, BACKSPACE, ENDFILE, REWIND, FLUSH, WAIT, and INQUIRE statements.

4 The READ statement is a data transfer input statement. The WRITE statement and the PRINT statement are data transfer output statements. The OPEN statement and the CLOSE statement are file connection statements. The INQUIRE statement is a file inquiry statement. The BACKSPACE, ENDFILE, and REWIND statements are file positioning statements.

5 A file is composed of either a sequence of file storage units (9.3.5) or a sequence of records, which provide an extra level of organization to the file. A file composed of records is called a record file. A file composed of file storage units is called a stream file. A processor may allow a file to be viewed both as a record file and as a stream file; in this case the relationship between the file storage units when viewed as a stream file and the records when viewed as a record file is processor dependent.

6 A file is either an external file (9.3) or an internal file (9.4).

9.2 Records

9.2.1 General

1 A record is a sequence of values or a sequence of characters. For example, a line on a terminal is usually considered to be a record. However, a record does not necessarily correspond to a physical entity. There are three kinds of records:

   (1) formatted;
   (2) unformatted;
   (3) endfile.

NOTE 9.1 What is called a “record” in Fortran is commonly called a “logical record”. There is no concept in Fortran of a “physical record.”

9.2.2 Formatted record

1 A formatted record consists of a sequence of characters that are representable in the processor; however, a processor may prohibit some control characters (3.1) from appearing in a formatted record. The length of a formatted record is measured in characters and depends primarily on the number of characters put into the record when it is written. However, it may depend on the processor and the external medium. The length may be zero. Formatted records shall be read or written only by formatted input/output statements.
9.2.3 Unformatted record

1 An **unformatted record** consists of a sequence of values in a processor-dependent form and may contain data of any type or may contain no data. The length of an unformatted record is measured in **file storage units** (9.3.5) and depends on the output list (9.6.3) used when it is written, as well as on the processor and the external medium. The length may be zero. Unformatted records may be read or written only by unformatted input/output statements.

9.2.4 Endfile record

1 An **endfile record** is written explicitly by the ENDFILE statement; the file shall be **connected** for sequential access. An endfile record is written implicitly to a file **connected** for sequential access when the most recent data transfer statement referring to the file is a data transfer output statement, no intervening file positioning statement referring to the file has been executed, and

- a REWIND or BACKSPACE statement references the unit to which the file is connected, or
- the unit is closed, either explicitly by a CLOSE statement, implicitly by termination of image execution not caused by an error condition, or implicitly by another OPEN statement for the same unit.

2 An endfile record may occur only as the last record of a file. An endfile record does not have a length property.

NOTE 9.2

An endfile record does not necessarily have any physical embodiment. The processor may use a record count or other means to register the position of the file at the time an ENDFILE statement is executed, so that it can take appropriate action when that position is reached again during a read operation. The endfile record, however it is implemented, is considered to exist for the BACKSPACE statement (9.8.2).

9.3 External files

9.3.1 Basic concepts

1 An **external file** is any file that exists in a medium external to the program.

2 At any given time, there is a processor-dependent set of allowed **access methods**, a processor-dependent set of allowed **forms**, a processor-dependent set of allowed **actions**, and a processor-dependent set of allowed **record lengths** for a file.

NOTE 9.3

For example, the processor-dependent set of allowed actions for a printer would likely include the write action, but not the read action.

3 A file may have a name; a file that has a name is called a **named file**. The name of a named file is represented by a character string value. The set of allowable names for a file is processor dependent. Whether a named file on one image is the same as a file with the same name on another image is processor dependent.

NOTE 9.4

For code portability, if different files are needed on each image, different file names should be used. One technique is to incorporate the image index as part of the name.

4 An **external file** that is **connected** to a unit has a **position** property (9.3.4).

NOTE 9.5

For more explanatory information on external files, see C.6.1.
9.3.2 File existence

1 At any given time, there is a processor-dependent set of external files that exist for a program. A file may be known to the processor, yet not exist for a program at a particular time.

NOTE 9.6
Security reasons may prevent a file from existing for a program. A newly created file may exist but contain no records.

2 To create a file means to cause a file to exist that did not exist previously. To delete a file means to terminate the existence of the file.

3 All input/output statements may refer to files that exist. An INQUIRE, OPEN, CLOSE, WRITE, PRINT, REWIND, FLUSH, or ENDFILE statement also may refer to a file that does not exist. Execution of a WRITE, PRINT, or ENDFILE statement referring to a preconnected file that does not exist creates the file. This file is a different file from one preconnected on any other image.

9.3.3 File access

9.3.3.1 File access methods

1 There are three methods of accessing the data of an external file: sequential, direct, and stream. Some files may have more than one allowed access method; other files may be restricted to one access method.

NOTE 9.7
For example, a processor may allow only sequential access to a file on magnetic tape. Thus, the set of allowed access methods depends on the file and the processor.

2 The method of accessing a file is determined when the file is connected to a unit (9.5.4) or when the file is created if the file is preconnected (9.5.5).

9.3.3.2 Sequential access

1 Sequential access is a method of accessing the records of an external record file in order.

2 When connected for sequential access, an external file has the following properties.

   • The order of the records is the order in which they were written if the direct access method is not a member of the set of allowed access methods for the file. If the direct access method is also a member of the set of allowed access methods for the file, the order of the records is the same as that specified for direct access. In this case, the first record accessible by sequential access is the record whose record number is 1 for direct access. The second record accessible by sequential access is the record whose record number is 2 for direct access, etc. A record that has not been written since the file was created shall not be read.

   • The records of the file are either all formatted or all unformatted, except that the last record of the file may be an endfile record. Unless the previous reference to the file was a data transfer output statement, the last record, if any, of the file shall be an endfile record.

   • The records of the file shall be read or written only by sequential access input/output statements.

9.3.3.3 Direct access

1 Direct access is a method of accessing the records of an external record file in arbitrary order.

2 When connected for direct access, an external file has the following properties.

   • Each record of the file is uniquely identified by a positive integer called the record number. The record number of a record is specified when the record is written. Once established, the record number of a record can never be changed. The order of the records is the order of their record numbers.
• The records of the file are either all formatted or all unformatted. If the sequential access method is also a
member of the set of allowed access methods for the file, its endfile record, if any, is not considered to be
part of the file while it is connected for direct access. If the sequential access method is not a member of
the set of allowed access methods for the file, the file shall not contain an endfile record.
• The records of the file shall be read or written only by direct access input/output statements.
• All records of the file have the same length.
• Records need not be read or written in the order of their record numbers. Any record may be written
into the file while it is connected to a unit. For example, it is permissible to write record 3, even though
records 1 and 2 have not been written. Any record may be read from the file while it is connected to a
unit, provided that the record has been written since the file was created, and if a READ statement for this
connection is permitted.
• The records of the file shall not be read or written using list-directed formatting (10.10), namelist formatting
(10.11), or a nonadvancing input/output statement (9.3.4.2).

NOTE 9.8
A record cannot be deleted; however, a record may be rewritten.

9.3.3.4 Stream access

1 Stream access is a method of accessing the file storage units (9.3.5) of an external stream file.

2 The properties of an external file connected for stream access depend on whether the connection is for unformatted
or formatted access.

3 When connected for unformatted stream access, an external file has the following properties.
   • The file storage units of the file shall be read or written only by stream access input/output statements.
   • Each file storage unit in the file is uniquely identified by a positive integer called the position. The first file
     storage unit in the file is at position 1. The position of each subsequent file storage unit is one greater than
     that of its preceding file storage unit.
   • If it is possible to position the file, the file storage units need not be read or written in order of their position.
     For example, it might be permissible to write the file storage unit at position 3, even though the file storage
     units at positions 1 and 2 have not been written. Any file storage unit may be read from the file while it is
     connected to a unit, provided that the file storage unit has been written since the file was created, and if a
     READ statement for this connection is permitted.

4 When connected for formatted stream access, an external file has the following properties.
   • Some file storage units of the file may contain record markers; this imposes a record structure on the file
     in addition to its stream structure. There might or might not be a record marker at the end of the file. If
     there is no record marker at the end of the file, the final record is incomplete.
   • No maximum length (9.5.6.15) is applicable to these records.
   • Writing an empty record with no record marker has no effect.
   • The file storage units of the file shall be read or written only by formatted stream access input/output
     statements.
   • Each file storage unit in the file is uniquely identified by a positive integer called the position. The first file
     storage unit in the file is at position 1. The relationship between positions of successive file storage units is
     processor dependent; not all positive integers need correspond to valid positions.
   • If it is possible to position the file, the file position can be set to a position that was previously identified
     by the POS= specifier in an INQUIRE statement.
   • A processor may prohibit some control characters (3.1) from appearing in a formatted stream file.
NOTE 9.9
Because the record structure is determined from the record markers that are stored in the file itself, an incomplete record at the end of the file is necessarily not empty.

NOTE 9.10
There may be some character positions in the file that do not correspond to characters written; this is because on some processors a record marker may be written to the file as a carriage-return/line-feed or other sequence. The means of determining the position in a file connected for stream access is via the POS= specifier in an INQUIRE statement (9.10.2.22).

9.3.4 File position

9.3.4.1 General
1 Execution of certain input/output statements affects the position of an external file. Certain circumstances can cause the position of a file to become indeterminate.
2 The initial point of a file is the position just before the first record or file storage unit. The terminal point is the position just after the last record or file storage unit. If there are no records or file storage units in the file, the initial point and the terminal point are the same position.
3 If a record file is positioned within a record, that record is the current record; otherwise, there is no current record.
4 Let \( n \) be the number of records in the file. If \( 1 < i \leq n \) and a file is positioned within the \( i \)th record or between the \( (i-1) \)th record and the \( i \)th record, the \( (i-1) \)th record is the preceding record. If \( n \geq 1 \) and the file is positioned at its terminal point, the preceding record is the \( n \)th and last record. If \( n = 0 \) or if a file is positioned at its initial point or within the first record, there is no preceding record.
5 If \( 1 \leq i < n \) and a file is positioned within the \( i \)th record or between the \( i \)th and \( (i+1) \)th record, the \( (i+1) \)th record is the next record. If \( n \geq 1 \) and the file is positioned at its initial point, the first record is the next record. If \( n = 0 \) or if a file is positioned at its terminal point or within the \( n \)th (last) record, there is no next record.
6 For a file connected for stream access, the file position is either between two file storage units, at the initial point of the file, at the terminal point of the file, or undefined.

9.3.4.2 Advancing and nonadvancing input/output
1 An advancing input/output statement always positions a record file after the last record read or written, unless there is an error condition.
2 A nonadvancing input/output statement may position a record file at a character position within the current record, or a subsequent record (10.8.2). Using nonadvancing input/output, it is possible to read or write a record of the file by a sequence of input/output statements, each accessing a portion of the record. It is also possible to read variable-length records and be notified of their lengths. If a nonadvancing output statement leaves a file positioned within a current record and no further output statement is executed for the file before it is closed or a BACKSPACE, ENDFILE, or REWIND statement is executed for it, the effect is as if the output statement were the corresponding advancing output statement.

9.3.4.3 File position prior to data transfer
1 The positioning of the file prior to data transfer depends on the method of access: sequential, direct, or stream.
2 For sequential access on input, if there is a current record, the file position is not changed. Otherwise, the file is positioned at the beginning of the next record and this record becomes the current record. Input shall not occur.
if there is no next record or if there is a current record and the last data transfer statement accessing the file performed output.

3 If the file contains an endfile record, the file shall not be positioned after the endfile record prior to data transfer. However, a REWIND or BACKSPACE statement may be used to reposition the file.

4 For sequential access on output, if there is a current record, the file position is not changed and the current record becomes the last record of the file. Otherwise, a new record is created as the next record of the file; this new record becomes the last and current record of the file and the file is positioned at the beginning of this record.

5 For direct access, the file is positioned at the beginning of the record specified by the REC= specifier. This record becomes the current record.

6 For stream access, the file is positioned immediately before the file storage unit specified by the POS= specifier; if there is no POS= specifier, the file position is not changed.

7 File positioning for child data transfer statements is described in 9.6.4.7.

9.3.4.4 File position after data transfer

1 If an error condition (9.11) occurred, the position of the file is indeterminate. If no error condition occurred, but an end-of-file condition (9.11) occurred as a result of reading an endfile record, the file is positioned after the endfile record.

2 For unformatted stream input/output, if no error condition occurred, the file position is not changed. For unformatted stream output, if the file position exceeds the previous terminal point of the file, the terminal point is set to the file position.

NOTE 9.11
An unformatted stream output statement with a POS= specifier and an empty output list can have the effect of extending the terminal point of a file without actually writing any data.

3 For formatted stream input, if an end-of-file condition occurred, the file position is not changed.

4 For nonadvancing input, if no error condition or end-of-file condition occurred, but an end-of-record condition (9.11) occurred, the file is positioned after the record just read. If no error condition, end-of-file condition, or end-of-record condition occurred in a nonadvancing input statement, the file position is not changed. If no error condition occurred in a nonadvancing output statement, the file position is not changed.

5 In all other cases, the file is positioned after the record just read or written and that record becomes the preceding record.

6 For a formatted stream output statement, if no error condition occurred, the terminal point of the file is set to the highest-numbered position to which data was transferred by the statement.

NOTE 9.12
The highest-numbered position might not be the current one if the output involved T or TL edit descriptors (10.8.1.1) and the statement is a nonadvancing output statement.

9.3.5 File storage units

1 A file storage unit is the basic unit of storage in a stream file or an unformatted record file. It is the unit of file position for stream access, the unit of record length for unformatted files, and the unit of file size for all external files.

2 Every value in a stream file or an unformatted record file shall occupy an integer number of file storage units; if the stream or record file is unformatted, this number shall be the same for all scalar values of the same type and
type parameters. The number of file storage units required for an item of a given type and type parameters may
be determined using the IOLENGTH= specifier of the INQUIRE statement (9.10.3).

3 For a file connected for unformatted stream access, the processor shall not have alignment restrictions that prevent
a value of any type from being stored at any positive integer file position.

4 The number of bits in a file storage unit is given by the constant FILE_STORAGE_SIZE (13.8.2.7) defined in the
intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV. It is recommended that the file storage unit be an 8-bit octet where this
choice is practical.

NOTE 9.13

The requirement that every data value occupy an integer number of file storage units implies that data
items inherently smaller than a file storage unit will require padding. This suggests that the file storage
unit be small to avoid wasted space. Ideally, the file storage unit would be chosen such that padding is
never required. A file storage unit of one bit would always meet this goal, but would likely be impractical
because of the alignment requirements.

The prohibition on alignment restrictions prohibits the processor from requiring data alignments larger than
the file storage unit.

The 8-bit octet is recommended as a good compromise that is small enough to accommodate the require-
ments of many applications, yet not so small that the data alignment requirements are likely to cause
significant performance problems.

9.4 Internal files

1 Internal files provide a means of transferring and converting data from internal storage to internal storage.

2 An internal file is a record file with the following properties.

• The file is a variable of default, ASCII, or ISO 10646 character that is not an array section with a vector
  subscript.

• A record of an internal file is a scalar character variable.

• If the file is a scalar character variable, it consists of a single record whose length is the same as the length
  of the scalar character variable. If the file is a character array, it is treated as a sequence of character array
  elements. Each array element, if any, is a record of the file. The ordering of the records of the file is the
  same as the ordering of the array elements in the array (6.5.3.2) or the array section (6.5.3.3). Every record
  of the file has the same length, which is the length of an array element in the array.

• A record of the internal file becomes defined by writing the record. If the number of characters written in
  a record is less than the length of the record, the remaining portion of the record is filled with blanks. The
  number of characters to be written shall not exceed the length of the record.

• A record may be read only if the record is defined.

• A record of an internal file may become defined (or undefined) by means other than an output statement.
  For example, the character variable may become defined by a character assignment statement.

• An internal file is always positioned at the beginning of the first record prior to data transfer, except for
  child data transfer statements (9.6.4.7). This record becomes the current record.

• The initial value of a connection mode (9.5.2) is the value that would be implied by an initial OPEN
  statement without the corresponding keyword.

• Reading and writing records shall be accomplished only by sequential access formatted input/output state-
  ments.

• An internal file shall not be specified as the unit in a file connection statement or a file positioning statement.
9.5 File connection

9.5.1 Referring to a file

A unit, specified by an io-unit, provides a means for referring to a file.

R901 io-unit is file-unit-number or * or internal-file-variable

R902 file-unit-number is scalar-int-expr

R903 internal-file-variable is char-variable

C901 (R903) The char-variable shall not be an array section with a vector subscript.

C902 (R903) The char-variable shall be default character, ASCII character, or ISO 10646 character.

A unit is either an external unit or an internal unit. An external unit is used to refer to an external file and is specified by an asterisk or a file-unit-number. The value of file-unit-number shall be nonnegative, equal to one of the named constants INPUT_UNIT, OUTPUT_UNIT, or ERROR_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2), or a NEWUNIT value (9.5.6.12). An internal unit is used to refer to an internal file and is specified by an internal-file-variable or a file-unit-number whose value is equal to the unit argument of an active defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7). The value of a file-unit-number shall identify a valid unit.

The external unit identified by a particular value of a scalar-int-expr is the same external unit in all program units of the program.

NOTE 9.14

In the example:

```fortran
SUBROUTINE A
  READ (6) X
  ...
SUBROUTINE B
  N = 6
  REWIND N
```

the value 6 used in both program units identifies the same external unit.

In a READ statement, an io-unit that is an asterisk identifies an external unit that is preconnected for sequential formatted input on image 1 only (9.6.4.2). This unit is also identified by the value of the named constant INPUT_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2.8). In a WRITE statement, an io-unit that is an asterisk identifies an external unit that is preconnected for sequential formatted output to the same file on all images. This unit is also identified by the value of the named constant OUTPUT_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2.16).

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 identifies a processor-dependent external unit for the purpose of error reporting. This unit shall be preconnected for sequential formatted output to the same file on all images. The processor may define this to be the same as the output unit identified by an asterisk. This unit is also identified by a unit number defined by the named constant ERROR_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.

9.5.2 Connection modes

A connection for formatted input/output has several changeable modes: the blank interpretation mode (10.8.6), delimiter mode (10.10.4, 10.11.4.2), sign mode (10.8.4), decimal edit mode (10.8.8), I/O rounding mode (10.7.2.3.7), pad mode (9.6.4.4.3), and scale factor (10.8.5). A connection for unformatted input/output has no changeable
Values for the modes of a connection are established when the connection is initiated. If the connection is initiated by an OPEN statement, the values are as specified, either explicitly or implicitly, by the OPEN statement. If the connection is initiated other than by an OPEN statement (that is, if the file is an internal file or preconnected file) the values established are those that would be implied by an initial OPEN statement without the corresponding keywords.

The scale factor cannot be explicitly specified in an OPEN statement; it is implicitly 0.

The modes of a connection to an external file may be changed by a subsequent OPEN statement that modifies the connection.

The modes of a connection may be temporarily changed by a corresponding keyword specifier in a data transfer statement or by an edit descriptor. Keyword specifiers take effect at the beginning of execution of the data transfer statement. Edit descriptors take effect when they are encountered in format processing. When a data transfer statement terminates, the values for the modes are reset to the values in effect immediately before the data transfer statement was executed.

## 9.5.3 Unit existence

At any given time, there is a processor-dependent set of external units that exist for a program.

All input/output statements may refer to units that exist. The CLOSE, INQUIRE, and WAIT statements also may refer to units that do not exist.

## 9.5.4 Connection of a file to a unit

An external unit has a property of being connected or not connected. If connected, it refers to an external file. An external unit may become connected by preconnection or by the execution of an OPEN statement. The property of connection is symmetric; the unit is connected to a file if and only if the file is connected to the unit.

Every input/output statement except an OPEN, CLOSE, INQUIRE, or WAIT statement shall refer to a unit that is connected to a file and thereby make use of or affect that file.

A file may be connected and not exist (9.3.2).

### NOTE 9.15

An example is a preconnected external file that has not yet been written.

A unit shall not be connected to more than one file at the same time, and a file shall not be connected to more than one unit at the same time. However, means are provided to change the status of an external unit and to connect a unit to a different file.

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 defines means of portable interoperation with C. C streams are described in 7.19.2 of the C International Standard. Whether a unit can be connected to a file that is also connected to a C stream is processor dependent. If a unit is connected to a file that is also connected to a C stream, the results of performing input/output operations on such a file are processor dependent. It is processor dependent whether the files connected to the units INPUT_UNIT, OUTPUT_UNIT, and ERROR_UNIT correspond to the predefined C text streams standard input, standard output, and standard error. If a main program or procedure defined by means of Fortran and a main program or procedure defined by means other than Fortran perform input/output operations on the same external file, the results are processor dependent. A main program or procedure defined by means of Fortran and a main program or procedure defined by means other than Fortran can perform input/output operations on different external files without interference.

After an external unit has been disconnected by the execution of a CLOSE statement, it may be connected again within the same program to the same file or to a different file. After an external file has been disconnected by
the execution of a CLOSE statement, it may be connected again within the same program to the same unit or to a different unit.

NOTE 9.16
The only means of referencing a file that has been disconnected is by the appearance of its name in an OPEN or INQUIRE statement. There might be no means of reconnecting an unnamed file once it is disconnected.

7 An internal unit is always connected to the internal file designated by the variable that identifies the unit.

NOTE 9.17
For more explanatory information on file connection properties, see C.6.4.

9.5.5 Preconnection

1 Preconnection means that the unit is connected to a file at the beginning of execution of the program and therefore it may be specified in input/output statements without the prior execution of an OPEN statement.

9.5.6 OPEN statement

9.5.6.1 General

1 An OPEN statement initiates or modifies the connection between an external file and a specified unit. The OPEN statement may be used to connect an existing file to a unit, create a file that is preconnected, create a file and connect it to a unit, or change certain modes of a connection between a file and a unit.

2 An external unit may be connected by an OPEN statement in the main program or any subprogram and, once connected, a reference to it may appear in any program unit of the program.

3 If the file to be connected to the unit does not exist but is the same as the file to which the unit is preconnected, the modes specified by an OPEN statement become a part of the connection.

4 If the file to be connected to the unit is not the same as the file to which the unit is connected, the effect is as if a CLOSE statement without a STATUS= specifier had been executed for the unit immediately prior to the execution of an OPEN statement.

5 If a unit is connected to a file that exists, execution of an OPEN statement for that unit is permitted. If the FILE= specifier is not included in such an OPEN statement, the file to be connected to the unit is the same as the file to which the unit is already connected.

6 If the file to be connected to the unit is the same as the file to which the unit is connected, only the specifiers for changeable modes (9.5.2) may have values different from those currently in effect. If the POSITION= specifier appears in such an OPEN statement, the value specified shall not disagree with the current position of the file. If the STATUS= specifier is included in such an OPEN statement, it shall be specified with the value OLD. Execution of such an OPEN statement causes any new values of the specifiers for changeable modes to be in effect, but does not cause any change in any of the unspecified specifiers and the position of the file is unaffected. The ERR=, IOSTAT=, and IOMSG= specifiers from any previously executed OPEN statement have no effect on any currently executed OPEN statement.

7 A STATUS= specifier with a value of OLD is always allowed when the file to be connected to the unit is the same as the file to which the unit is connected. In this case, if the status of the file was SCATCH before execution of the OPEN statement, the file will still be deleted when the unit is closed, and the file is still considered to have a status of SCATCH.

8 If a file is already connected to a unit, an OPEN statement on that file with a different unit shall not be executed.
### Syntax

- **R904** `open-stmt` is `OPEN ( connect-spec-list )`
- **R905** `connect-spec` is `[ UNIT = ] file-unit-number` or `ACCESS = scalar-default-char-expr` or `ACTION = scalar-default-char-expr` or `ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-default-char-expr` or `BLANK = scalar-default-char-expr` or `DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-expr` or `DELIM = scalar-default-char-expr` or `ENCODING = scalar-default-char-expr` or `ERR = label` or `FILE = file-name-expr` or `FORM = scalar-default-char-expr` or `IOMSG = iomsg-variable` or `IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable` or `NEWUNIT = scalar-int-variable` or `PAD = scalar-default-char-expr` or `POSITION = scalar-default-char-expr` or `RECL = scalar-int-expr` or `ROUND = scalar-default-char-expr` or `SIGN = scalar-default-char-expr` or `STATUS = scalar-default-char-expr`

- **R906** `file-name-expr` is `scalar-default-char-expr`
- **R907** `iomsg-variable` is `scalar-default-char-variable`

1. No specifier shall appear more than once in a given `connect-spec-list`.
2. (R904) If the `NEWUNIT=` specifier does not appear, a `file-unit-number` shall be specified; if the optional characters `UNIT=` are omitted, the `file-unit-number` shall be the first item in the `connect-spec-list`.
3. (R904) The `label` used in the `ERR=` specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same `scoping unit` as the `OPEN` statement.
4. (R904) If a `NEWUNIT=` specifier appears, a `file-unit-number` shall not appear.

If the `STATUS=` specifier has the value `NEW` or `REPLACE`, the `FILE=` specifier shall appear. If the `STATUS=` specifier has the value `SCRATCH`, the `FILE=` specifier shall not appear. If the `STATUS=` specifier has the value `OLD`, the `FILE=` specifier shall appear unless the unit is `connected` and the file `connected` to the unit exists.

If the `NEWUNIT=` specifier appears in an `OPEN` statement, either the `FILE=` specifier shall appear, or the `STATUS=` specifier shall appear with a value of `SCRATCH`. The unit identified by a `NEWUNIT` value shall not be preconnected.

A specifier that requires a `scalar-default-char-expr` may have a limited list of character values. These values are listed for each such specifier. Any trailing blanks are ignored. The value specified is without regard to case. Some specifiers have a default value if the specifier is omitted.

4. The `IOSTAT=`, `ERR=`, and `IOMSG=` specifiers are described in 9.11.

#### NOTE 9.18

An example of an `OPEN` statement is:

```
OPEN (10, FILE = 'employee.names', ACTION = 'READ', PAD = 'YES')
```
NOTE 9.19
For more explanatory information on the OPEN statement, see C.6.3.

9.5.6.3 ACCESS= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to SEQUENTIAL, DIRECT, or STREAM. The ACCESS= specifier specifies the access method for the connection of the file as being sequential, direct, or stream. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is SEQUENTIAL. For an existing file, the specified access method shall be included in the set of allowed access methods for the file. For a new file, the processor creates the file with a set of allowed access methods that includes the specified method.

9.5.6.4 ACTION= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to READ, WRITE, or READWRITE. READ specifies that the WRITE, PRINT, and ENDFILE statements shall not refer to this connection. WRITE specifies that READ statements shall not refer to this connection. READWRITE permits any input/output statements to refer to this connection. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is processor dependent. If READWRITE is included in the set of allowable actions for a file, both READ and WRITE also shall be included in the set of allowed actions for that file. For an existing file, the specified action shall be included in the set of allowed actions for the file. For a new file, the processor creates the file with a set of allowed actions that includes the specified action.

9.5.6.5 ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to YES or NO. If YES is specified, asynchronous input/output on the unit is allowed. If NO is specified, asynchronous input/output on the unit is not allowed. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is NO.

9.5.6.6 BLANK= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to NULL or ZERO. The BLANK= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. It specifies the current value of the blank interpretation mode (9.6.2.6) for input for this connection. This mode has no effect on output. It is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is NULL.

9.5.6.7 DECIMAL= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to COMMA or POINT. The DECIMAL= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. It specifies the current value of the decimal edit mode (10.6, 10.8.8, 9.6.2.7) for this connection. This is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is POINT.

9.5.6.8 DELIM= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to APOSTROPHE, QUOTE, or NONE. The DELIM= specifier is permitted only for a connection for list-directed (10.10.4) and namelist (10.11.4.2) output for the connection. This mode has no effect on input. It is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is NONE.

9.5.6.9 ENCODING= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to UTF-8 or DEFAULT. The ENCODING= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. The value UTF-8 specifies that the encoding form of the file is UTF-8 as specified by ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000. Such a file is called a Unicode file, and all characters therein are of ISO 10646 character type. The value UTF-8 shall not be specified if the processor does not support the ISO
10646 character type. The value DEFAULT specifies that the encoding form of the file is processor-dependent. If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is DEFAULT.

9.5.6.10  FILE= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The value of the FILE= specifier is the name of the file to be connected to the specified unit. Any trailing blanks are ignored. The file-name-expr shall be a name that is allowed by the processor. If this specifier is omitted and the unit is not connected to a file, the STATUS= specifier shall be specified with a value of SCRATCH; in this case, the connection is made to a processor-dependent file. The interpretation of case is processor dependent.

9.5.6.11  FORM= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to FORMATTED or UNFORMATTED. The FORM= specifier determines whether the file is being connected for formatted or unformatted input/output. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is UNFORMATTED if the file is being connected for direct access or stream access, and the default value is FORMATTED if the file is being connected for sequential access. For an existing file, the specified form shall be included in the set of allowed forms for the file. For a new file, the processor creates the file with a set of allowed forms that includes the specified form.

9.5.6.12  NEWUNIT= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The variable is defined with a processor determined NEWUNIT value if no error occurs during the execution of the OPEN statement. If an error occurs, the processor shall not change the value of the variable.

2 A NEWUNIT value is a negative number, and shall not be equal to -1, any of the named constants ERROR-, UNIT, INPUT_UNIT, or OUTPUT_UNIT from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2), any value used by the processor for the unit argument to a defined input/output procedure, nor any previous NEWUNIT value that identifies a file that is currently connected.

9.5.6.13  PAD= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to YES or NO. The PAD= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. It specifies the current value of the pad mode (9.6.4.4.3, 9.6.2.10) for input for this connection. This mode has no effect on output. It is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is YES.

9.5.6.14  POSITION= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to ASIS, REWIND, or APPEND. The connection shall be for sequential or stream access. A new file is positioned at its initial point. REWIND positions an existing file at its initial point. APPEND positions an existing file such that the endfile record is the next record, if it has one. If an existing file does not have an endfile record, APPEND positions the file at its terminal point. ASIS leaves the position unchanged if the file exists and already is connected. ASIS leaves the position unspecified if the file exists but is not connected. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is ASIS.

9.5.6.15  RECL= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The value of the RECL= specifier shall be positive. It specifies the length of each record in a file being connected for direct access, or specifies the maximum length of a record in a file being connected for sequential access. This specifier shall not appear when a file is being connected for stream access. This specifier shall appear when a file is being connected for direct access. If this specifier is omitted when a file is being connected for sequential access, the default value is processor dependent. If the file is being connected for formatted input/output, the length is the number of characters for all records that contain only characters of default kind. When a record contains any nondefault characters, the effect of the RECL= specifier is processor dependent. If the file is being connected for unformatted input/output, the length is measured in file storage units. For an existing file, the value of the RECL= specifier shall be included in the set of allowed record lengths for the file. For a new file, the processor creates the file with a set of allowed record lengths that includes the specified value.

9.5.6.10  Input/output statements 205
9.5.6.16 ROUND= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to one of UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, COMPATIBLE, or PROCESSORDEFINED. The ROUND= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. It specifies the current value of the I/O rounding mode (10.7.2.3.7, 9.6.2.13) for this connection. This is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the I/O rounding mode is processor dependent; it shall be one of the above modes.

NOTE 9.20
A processor is free to select any I/O rounding mode for the default mode. The mode might correspond to UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, or COMPATIBLE; or it might be a completely different I/O rounding mode.

9.5.6.17 SIGN= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to one of PLUS, SUPPRESS, or PROCESSOR_DEFINED. The SIGN= specifier is permitted only for a connection for formatted input/output. It specifies the current value of the sign mode (10.8.4, 9.6.2.14) for this connection. This is a changeable mode (9.5.2). If this specifier is omitted in an OPEN statement that initiates a connection, the default value is PROCESSOR_DEFINED.

9.5.6.18 STATUS= specifier in the OPEN statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to OLD, NEW, SCRATCH, REPLACE, or UNKNOWN. If OLD is specified, the file shall exist. If NEW is specified, the file shall not exist.

2 Successful execution of an OPEN statement with NEW specified creates the file and changes the status to OLD. If REPLACE is specified and the file does not already exist, the file is created and the status is changed to OLD. If REPLACE is specified and the file does exist, the file is deleted, a new file is created with the same name, and the status is changed to OLD. If SCRATCH is specified, the file is created and connected to the specified unit for use by the program but is deleted at the execution of a CLOSE statement referring to the same unit or at the normal termination of the program.

NOTE 9.21
SCRATCH shall not be specified with a named file.

3 If UNKNOWN is specified, the status is processor dependent. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is UNKNOWN.

9.5.7 CLOSE statement

9.5.7.1 General

1 The CLOSE statement is used to terminate the connection of a specified unit to an external file.

2 Execution of a CLOSE statement for a unit may occur in any program unit of a program and need not occur in the same program unit as the execution of an OPEN statement referring to that unit.

3 Execution of a CLOSE statement performs a wait operation for any pending asynchronous data transfer operations for the specified unit.

4 Execution of a CLOSE statement specifying a unit that does not exist or has no file connected to it is permitted and affects no file or unit.

5 After a unit has been disconnected by execution of a CLOSE statement, it may be connected again within the same program, either to the same file or to a different file. After a named file has been disconnected by execution of a CLOSE statement, it may be connected again within the same program, either to the same unit or to a different unit, provided that the file still exists.
During the completion step (2.4.5) of termination of execution of a program, all units that are connected are closed. Each unit is closed with status KEEP unless the file status prior to termination of execution was SCRATCH, in which case the unit is closed with status DELETE.

**NOTE 9.22**
The effect is as though a CLOSE statement without a STATUS= specifier were executed on each connected unit.

### 9.5.7.2 Syntax

R908 `close-stmt` is `CLOSE ( close-spec-list )`

R909 `close-spec` is

- `[ UNIT = ] file-unit-number`
- `IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable`
- `IOMSG = iomsg-variable`
- `ERR = label`
- `STATUS = scalar-default-char-expr`

C907 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given `close-spec-list`.

C908 A `file-unit-number` shall be specified in a `close-spec-list`; if the optional characters `UNIT=` are omitted, the `file-unit-number` shall be the first item in the `close-spec-list`.

C909 (R909) The `label` used in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the CLOSE statement.

1 The `scalar-default-char-expr` has a limited list of character values. Any trailing blanks are ignored. The value specified is without regard to case.

2 The IOSTAT=, ERR=, and IOMSG= specifiers are described in 9.11.

**NOTE 9.23**
An example of a CLOSE statement is:

```
CLOSE (10, STATUS = 'KEEP')
```

**NOTE 9.24**
For more explanatory information on the CLOSE statement, see C.6.5.

### 9.5.7.3 STATUS= specifier in the CLOSE statement

1 The `scalar-default-char-expr` shall evaluate to KEEP or DELETE. The STATUS= specifier determines the disposition of the file that is connected to the specified unit. KEEP shall not be specified for a file whose status prior to execution of a CLOSE statement is SCRATCH. If KEEP is specified for a file that exists, the file continues to exist after the execution of a CLOSE statement. If KEEP is specified for a file that does not exist, the file will not exist after the execution of a CLOSE statement. If DELETE is specified, the file will not exist after the execution of a CLOSE statement. If this specifier is omitted, the default value is KEEP, unless the file status prior to execution of the CLOSE statement is SCRATCH, in which case the default value is DELETE.

### 9.6 Data transfer statements

#### 9.6.1 General

1 The READ statement is the data transfer input statement. The WRITE statement and the PRINT statement are the data transfer output statements.
NOTE 9.25

Examples of data transfer statements are:

```
READ (6, *) SIZE
READ 10, A, B
WRITE (6, 10) A, S, J
PRINT 10, A, S, J
```

```
10 FORMAT (2E16.3, I5)
```

9.6.2 Control information list

9.6.2.1 Syntax

1 A control information list is an *io-control-spec-list*. It governs data transfer.

```
R913 io-control-spec
```

is

```
[ UNIT = ] io-unit
or
[ FMT = ] format
or
[ NML = ] namelist-group-name
or
ADVANCE = scalar-default-char-expr
or
ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-char-initialization-expr
or
BLANK = scalar-default-char-expr
or
DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-expr
or
DELIM = scalar-default-char-expr
or
END = label
or
EOR = label
or
ERR = label
or
ID = scalar-int-variable
or
IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or
IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable
or
PAD = scalar-default-char-expr
or
POS = scalar-int-expr
or
REC = scalar-int-expr
or
ROUND = scalar-default-char-expr
or
SIGN = scalar-default-char-expr
```

R910 *read-stmt* is

```
READ ( io-control-spec-list ) [ input-item-list ]
or
READ format [ , input-item-list ]
```

R911 *write-stmt* is

```
WRITE ( io-control-spec-list ) [ output-item-list ]
```

R912 *print-stmt* is

```
PRINT format [ , output-item-list ]
```
or \[ \text{SIZE} = \text{scalar-int-variable} \]

C910 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given \textit{io-control-spec-list}.

C911 An \textit{io-unit} shall be specified in an \textit{io-control-spec-list}; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the \textit{io-unit} shall be the first item in the \textit{io-control-spec-list}.

C912 (R913) A DELIM= or SIGN= specifier shall not appear in a \textit{read-stmt}.

C913 (R913) A BLANK=, PAD=, END=, EOR=, or SIZE= specifier shall not appear in a \textit{write-stmt}.

C914 (R913) The \textit{label} in the ERR=, EOR=, or END= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same \textit{scoping unit} as the data transfer statement.

C915 (R913) A \textit{namelist-group-name} shall be the name of a namelist group.

C916 (R913) A \textit{namelist-group-name} shall not appear if a REC= specifier, \textit{format}, \textit{input-item-list}, or an \textit{output-item-list} appears in the data transfer statement.

C917 (R913) An \textit{io-control-spec-list} shall not contain both a \textit{format} and a \textit{namelist-group-name}.

C918 (R913) If \textit{format} appears without a preceding FMT=, it shall be the second item in the \textit{io-control-spec-list} and the first item shall be \textit{io-unit}.

C919 (R913) If \textit{namelist-group-name} appears without a preceding NML=, it shall be the second item in the \textit{io-control-spec-list} and the first item shall be \textit{io-unit}.

C920 (R913) If \textit{io-unit} is not a \textit{file-unit-number}, the \textit{io-control-spec-list} shall not contain a REC= specifier or a POS= specifier.

C921 (R913) If the REC= specifier appears, an END= specifier shall not appear, and the \textit{format}, if any, shall not be an asterisk.

C922 (R913) An ADVANCE= specifier may appear only in a formatted sequential or stream input/output statement with explicit format specification (10.2) whose control information list does not contain an \textit{internal-file-variable} as the \textit{io-unit}.

C923 (R913) If an EOR= or SIZE= specifier appears, an ADVANCE= specifier also shall appear.

C924 (R913) The \textit{scalar-char-initialization-expr} in an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier shall be default character and shall have the value YES or NO.

C925 (R913) An ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier with a value YES shall not appear unless \textit{io-unit} is a \textit{file-unit-number}.

C926 (R913) If an ID= specifier appears, an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier with the value YES shall also appear.

C927 (R913) If a POS= specifier appears, the \textit{io-control-spec-list} shall not contain a REC= specifier.

C928 (R913) If a DECIMAL=, BLANK=, PAD=, SIGN=, or ROUND= specifier appears, a \textit{format} or \textit{namelist-group-name} shall also appear.

C929 (R913) If a DELIM= specifier appears, either \textit{format} shall be an asterisk or \textit{namelist-group-name} shall also appear.

2 If an EOR= or SIZE= specifier appears, an ADVANCE= specifier with the value NO shall also appear.

3 If the data transfer statement contains a \textit{format} or \textit{namelist-group-name}, the statement is a \textbf{formatted input/output statement}; otherwise, it is an \textbf{unformatted input/output statement}.

9.6.2.1 Input/output statements
4 The ADVANCE=, ASYNCHRONOUS=, DECIMAL=, BLANK=, DELIM=, PAD=, SIGN=, and ROUND= specifiers have a limited list of character values. Any trailing blanks are ignored. The values specified are without regard to case.

5 The IOSTAT=, ERR=, EOR=, END=, and IOMSG= specifiers are described in 9.11.

NOTE 9.26
An example of a READ statement is:

```plaintext
READ (IOSTAT = IOS, UNIT = 6, FMT = '(10F8.2)') A, B
```

9.6.2.2 Format specification in a data transfer statement

1 The `format` specifier supplies a format specification or specifies list-directed formatting for a formatted input/output statement.

```plaintext
format is default-char-expr
or label
or *
```

C930 (R914) The `label` shall be the label of a FORMAT statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the statement containing the FMT= specifier.

2 The `default-char-expr` shall evaluate to a valid format specification (10.2.1 and 10.2.2).

3 If `default-char-expr` is an array, it is treated as if all of the elements of the array were specified in array element order and were concatenated.

4 If `format` is `*`, the statement is a list-directed input/output statement.

NOTE 9.27
An example in which the format is a character expression is:

```plaintext
READ (6, FMT = "(" // CHAR_FMT // ")") X, Y, Z
```

where CHAR_FMT is a default character variable.

9.6.2.3 NML= specifier in a data transfer statement

1 The NML= specifier supplies the namelist-group-name (5.6). This name identifies a particular collection of data objects on which transfer is to be performed.

2 If a namelist-group-name appears, the statement is a namelist input/output statement.

9.6.2.4 ADVANCE= specifier in a data transfer statement

1 The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to YES or NO. The ADVANCE= specifier determines whether advancing input/output occurs for a nonchild input/output statement. If YES is specified for a nonchild input/output statement, advancing input/output occurs. If NO is specified, nonadvancing input/output occurs (9.3.4.2). If this specifier is omitted from a nonchild input/output statement that allows the specifier, the default value is YES. A formatted child input/output statement is a nonadvancing input/output statement, and any ADVANCE= specifier is ignored.

9.6.2.5 ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier in a data transfer statement

1 The ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier determines whether this input/output statement is synchronous or asynchronous. If YES is specified, the statement and the input/output operation are asynchronous. If NO is specified or if the specifier is omitted, the statement and the input/output operation are synchronous.
Asynchronous input/output is permitted only for external files opened with an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier with the value YES in the OPEN statement.

**NOTE 9.28**
Both synchronous and asynchronous input/output are allowed for files opened with an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier of YES. For other files, only synchronous input/output is allowed; this includes files opened with an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier of NO, files opened without an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier, preconnected files accessed without an OPEN statement, and internal files.

The ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier value in a data transfer statement is an initialization expression because it effects compiler optimizations and, therefore, needs to be known at compile time.

The processor may perform an asynchronous data transfer operation asynchronously, but it is not required to do so. For each external file, records and file storage units read or written by asynchronous data transfer statements are read, written, and processed in the same order as they would have been if the data transfer statements were synchronous.

If a variable is used in an asynchronous data transfer statement as
- an item in an input/output list,
- a group object in a namelist, or
- a SIZE= specifier

the base object of the data-ref is implicitly given the ASYNCHRONOUS attribute in the scoping unit of the data transfer statement. This attribute may be confirmed by explicit declaration.

When an asynchronous input/output statement is executed, the set of storage units specified by the item list or NML= specifier, plus the storage units specified by the SIZE= specifier, is defined to be the pending input/output storage sequence for the data transfer operation.

**NOTE 9.29**
A pending input/output storage sequence is not necessarily a contiguous set of storage units.

A pending input/output storage sequence affector is a variable of which any part is associated with a storage unit in a pending input/output storage sequence.

### 9.6.2.6 BLANK= specifier in a data transfer statement

The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to NULL or ZERO. The BLANK= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the blank interpretation mode (10.8.6, 9.5.6.6) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.

### 9.6.2.7 DECIMAL= specifier in a data transfer statement

The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to COMMA or POINT. The DECIMAL= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the decimal edit mode (10.6, 10.8.8, 9.5.6.7) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.

### 9.6.2.8 DELIM= specifier in a data transfer statement

The scalar-default-char-expr shall evaluate to APOSTROPHE, QUOTE, or NONE. The DELIM= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the delimiter mode (10.10.4, 10.11.4.2, 9.5.6.8) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.
9.6.2.9 **ID= specifier in a data transfer statement**

1. Successful execution of an asynchronous data transfer statement containing an ID= specifier causes the variable specified in the ID= specifier to become defined with a processor determined value. This value is referred to as the identifier of the data transfer operation. It can be used in a subsequent WAIT or INQUIRE statement to identify the particular data transfer operation.

2. If an error occurs during the execution of a data transfer statement containing an ID= specifier, the variable specified in the ID= specifier becomes undefined.

3. A child data transfer statement shall not specify the ID= specifier.

9.6.2.10 **PAD= specifier in a data transfer statement**

The `scalar-default-char-expr` shall evaluate to YES or NO. The PAD= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the pad mode (9.6.4.4.3, 9.5.6.13) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.

9.6.2.11 **POS= specifier in a data transfer statement**

1. The POS= specifier specifies the file position in file storage units. This specifier may appear in a data transfer statement only if the statement specifies a unit connected for stream access. A child data transfer statement shall not specify this specifier.

2. A processor may prohibit the use of POS= with particular files that do not have the properties necessary to support random positioning. A processor may also prohibit positioning a particular file to any position prior to its current file position if the file does not have the properties necessary to support such positioning.

   **NOTE 9.30**

   A unit that is connected to a device or data stream might not be positionable.

3. If the file is connected for formatted stream access, the file position specified by POS= shall be equal to either 1 (the beginning of the file) or a value previously returned by a POS= specifier in an INQUIRE statement for the file.

9.6.2.12 **REC= specifier in a data transfer statement**

1. The REC= specifier specifies the number of the record that is to be read or written. This specifier may appear only in an input/output statement that specifies a unit connected for direct access; it shall not appear in a child data transfer statement. If the control information list contains a REC= specifier, the statement is a direct access input/output statement. A child data transfer statement is a direct access data transfer statement if the parent is a direct access data transfer statement. Any other data transfer statement is a sequential access input/output statement or a stream access input/output statement, depending on whether the file connection is for sequential access or stream access.

9.6.2.13 **ROUND= specifier in a data transfer statement**

1. The `scalar-default-char-expr` shall evaluate to UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, COMPATIBLE or PROCESSOR-DEFINED. The ROUND= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the I/O rounding mode (10.7.2.3.7, 9.5.6.16) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.

9.6.2.14 **SIGN= specifier in a data transfer statement**

1. The `scalar-default-char-expr` shall evaluate to PLUS, SUPPRESS, or PROCESSOR-DEFINED. The SIGN= specifier temporarily changes (9.5.2) the sign mode (10.8.4, 9.5.6.17) for the connection. If the specifier is omitted, the mode is not changed.
9.6.2.15  SIZE= specifier in a data transfer statement

1  When a synchronous nonadvancing input statement terminates, the variable specified in the SIZE= specifier becomes defined with the count of the characters transferred by data edit descriptors during execution of the current input statement. Blanks inserted as padding (9.6.4.4.3) are not counted.

2  For asynchronous nonadvancing input, the storage units specified in the SIZE= specifier become defined with the count of the characters transferred when the corresponding wait operation is executed.

9.6.3  Data transfer input/output list

1  An input/output list specifies the entities whose values are transferred by a data transfer input/output statement.

   R915  input-item is variable or io-implied-do
   R916  output-item is expr or io-implied-do
   R917  io-implied-do is ( io-implied-do-object-list , io-implied-do-control )
   R918  io-implied-do-object is input-item or output-item
   R919  io-implied-do-control is do-variable = scalar-int-expr , ■ scalar-int-expr [ , scalar-int-expr ]

   C931  (R915) A variable that is an input-item shall not be a whole assumed-size array.
   C932  (R919) The do-variable shall be a named scalar variable of type integer.
   C933  (R918) In an input-item-list, an io-implied-do-object shall be an input-item. In an output-item-list, an io-implied-do-object shall be an output-item.
   C934  (R916) An expression that is an output-item shall not have a value that is a procedure pointer.

2  An input-item shall not appear as, nor be associated with, the do-variable of any io-implied-do that contains the input-item.

   NOTE 9.31
   A constant, an expression involving operators or function references that does not have a pointer result, or an expression enclosed in parentheses shall not appear as an input list item.

3  If an input item is a pointer, it shall be associated with a definable target and data are transferred from the file to the associated target. If an output item is a pointer, it shall be associated with a target and data are transferred from the target to the file.

   NOTE 9.32
   Data transfers always involve the movement of values between a file and internal storage. A pointer as such cannot be read or written. Therefore, a pointer shall not appear as an item in an input/output list unless it is associated with a target that can receive a value (input) or can deliver a value (output).

4  If an input item or an output item is allocatable, it shall be allocated.

5  A list item shall not be polymorphic unless it is processed by a defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7).

6  The do-variable of an io-implied-do that is in another io-implied-do shall not appear as, nor be associated with, the do-variable of the containing io-implied-do.
The following rules describing whether to expand an input/output list item are re-applied to each expanded list item until none of the rules apply.

- If an array appears as an input/output list item, it is treated as if the elements, if any, were specified in array element order (6.5.3.2). However, no element of that array may affect the value of any expression in the input-item, nor may any element appear more than once in an input-item.

**NOTE 9.33**

For example:

```fortran
INTEGER A (100), J (100)

... READ *, A (A) ! Not allowed
READ *, A (LBOUND (A, 1) : UBOUND (A, 1)) ! Allowed
READ *, A (J) ! Allowed if no two elements
! of J have the same value
A(1) = 1; A(10) = 10
READ *, A (A (1) : A (10)) ! Not allowed
```

- If a list item of derived type in an unformatted input/output statement is not processed by a defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7), and if any subobject of that list item would be processed by a defined input/output procedure, the list item is treated as if all of the components of the object were specified in the list in component order (4.5.4.7); those components shall be accessible in the scoping unit containing the input/output statement and shall not be pointers or allocatable.

- An effective item of derived type in an unformatted input/output statement is treated as a single value in a processor-dependent form unless the list item or a subobject thereof is processed by a defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7).

**NOTE 9.34**

The appearance of a derived-type object as an input/output list item in an unformatted input/output statement is not equivalent to the list of its components.

Unformatted input/output involving derived-type list items forms the single exception to the rule that the appearance of an aggregate list item (such as an array) is equivalent to the appearance of its expanded list of component parts. This exception permits the processor greater latitude in improving efficiency or in matching the processor-dependent sequence of values for a derived-type object to similar sequences for aggregate objects used by means other than Fortran. However, formatted input/output of all list items and unformatted input/output of list items other than those of derived types adhere to the above rule.

- If a list item of derived type in a formatted input/output statement is not processed by a defined input/output procedure, that list item is treated as if all of the components of the list item were specified in the list in component order; those components shall be accessible in the scoping unit containing the input/output statement and shall not be pointers or allocatable.

- If a derived-type list item is not treated as a list of its individual components, that list item’s ultimate components shall not have the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute unless that list item is processed by a defined input/output procedure.

- For an io-implied-do, the loop initialization and execution are the same as for a DO construct (8.1.7.6).

**NOTE 9.35**

An example of an output list with an implied DO is:

```fortran
WRITE (LP, FMT = '(10F8.2)') (LOG (A (I)), I = 1, N + 9, K), G
```

The scalar objects resulting when a data transfer statement’s list items are expanded according to the rules in this subclause for handling array and derived-type list items are called effective items. Zero-sized arrays and
io-implied-dos with an iteration count of zero do not contribute to the list of effective items. A scalar character item of zero length is an effective item.

NOTE 9.36

In a formatted input/output statement, edit descriptors are associated with effective items, which are always scalar. The rules in 9.6.3 determine the set of effective items corresponding to each actual list item in the statement. These rules might have to be applied repetitively until all of the effective items are scalar items.

An input/output list shall not contain an effective item of nondefault character type if the input/output statement specifies an internal file of default character type. An input/output list shall not contain an effective item that is nondefault character except for ISO 10646 or ASCII character if the input/output statement specifies an internal file of ISO 10646 character type. An input/output list shall not contain an effective item of type character of any kind other than ASCII if the input/output statement specifies an ASCII character internal file.

9.6.4 Execution of a data transfer input/output statement

Execution of a WRITE or PRINT statement for a file that does not exist creates the file unless an error condition occurs.

The effect of executing a synchronous data transfer input/output statement shall be as if the following operations were performed in the order specified.

1. Determine the direction of data transfer.
2. Identify the unit.
3. Perform a wait operation for all pending input/output operations for the unit. If an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition occurs during any of the wait operations, steps 4 through 8 are skipped for the current data transfer statement.
4. Establish the format if one is specified.
5. If the statement is not a child data transfer statement (9.6.4.7),
   (a) position the file prior to data transfer (9.3.4.3), and
   (b) for formatted data transfer, set the left tab limit (10.8.1.1).
6. Transfer data between the file and the entities specified by the input/output list (if any) or namelist.
7. Determine whether an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition has occurred.
8. Position the file after data transfer (9.3.4.4) unless the statement is a child data transfer statement (9.6.4.7).
9. Cause any variable specified in a SIZE= specifier to become defined.
10. If an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition occurred, processing continues as specified in 9.11; otherwise any variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier is assigned the value zero.

The effect of executing an asynchronous data transfer input/output statement shall be as if the following operations were performed in the order specified.

1. Determine the direction of data transfer.
2. Identify the unit.
3. Optionally, perform wait operations for one or more pending input/output operations for the unit. If an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition occurs during any of the wait operations, steps 4 through 9 are skipped for the current data transfer statement.
4. Establish the format if one is specified.
5. Position the file prior to data transfer (9.3.4.3) and, for formatted data transfer, set the left tab limit (10.8.1.1).
6. Establish the set of storage units identified by the input/output list. For a READ statement, this might require some or all of the data in the file to be read if an input variable is used as a scalar-int-expr in an io-implied-do-control in the input/output list, as a subscript, substring-range, stride, or is otherwise referenced.
(7) Initiate an asynchronous data transfer between the file and the entities specified by the input/output list (if any) or namelist. The asynchronous data transfer may complete (and an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition may occur) during the execution of this data transfer statement or during a later wait operation.

(8) Determine whether an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition has occurred. The conditions may occur during the execution of this data transfer statement or during the corresponding wait operation, but not both.

(9) Position the file as if the data transfer had finished (9.3.4.4).

(10) Cause any variable specified in a SIZE= specifier to become undefined.

(11) If an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition occurred, processing continues as specified in 9.11; otherwise any variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier is assigned the value zero.

4 For an asynchronous data transfer statement, the data transfers may occur during execution of the statement, during execution of the corresponding wait operation, or anywhere between. The data transfer operation is considered to be pending until a corresponding wait operation is performed.

5 For asynchronous output, a pending input/output storage sequence affector (9.6.2.5) shall not be redefined, become undefined, or have its pointer association status changed.

6 For asynchronous input, a pending input/output storage sequence affector shall not be referenced, become defined, become undefined, become associated with a dummy argument that has the VALUE attribute, or have its pointer association status changed.

7 Error, end-of-file, and end-of-record conditions in an asynchronous data transfer operation may occur during execution of either the data transfer statement or the corresponding wait operation. If an ID= specifier does not appear in the initiating data transfer statement, the conditions may occur during the execution of any subsequent data transfer or wait operation for the same unit. When a condition occurs for a previously executed asynchronous data transfer statement, a wait operation is performed for all pending data transfer operations on that unit. When a condition occurs during a subsequent statement, any actions specified by IOSTAT=, IOMSG=, ERR=, END=, and EOR= specifiers for that statement are taken.

NOTE 9.37
Because end-of-file and error conditions for asynchronous data transfer statements without an ID= specifier may be reported by the processor during the execution of a subsequent data transfer statement, it may be impossible for the user to determine which input/output statement caused the condition. Reliably detecting which READ statement caused an end-of-file condition requires that all asynchronous READ statements for the unit include an ID= specifier.

9.6.4.1 Direction of data transfer

1 Execution of a READ statement causes values to be transferred from a file to the entities specified by the input list, if any, or specified within the file itself for namelist input. Execution of a WRITE or PRINT statement causes values to be transferred to a file from the entities specified by the output list and format specification, if any, or by the namelist-group-name for namelist output.

9.6.4.2 Identifying a unit

1 A data transfer input/output statement that contains an input/output control list includes a UNIT= specifier that identifies an external or internal unit. A READ statement that does not contain an input/output control list specifies a particular processor-dependent unit, which is the same as the unit identified by * in a READ statement that contains an input/output control list (9.5.1) and is the same as the unit identified by the value of the named constant INPUT_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2.8). The PRINT statement specifies some other processor-dependent unit, which is the same as the unit identified by * in a WRITE statement and is the same as the unit identified by the value of the named constant OUTPUT_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2.16). Thus, each data transfer input/output statement identifies an external or internal unit.
The unit identified by an unformatted data transfer statement shall be an external unit.

The unit identified by a data transfer input/output statement shall be connected to a file when execution of the statement begins.

NOTE 9.38

The unit may be preconnected.

### 9.6.4.3 Establishing a format

1. If the input/output control list contains * as a format, list-directed formatting is established. If namelist-group-name appears, namelist formatting is established. If no format or namelist-group-name is specified, unformatted data transfer is established. Otherwise, the format specified by format is established.

2. For output to an internal file, a format specification that is in the file or is associated with the file shall not be specified.

3. An input list item, or an entity associated with it, shall not contain any portion of an established format specification.

### 9.6.4.4 Data transfer

#### 9.6.4.4.1 General

1. Data are transferred between the file and the entities specified by the input/output list or namelist. The list items are processed in the order of the input/output list for all data transfer input/output statements except namelist formatted data transfer statements. The list items for a namelist input statement are processed in the order of the entities specified within the input records. The list items for a namelist output statement are processed in the order in which the variables are specified in the namelist-group-object-list. Effective items are derived from the input/output list items as described in 9.6.3.

2. All values needed to determine which entities are specified by an input/output list item are determined at the beginning of the processing of that item.

3. All values are transmitted to or from the entities specified by a list item prior to the processing of any succeeding list item for all data transfer input/output statements.

NOTE 9.39

In the example,

```plaintext
READ (N), X (N)
```

the old value of N identifies the unit, but the new value of N is the subscript of X.

4. All values following the name= part of the namelist entity (10.11) within the input records are transmitted to the matching entity specified in the namelist-group-object-list prior to processing any succeeding entity within the input record for namelist input statements. If an entity is specified more than once within the input record during a namelist formatted data transfer input statement, the last occurrence of the entity specifies the value or values to be used for that entity.

5. If the input/output item is a pointer, data are transferred between the file and the associated target.

6. If an internal file has been specified, an input/output list item shall not be in the file or associated with the file.

NOTE 9.40

The file is a data object.

### 9.6.4.3 Input/output statements
A DO variable becomes defined and its iteration count established at the beginning of processing of the items that constitute the range of an `io-implied-do`.

On output, every entity whose value is to be transferred shall be defined.

### 9.6.4.4.2 Unformatted data transfer

1. If the file is not connected for unformatted input/output, unformatted data transfer is prohibited.

2. During unformatted data transfer, data are transferred without editing between the file and the entities specified by the input/output list. If the file is connected for sequential or direct access, exactly one record is read or written.

3. A value in the file is stored in a contiguous sequence of file storage units, beginning with the file storage unit immediately following the current file position.

4. After each value is transferred, the current file position is moved to a point immediately after the last file storage unit of the value.

5. On input from a file connected for sequential or direct access, the number of file storage units required by the input list shall be less than or equal to the number of file storage units in the record.

6. On input, if the file storage units transferred do not contain a value with the same type and type parameters as the input list entity, then the resulting value of the entity is processor-dependent except in the following cases.
   - A complex entity may correspond to two real values with the same kind type parameter as the complex entity.
   - A default character list entity of length \( n \) may correspond to \( n \) default characters stored in the file, regardless of the length parameters of the entities that were written to these storage units of the file. If the file is connected for stream input, the characters may have been written by formatted stream output.

7. On output to a file connected for unformatted direct access, the output list shall not specify more values than can fit into the record. If the file is connected for direct access and the values specified by the output list do not fill the record, the remainder of the record is undefined.

8. If the file is connected for unformatted sequential access, the record is created with a length sufficient to hold the values from the output list. This length shall be one of the set of allowed record lengths for the file and shall not exceed the value specified in the RECL= specifier, if any, of the OPEN statement that established the connection.

### 9.6.4.4.3 Formatted data transfer

1. If the file is not connected for formatted input/output, formatted data transfer is prohibited.

2. During formatted data transfer, data are transferred with editing between the file and the entities specified by the input/output list or by the `namelist-group-name`. Format control is initiated and editing is performed as described in Clause 10.

3. The current record and possibly additional records are read or written.

4. During advancing input when the pad mode has the value NO, the input list and format specification shall not require more characters from the record than the record contains.

5. During advancing input when the pad mode has the value YES, blank characters are supplied by the processor if the input list and format specification require more characters from the record than the record contains.

6. During nonadvancing input when the pad mode has the value NO, an end-of-record condition (9.11) occurs if the input list and format specification require more characters from the record than the record contains, and the
record is complete (9.3.3.4). If the record is incomplete, an end-of-file condition occurs instead of an end-of-record condition.

7 During nonadvancing input when the pad mode has the value YES, blank characters are supplied by the processor if an effective item and its corresponding data edit descriptors require more characters from the record than the record contains. If the record is incomplete, an end-of-file condition occurs; otherwise an end-of-record condition occurs.

8 If the file is connected for direct access, the record number is increased by one as each succeeding record is read or written.

9 On output, if the file is connected for direct access or is an internal file and the characters specified by the output list and format do not fill a record, blank characters are added to fill the record.

10 On output, the output list and format specification shall not specify more characters for a record than have been specified by a RECL= specifier in the OPEN statement or the record length of an internal file.

9.6.4.5 List-directed formatting

1 If list-directed formatting has been established, editing is performed as described in 10.10.

9.6.4.6 Namelist formatting

1 If namelist formatting has been established, editing is performed as described in 10.11.

2 Every allocatable namelist-group-object in the namelist group shall be allocated and every namelist-group-object that is a pointer shall be associated with a target. If a namelist-group-object is polymorphic or has an ultimate component that is allocatable or a pointer, that object shall be processed by a defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7).

9.6.4.7 User-defined derived-type input/output

9.6.4.7.1 General

1 User-defined derived-type input/output allows a program to override the default handling of derived-type objects and values in data transfer input/output statements described in 9.6.3. This is referred to as defined input/output.

2 A defined input/output procedure is a procedure accessible by a dtio-generic-spec (12.4.3.2). A particular defined input/output procedure is selected as described in 9.6.4.7.4.

9.6.4.7.2 Executing defined input/output data transfers

1 If a defined input/output procedure is selected as specified in 9.6.4.7.4, the processor shall call the selected defined input/output procedure for any appropriate data transfer input/output statements executed in that scoping unit. The defined input/output procedure controls the actual data transfer operations for the derived-type list item.

2 A data transfer statement that includes a derived-type list item and that causes a defined input/output procedure to be invoked is called a parent data transfer statement. A data transfer statement that is executed while a parent data transfer statement is being processed and that specifies the unit passed into a defined input/output procedure is called a child data transfer statement.

NOTE 9.41

A defined input/output procedure will usually contain child data transfer statements that read values from or write values to the current record or at the current file position. The effect of executing the defined input/output procedure is similar to that of substituting the list items from any child data transfer statements into the parent data transfer statement’s list items, along with similar substitutions in the format specification.

9.6.4.5 Input/output statements
NOTE 9.42

A particular execution of a READ, WRITE or PRINT statement can be both a parent and a child data transfer statement. A defined input/output procedure can indirectly call itself or another defined input/output procedure by executing a child data transfer statement containing a list item of derived type, where a matching interface is accessible for that derived type. If a defined input/output procedure calls itself indirectly in this manner, it shall be declared RECURSIVE.

3 A child data transfer statement is processed differently from a nonchild data transfer statement in the following ways.

- Executing a child data transfer statement does not position the file prior to data transfer.
- An unformatted child data transfer statement does not position the file after data transfer is complete.
- Any ADVANCE= specifier in a child input/output statement is ignored.

9.6.4.7.3 Defined input/output procedures

1 For a particular derived type and a particular set of kind type parameter values, there are four possible sets of characteristics for defined input/output procedures; one each for formatted input, formatted output, unformatted input, and unformatted output. The user need not supply all four procedures. The procedures are specified to be used for derived-type input/output by interface blocks (12.4.3.2) or by generic bindings (4.5.5), with a dtio-generic-spec (R1208).

2 In the four interfaces, which specify the characteristics of defined input/output procedures, the following syntax term is used:

R920 dte-type-spec is TYPE( derived-type-spec )

or CLASS( derived-type-spec )

C935 (R920) If derived-type-spec specifies an extensible type, the CLASS keyword shall be used; otherwise, the TYPE keyword shall be used.

C936 (R920) All length type parameters of derived-type-spec shall be assumed.

3 If the dtio-generic-spec is READ (FORMATTED), the characteristics shall be the same as those specified by the following interface:

4 SUBROUTINE my_read_routine_formatted &
     (dtv, &
      unit, &
      iotype, v_list, &
      iostat, iomsg)
! the derived-type variable
   dtv-type-spec, INTENT(INOUT) :: dtv
   INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit ! unit number
! the edit descriptor string
   CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: iotype
   INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: v_list(:)
   INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: iostat
   CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(INOUT) :: iomsg
END

5 If the dtio-generic-spec is READ (UNFORMATTED), the characteristics shall be the same as those specified by the following interface:

6 SUBROUTINE my_read_routine_unformatted &
If the `dtio-generic-spec` is WRITE (FORMATTED), the characteristics shall be the same as those specified by the following interface:

```fortran
SUBROUTINE my_write_routine_formatted (dtv, unit, iotype, v_list, iostat, iomsg)
    ! the derived-type value/variable
dtv-type-spec, INTENT(IN) :: dtv
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
! the edit descriptor string
CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: iotype
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: v_list(:)
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: iostat
CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(INOUT) :: iomsg
END
```

If the `dtio-generic-spec` is WRITE (UNFORMATTED), the characteristics shall be the same as those specified by the following interface:

```fortran
SUBROUTINE my_write_routine_unformatted (dtv, unit, iostat, iomsg)
    ! the derived-type value/variable
dtv-type-spec, INTENT(IN) :: dtv
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: iostat
CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(INOUT) :: iomsg
END
```

The actual specific procedure names (the `my_..._routine_...` procedure names above) are not significant. In the discussion here and elsewhere, the dummy arguments in these interfaces are referred to by the names given above; the names are, however, arbitrary.

When a defined input/output procedure is invoked, the processor shall pass a unit argument that has a value as follows.

- If the parent data transfer statement uses a file-unit-number, the value of the unit argument shall be that of the file-unit-number.
- If the parent data transfer statement is a WRITE statement with an asterisk unit or a PRINT statement, the unit argument shall have the same value as the named constant OUTPUT_UNIT of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2).
- If the parent data transfer statement is a READ statement with an asterisk unit or a READ statement without an io-control-spec-list, the unit argument shall have the same value as the INPUT_UNIT named...
constant of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2).

- Otherwise the parent data transfer statement must access an internal file, in which case the unit argument shall have a processor-dependent negative value.

**NOTE 9.43**

The unit argument passed to a defined input/output procedure will be negative when the parent input/output statement specified an internal unit, or specified an external unit that is a NEWUNIT value. When an internal unit is used with the INQUIRE statement, an error condition will occur, and any variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier will be assigned the value IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2).

For formatted data transfer, the processor shall pass an iotype argument that has the value

- “LISTDIRECTED” if the parent data transfer statement specified list directed formatting,
- “NAMELIST” if the parent data transfer statement specified namelist formatting, or
- “DT” concatenated with the char-literal-constant, if any, of the DT edit descriptor in the format specification of the parent data transfer statement, , if contained a and the list item’s corresponding edit descriptor was a DT edit descriptor.

If the parent data transfer statement is a READ statement, the dtv dummy argument is argument associated with the effective item that caused the defined input procedure to be invoked, as if the effective item were an actual argument in this procedure reference (2.5.5).

If the parent data transfer statement is a WRITE or PRINT statement, the processor shall provide the value of the effective item in the dtv dummy argument.

If the v-list of the edit descriptor appears in the parent data transfer statement, the processor shall provide the values from it in the v_list dummy argument, with the same number of elements in the same order as v-list. If there is no v-list in the edit descriptor or if the data transfer statement specifies list-directed or namelist formatting, the processor shall provide v_list as a zero-sized array.

**NOTE 9.44**

The user’s procedure may choose to interpret an element of the v_list argument as a field width, but this is not required. If it does, it would be appropriate to fill an output field with “*”s if the width is too small.

The iostat argument is used to report whether an error, end-of-record, or end-of-file condition (9.11) occurs. If an error condition occurs, the defined input/output procedure shall assign a positive value to the iostat argument. Otherwise, if an end-of-file condition occurs, the defined input procedure shall assign the value of the named constant IOSTAT_END (13.8.2.11) to the iostat argument. Otherwise, if an end-of-record condition occurs, the defined input procedure shall assign the value of the named constant IOSTAT_EOR (13.8.2.12) to iostat. Otherwise, the defined input/output procedure shall assign the value zero to the iostat argument.

If the defined input/output procedure returns a nonzero value for the iostat argument, the procedure shall also return an explanatory message in the iomsg argument. Otherwise, the procedure shall not change the value of the iomsg argument.

**NOTE 9.45**

The values of the iostat and iomsg arguments set in a defined input/output procedure need not be passed to all of the parent data transfer statements.

If the iostat argument of the defined input/output procedure has a nonzero value when that procedure returns, and the processor therefore terminates execution of the program as described in 9.11, the processor shall make the value of the iomsg argument available in a processor-dependent manner.
When a parent READ statement is active, an input/output statement shall not read from any external unit other than the one specified by the unit dummy argument and shall not perform output to any external unit.

When a parent WRITE or PRINT statement is active, an input/output statement shall not perform output to any external unit other than the one specified by the unit dummy argument and shall not read from any external unit.

When a parent data transfer statement is active, a data transfer statement that specifies an internal file is permitted.

OPEN, CLOSE, BACKSPACE, ENDFILE, and REWIND statements shall not be executed while a parent data transfer statement is active.

A defined input/output procedure may use a FORMAT with a DT edit descriptor for handling a component of the derived type that is itself of a derived type. A child data transfer statement that is a list directed or namelist input/output statement may contain a list item of derived type.

Because a child data transfer statement does not position the file prior to data transfer, the child data transfer statement starts transferring data from where the file was positioned by the parent data transfer statement’s most recently processed effective item or record positioning edit descriptor. This is not necessarily at the beginning of a record.

A record positioning edit descriptor, such as TL and TR, used on unit by a child data transfer statement shall not cause the record position to be positioned before the record position at the time the defined input/output procedure was invoked.

NOTE 9.46
A robust defined input/output procedure may wish to use INQUIRE to determine the settings of BLANK=, PAD=, ROUND=, DECIMAL=, and DELIM= for an external unit. The INQUIRE provides values as specified in 9.10.

Neither a parent nor child data transfer statement shall be asynchronous.

A defined input/output procedure, and any procedures invoked therefrom, shall not define, nor cause to become undefined, any storage unit referenced by any input/output list item, the corresponding format, or any specifier in any active parent data transfer statement, except through the dtv argument.

NOTE 9.47
A child data transfer statement shall not specify the ID=, POS=, or REC= specifiers in an input/output control list.

NOTE 9.48
A simple example of derived type formatted output follows. The derived type variable chairman has two components. The type and an associated write formatted procedure are defined in a module so as to be accessible from wherever they might be needed. It would also be possible to check that iotype indeed has the value ‘DT’ and to set iostat and iomsg accordingly.

```
MODULE p

  TYPE :: person
    CHARACTER (LEN=20) :: name
    INTEGER :: age
  CONTAINS
    PROCEDURE,PRIVATE :: pwf
    GENERIC :: WRITE(FORMATTED) => pwf
  END TYPE person
```

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NOTE 9.48 (cont.)

CONTAINS

    SUBROUTINE pwf (dtv, unit, iotype, vlist, iostat, iomsg)
    ! argument definitions
    CLASS(person), INTENT(IN) :: dtv
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
    CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: iotype
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: vlist(:)
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: iostat
    CHARACTER (LEN=*) , INTENT(INOUT) :: iomsg
    ! local variable
    CHARACTER (LEN=9) :: pfmt

    ! vlist(1) and (2) are to be used as the field widths of the two
    ! components of the derived type variable. First set up the format to
    ! be used for output.
    WRITE(pfmt, ' (A, I2, A, I2, A)' ) '(A', vlist(1), ', I', vlist(2), ' )'

    ! now the basic output statement
    WRITE(unit, FMT=pfmt, IOSTAT=iostat) dtv%name, dtv%age

END SUBROUTINE pwf

END MODULE p

PROGRAM
    USE p
    INTEGER id, members
    TYPE (person) :: chairman
    ...
    WRITE(6, FMT="(I2, DT (15,6), I5) " ) id, chairman, members
    ! this writes a record with four fields, with lengths 2, 15, 6, 5
    ! respectively

END PROGRAM

NOTE 9.49

In the following example, the variables of the derived type node form a linked list, with a single value at each node. The subroutine pwf is used to write the values in the list, one per line.

MODULE p

    TYPE node
        INTEGER :: value = 0
        TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: next_node => NULL ( )
    CONTAINS
        PROCEDURE, PRIVATE :: pwf
        GENERIC :: WRITE (FORMATTED) => pwf
    END TYPE node

    CONTAINS

        RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE pwf (dtv, unit, iotype, vlist, iostat, iomsg)
NOTE 9.49 (cont.)

```fortran
! Write the chain of values, each on a separate line in I9 format.
CLASS(node), INTENT(IN) :: dtv
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: unit
CHARACTER (LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: iotype
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: vlist(:)
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: iostat
CHARACTER (LEN=*), INTENT(INOUT) :: iomsg

WRITE(unit,'(i9 /)', IOSTAT = iostat) dtv%value
IF(iostat/=0) RETURN
IF(ASSOCIATED(dtv%next_node)) WRITE(unit,'(dt)', IOSTAT=iostat) dtv%next_node
END SUBROUTINE pwf
END MODULE p
```

### 9.6.4.7.4 Resolving defined input/output procedure references

1. A suitable **generic interface** for **defined input/output** of an effective item is one that has a `dtio-generic-spec` that is appropriate to the direction (read or write) and form (formatted or unformatted) of the data transfer as specified in 9.6.4.7, and has a specific interface whose `dtv` argument is compatible with the effective item according to the rules for argument association in 12.5.2.4.

2. When an **effective item** (9.6.3) that is of derived-type is encountered during a data transfer, **defined input/output** occurs if both of the following conditions are true.

   (1) The circumstances of the input/output are such that **defined input/output** is permitted; that is, either
      
      (a) the transfer was initiated by a list-directed, namelist, or unformatted input/output statement, or
      
      (b) a format specification is supplied for the input/output statement, and the edit descriptor corresponding to the effective item is a DT edit descriptor.

   (2) A suitable **defined input/output** procedure is available; that is, either

      (a) the declared type of the effective item has a suitable generic type-bound procedure, or

      (b) a suitable **generic interface** is accessible.

3. If (2a) is true, the procedure referenced is determined as for explicit type-bound procedure references (12.5): that is, the binding with the appropriate specific interface is located in the declared type of the effective item, and the corresponding binding in the **dynamic type** of the effective item is selected.

4. If (2a) is false and (2b) is true, the reference is to the procedure identified by the appropriate specific interface in the interface block. This reference shall not be to a **dummy procedure** that is not present, or to a **disassociated procedure pointer**.

### 9.6.5 Termination of data transfer statements

1. Termination of an input/output data transfer statement occurs when

   - format processing encounters a colon or data edit descriptor and there are no remaining elements in the `input-item-list` or `output-item-list`,
   - unformatted or list-directed data transfer exhausts the `input-item-list` or `output-item-list`,
   - namelist output exhausts the `namelist-group-object-list`,
   - an error condition occurs,
   - an end-of-file condition occurs,
• a slash (/) is encountered as a value separator (10.10, 10.11) in the record being read during list-directed or namelist input, or
• an end-of-record condition occurs during execution of a nonadvancing input statement (9.11).

9.7 Waiting on pending data transfer

9.7.1 Wait operation

1 Execution of an asynchronous data transfer statement in which neither an error, end-of-record, nor end-of-file condition occurs initiates a pending data transfer operation. There may be multiple pending data transfer operations for the same or multiple units simultaneously. A pending data transfer operation remains pending until a corresponding wait operation is performed. A wait operation may be performed by a WAIT, INQUIRE, FLUSH, CLOSE, data transfer, or file positioning statement.

2 A wait operation completes the processing of a pending data transfer operation. Each wait operation completes only a single data transfer operation, although a single statement may perform multiple wait operations.

3 If the actual data transfer is not yet complete, the wait operation first waits for its completion. If the data transfer operation is an input operation that completed without error, the storage units of the input/output storage sequence then become defined with the values as described in 9.6.2.15 and 9.6.4.4.

4 If any error, end-of-file, or end-of-record conditions occur, the applicable actions specified by the IOSTAT=, IOMSG=, ERR=, END=, and EOR= specifiers of the statement that performs the wait operation are taken.

5 If an error or end-of-file condition occurs during a wait operation for a unit, the processor performs a wait operation for all pending data transfer operations for that unit.

NOTE 9.50

Error, end-of-file, and end-of-record conditions may be raised either during the data transfer statement that initiates asynchronous input/output, a subsequent asynchronous data transfer statement for the same unit, or during the wait operation. If such conditions are raised during a data transfer statement, they trigger actions according to the IOSTAT=, ERR=, END=, and EOR= specifiers of that statement; if they are raised during the wait operation, the actions are in accordance with the specifiers of the statement that performs the wait operation.

6 After completion of the wait operation, the data transfer operation and its input/output storage sequence are no longer considered to be pending.

9.7.2 WAIT statement

1 A WAIT statement performs a wait operation for specified pending asynchronous data transfer operations.

NOTE 9.51

The CLOSE, INQUIRE, and file positioning statements may also perform wait operations.

R921 wait-stmt  is  WAIT (wait-spec-list)

R922 wait-spec  is  [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number
              or  END = label
              or  EOR = label
              or  ERR = label
              or  ID = scalar-int-expr
              or  IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or \text{ IOSTAT} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

C937 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given \text{wait-spec-list}.

C938 A \text{file-unit-number} shall be specified in a \text{wait-spec-list}; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the \text{file-unit-number} shall be the first item in the \text{wait-spec-list}.

C939 (R922) The \text{label} in the \text{ERR=}, \text{EOR=}, or \text{END=} specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same \text{scoping unit} as the \text{WAIT} statement.

2 The \text{IOSTAT=}, \text{ERR=}, \text{EOR=}, \text{END=}, and \text{IOMSG=} specifiers are described in \text{9.11}.

3 The value of the expression specified in the \text{ID=} specifier shall be the identifier of a pending data transfer operation for the specified unit. If the \text{ID=} specifier appears, a wait operation for the specified data transfer operation is performed. If the \text{ID=} specifier is omitted, wait operations for all pending data transfers for the specified unit are performed.

4 Execution of a \text{WAIT} statement specifying a unit that does not exist, has no file connected to it, or is not open for asynchronous input/output is permitted, provided that the \text{WAIT} statement has no \text{ID=} specifier; such a \text{WAIT} statement does not cause an error or end-of-file condition to occur.

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\text{NOTE 9.52} \\
An \text{EOR=} specifier has no effect if the pending data transfer operation is not a nonadvancing read. An \text{END=} specifier has no effect if the pending data transfer operation is not a \text{READ}.
\hline
\end{tabular}

9.8 File positioning statements

9.8.1 Syntax

R923 \text{backspace-stmt} is \text{BACKSPACE file-unit-number} or \text{BACKSPACE ( position-spec-list )}

R924 \text{endfile-stmt} is \text{ENDFILE file-unit-number} or \text{ENDFILE ( position-spec-list )}

R925 \text{rewind-stmt} is \text{REWIND file-unit-number} or \text{REWIND ( position-spec-list )}

1 A unit that is connected for direct access shall not be referred to by a \text{BACKSPACE}, \text{ENDFILE}, or \text{REWIND} statement. A unit that is connected for unformatted stream access shall not be referred to by a \text{BACKSPACE} statement. A unit that is connected with an \text{ACTION=} specifier having the value \text{READ} shall not be referred to by an \text{ENDFILE} statement.

R926 \text{position-spec} is \{ \text{UNIT = } \} \text{file-unit-number} or \text{IOMSG = iomsg-variable} or \text{IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable} or \text{ERR = label}

C940 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given \text{position-spec-list}.

C941 A \text{file-unit-number} shall be specified in a \text{position-spec-list}; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the \text{file-unit-number} shall be the first item in the \text{position-spec-list}.

C942 (R926) The \text{label} in the \text{ERR=} specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same \text{scoping unit} as the file positioning statement.

2 The \text{IOSTAT=}, \text{ERR=}, and \text{IOMSG=} specifiers are described in \text{9.11}.
Execution of a file positioning statement performs a wait operation for all pending asynchronous data transfer operations for the specified unit.

9.8.2 BACKSPACE statement

1 Execution of a **BACKSPACE statement** causes the file connected to the specified unit to be positioned before the current record if there is a current record, or before the preceding record if there is no current record. If the file is at its initial point, the position of the file is not changed.

   **NOTE 9.53**
   
   If the preceding record is an endfile record, the file is positioned before the endfile record.

2 If a BACKSPACE statement causes the implicit writing of an endfile record, the file is positioned before the record that precedes the endfile record.

3 Backspacing a file that is connected but does not exist is prohibited.

4 Backspacing over records written using list-directed or namelist formatting is prohibited.

   **NOTE 9.54**
   
   An example of a BACKSPACE statement is:
   
   ```
   BACKSPACE (10, IOSTAT = N)
   ```

9.8.3 ENDFILE statement

1 Execution of an **ENDFILE statement** for a file connected for sequential access writes an endfile record as the next record of the file. The file is then positioned after the endfile record, which becomes the last record of the file. If the file also may be connected for direct access, only those records before the endfile record are considered to have been written. Thus, only those records may be read during subsequent direct access connections to the file.

2 After execution of an ENDFILE statement for a file connected for sequential access, a BACKSPACE or REWIND statement shall be used to reposition the file prior to execution of any data transfer input/output statement or ENDFILE statement.

3 Execution of an ENDFILE statement for a file connected for stream access causes the terminal point of the file to become equal to the current file position. Only file storage units before the current position are considered to have been written; thus only those file storage units may be subsequently read. Subsequent stream output statements may be used to write further data to the file.

4 Execution of an ENDFILE statement for a file that is connected but does not exist creates the file; if the file is connected for sequential access, it is created prior to writing the endfile record.

   **NOTE 9.55**
   
   An example of an ENDFILE statement is:
   
   ```
   ENDFILE K
   ```

9.8.4 REWIND statement

1 Execution of a **REWIND statement** causes the specified file to be positioned at its initial point.

   **NOTE 9.56**
   
   If the file is already positioned at its initial point, execution of this statement has no effect on the position of the file.
Execution of a REWIND statement for a file that is connected but does not exist is permitted and has no effect on any file.

NOTE 9.57
An example of a REWIND statement is:

REWIND 10

9.9 FLUSH statement

R927 flush-stmt is FLUSH file-unit-number

or FLUSH ( flush-spec-list )

R928 flush-spec is [UNIT =] file-unit-number

or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable

or IOMSG = iomsg-variable

or ERR = label

C943 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given flush-spec-list.

C944 A file-unit-number shall be specified in a flush-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted from the unit specifier, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the flush-spec-list.

C945 (R928) The label in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the FLUSH statement.

1 The IOSTAT=, IOMSG= and ERR= specifiers are described in 9.11. The IOSTAT= variable shall be set to a processor-dependent positive value if an error occurs, to zero if the processor-dependent flush operation was successful, or to a processor-dependent negative value if the flush operation is not supported for the unit specified.

2 Execution of a FLUSH statement causes data written to an external file to be available to other processes, or causes data placed in an external file by means other than Fortran to be available to a READ statement. These actions are processor dependent.

3 Execution of a FLUSH statement for a file that is connected but does not exist is permitted and has no effect on any file. A FLUSH statement has no effect on file position.

4 Execution of a FLUSH statement performs a wait operation for all pending asynchronous data transfer operations for the specified unit.

NOTE 9.58
Because this standard does not specify the mechanism of file storage, the exact meaning of the flush operation is not precisely defined. The intention is that the flush operation should make all data written to a file available to other processes or devices, or make data recently added to a file by other processes or devices available to the program via a subsequent read operation. This is commonly called “flushing I/O buffers”.

NOTE 9.59
An example of a FLUSH statement is:

FLUSH (10, IOSTAT = N)
9.10 File inquiry statement

9.10.1 Forms of the INQUIRE statement

1 The INQUIRE statement may be used to inquire about properties of a particular named file or of the connection to a particular unit. There are three forms of the INQUIRE statement: inquire by file, which uses the FILE= specifier, inquire by unit, which uses the UNIT= specifier, and inquire by output list, which uses only the IOLENGTH= specifier. All specifier value assignments are performed according to the rules for assignment statements.

2 For inquiry by unit, the unit specified need not exist or be connected to a file. If it is connected to a file, the inquiry is being made about the connection and about the file connected.

3 An INQUIRE statement may be executed before, while, or after a file is connected to a unit. All values assigned by an INQUIRE statement are those that are current at the time the statement is executed.

```plaintext
R929 inquire-stmt is INQUIRE ( inquire-spec -list )
or INQUIRE ( IOLENGTH = scalar-int-variable )
   output-item-list
```

**NOTE 9.60**
Examples of INQUIRE statements are:

- INQUIRE (IOLENGTH = IOL) A (1:N)
- INQUIRE (UNIT = JOAN, OPENED = LOG_01, NAMED = LOG_02, &
  FORM = CHAR_VAR, IOSTAT = I0S)

9.10.2 Inquiry specifiers

9.10.2.1 Syntax

1 Unless constrained, the following inquiry specifiers may be used in either of the inquire by file or inquire by unit forms of the INQUIRE statement.

```plaintext
R930 inquire-spec is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number
or FILE = file-name-expr
or ACCESS = scalar-default-char-variable
or ACTION = scalar-default-char-variable
or ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-default-char-variable
or BLANK = scalar-default-char-variable
or DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-variable
or DELIM = scalar-default-char-variable
or DIRECT = scalar-default-char-variable
or ENCODING = scalar-default-char-variable
or ERR = label
or EXIST = scalar-logical-variable
or FORM = scalar-default-char-variable
or FORMATTED = scalar-default-char-variable
or ID = scalar-int-expr
or IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable
or NAME = scalar-default-char-variable
or NAMED = scalar-logical-variable
or NEXTREC = scalar-int-variable
or NUMBER = scalar-int-variable
or OPENED = scalar-logical-variable
```
9.10.2.2 FILE= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The value of the file-name-expr in the FILE= specifier specifies the name of the file being inquired about. The named file need not exist or be connected to a unit. The value of the file-name-expr shall be of a form acceptable to the processor as a file name. Any trailing blanks are ignored. The interpretation of case is processor dependent.

9.10.2.3 ACCESS= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The scalar-default-char-variable in the ACCESS= specifier is assigned the value SEQUENTIAL if the connection is for sequential access, DIRECT if the connection is for direct access, or STREAM if the connection is for stream access. If there is no connection, it is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.4 ACTION= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The scalar-default-char-variable in the ACTION= specifier is assigned the value READ if the connection is for input only, WRITE if the connection is for output only, and READWRITE if the connection is for both input and output. If there is no connection, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.5 ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The scalar-default-char-variable in the ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier is assigned the value YES if the connection allows asynchronous input/output; it is assigned the value NO if the connection does not allow asynchronous
input/output. If there is no connection, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.6 BLANK= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the BLANK= specifier is assigned the value ZERO or NULL, corresponding to the blank interpretation mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection, or if the connection is not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.7 DECIMAL= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the DECIMAL= specifier is assigned the value COMMA or POINT, corresponding to the decimal edit mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection, or if the connection is not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.8 DELIM= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the DELIM= specifier is assigned the value APOSTROPHE, QUOTE, or NONE, corresponding to the delimiter mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection or if the connection is not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.9 DIRECT= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the DIRECT= specifier is assigned the value YES if DIRECT is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, NO if DIRECT is not included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether DIRECT is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file.

9.10.2.10 ENCODING= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the ENCODING= specifier is assigned the value UTF-8 if the connection is for formatted input/output with an encoding form of UTF-8, and is assigned the value UNDEFINED if the connection is for unformatted input/output. If there is no connection, it is assigned the value UTF-8 if the processor is able to determine that the encoding form of the file is UTF-8; if the processor is unable to determine the encoding form of the file, the variable is assigned the value UNKNOWN.

NOTE 9.61

The value assigned may be something other than UTF-8, UNDEFINED, or UNKNOWN if the processor supports other specific encoding forms (e.g. UTF-16BE).

9.10.2.11 EXIST= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

Execution of an INQUIRE by file statement causes the scalar-logical-variable in the EXIST= specifier to be assigned the value true if there exists a file with the specified name; otherwise, false is assigned. Execution of an INQUIRE by unit statement causes true to be assigned if the specified unit exists; otherwise, false is assigned.

9.10.2.12 FORM= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the FORM= specifier is assigned the value FORMATTED if the connection is for formatted input/output, and is assigned the value UNFORMATTED if the connection is for unformatted input/output. If there is no connection, it is assigned the value UNDEFINED.
9.10.2.13 **FORMATTED=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-default-char-variable` in the FORMATTED= specifier is assigned the value YES if FORMATTED is included in the set of allowed forms for the file, NO if FORMATTED is not included in the set of allowed forms for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether FORMATTED is included in the set of allowed forms for the file.

9.10.2.14 **ID=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The value of the expression specified in the ID= specifier shall be the identifier of a pending data transfer operation for the specified unit. This specifier interacts with the PENDING= specifier (9.10.2.21).

9.10.2.15 **NAME=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-default-char-variable` in the NAME= specifier is assigned the value of the name of the file if the file has a name; otherwise, it becomes undefined.

   **NOTE 9.62**
   If this specifier appears in an INQUIRE by file statement, its value is not necessarily the same as the name given in the FILE= specifier. However, the value returned shall be suitable for use as the value of the `file-name-expr` in the FILE= specifier in an OPEN statement.

   The processor may return a file name qualified by a user identification, device, directory, or other relevant information.

2. The case of the characters assigned to `scalar-default-char-variable` is processor dependent.

9.10.2.16 **NAMED=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-logical-variable` in the NAMED= specifier is assigned the value true if the file has a name; otherwise, it is assigned the value false.

9.10.2.17 **NEXTREC=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-int-variable` in the NEXTREC= specifier is assigned the value \(n + 1\), where \(n\) is the record number of the last record read from or written to the connection for direct access. If there is a connection but no records have been read or written since the connection, the `scalar-int-variable` is assigned the value 1. If there is no connection, the connection is not for direct access, or the position is indeterminate because of a previous error condition, the `scalar-int-variable` becomes undefined. If there are pending data transfer operations for the specified unit, the value assigned is computed as if all the pending data transfers had already completed.

9.10.2.18 **NUMBER=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-int-variable` in the NUMBER= specifier is assigned the value of the external unit number of the unit that is connected to the file. If there is no unit connected to the file, the value –1 is assigned.

9.10.2.19 **OPENED=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. Execution of an INQUIRE by file statement causes the `scalar-logical-variable` in the OPENED= specifier to be assigned the value true if the file specified is connected to a unit; otherwise, false is assigned. Execution of an INQUIRE by unit statement causes the `scalar-logical-variable` to be assigned the value true if the specified unit is connected to a file; otherwise, false is assigned.

9.10.2.20 **PAD=** specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The `scalar-default-char-variable` in the PAD= specifier is assigned the value YES or NO, corresponding to the pad mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection or if the connection is
not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

### 9.10.2.21 PENDING= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The PENDING= specifier is used to determine whether previously pending asynchronous data transfers are complete. A data transfer operation is previously pending if it is pending at the beginning of execution of the INQUIRE statement.

2. If an ID= specifier appears and the specified data transfer operation is complete, then the variable specified in the PENDING= specifier is assigned the value false and the INQUIRE statement performs the wait operation for the specified data transfer.

3. If the ID= specifier is omitted and all previously pending data transfer operations for the specified unit are complete, then the variable specified in the PENDING= specifier is assigned the value false and the INQUIRE statement performs wait operations for all previously pending data transfers for the specified unit.

4. In all other cases, the variable specified in the PENDING= specifier is assigned the value true and no wait operations are performed; in this case the previously pending data transfers remain pending after the execution of the INQUIRE statement.

**NOTE 9.63**
The processor has considerable flexibility in defining when it considers a transfer to be complete. Any of the following approaches could be used:

- The INQUIRE statement could consider an asynchronous data transfer to be incomplete until after the corresponding wait operation. In this case PENDING= would always return true unless there were no previously pending data transfers for the unit.
- The INQUIRE statement could wait for all specified data transfers to complete and then always return false for PENDING=.
- The INQUIRE statement could actually test the state of the specified data transfer operations.

### 9.10.2.22 POS= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The scalar-int-variable in the POS= specifier is assigned the number of the file storage unit immediately following the current position of a file connected for stream access. If the file is positioned at its terminal position, the variable is assigned a value one greater than the number of the highest-numbered file storage unit in the file. If the file is not connected for stream access or if the position of the file is indeterminate because of previous error conditions, the variable becomes undefined.

### 9.10.2.23 POSITION= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The scalar-default-char-variable in the POSITION= specifier is assigned the value REWIND if the connection was opened for positioning at its initial point, APPEND if the connection was opened for positioning before its endfile record or at its terminal point, and ASIS if the connection was opened without changing its position.

If there is no connection or if the file is connected for direct access, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED. If the file has been repositioned since the connection, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned a processor-dependent value, which shall not be REWIND unless the file is positioned at its initial point and shall not be APPEND unless the file is positioned so that its endfile record is the next record or at its terminal point if it has no endfile record.

### 9.10.2.24 READ= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1. The scalar-default-char-variable in the READ= specifier is assigned the value YES if READ is included in the set of allowed actions for the file, NO if READ is not included in the set of allowed actions for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether READ is included in the set of allowed actions for the file.
9.10.2.25 READWRITE= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the READWRITE= specifier is assigned the value YES if READWRITE is included in the set of allowed actions for the file, NO if READWRITE is not included in the set of allowed actions for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether READWRITE is included in the set of allowed actions for the file.

9.10.2.26 RECL= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-int-variable in the RECL= specifier is assigned the value of the record length of a connection for direct access, or the value of the maximum record length of a connection for sequential access. If the connection is for formatted input/output, the length is the number of characters for all records that contain only characters of default kind. If the connection is for unformatted input/output, the length is measured in file storage units. If there is no connection, or if the connection is for stream access, the scalar-int-variable becomes undefined.

9.10.2.27 ROUND= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the ROUND= specifier is assigned the value UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, COMPATIBLE, or PROCESSOR_DEFINED, corresponding to the I/O rounding mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection or if the connection is not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED. The processor shall return the value PROCESSOR_DEFINED only if the behavior of the current I/O rounding mode is different from that of the UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, and COMPATIBLE modes.

9.10.2.28 SEQUENTIAL= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the SEQUENTIAL= specifier is assigned the value YES if SEQUENTIAL is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, NO if SEQUENTIAL is not included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether SEQUENTIAL is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file.

9.10.2.29 SIGN= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the SIGN= specifier is assigned the value PLUS, SUPPRESS, or PROCESSOR_DEFINED, corresponding to the sign mode in effect for a connection for formatted input/output. If there is no connection, or if the connection is not for formatted input/output, the scalar-default-char-variable is assigned the value UNDEFINED.

9.10.2.30 SIZE= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-int-variable in the SIZE= specifier is assigned the size of the file in file storage units. If the file size cannot be determined, the variable is assigned the value -1.

For a file that may be connected for stream access, the file size is the number of the highest-numbered file storage unit in the file.

For a file that may be connected for sequential or direct access, the file size may be different from the number of storage units implied by the data in the records; the exact relationship is processor-dependent.

9.10.2.31 STREAM= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

The scalar-default-char-variable in the STREAM= specifier is assigned the value YES if STREAM is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, NO if STREAM is not included in the set of allowed access methods for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether STREAM is included in the set of allowed access methods for the file.
9.10.2.32 UNFORMATTED= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The scalar-default-char-variable in the UNFORMATTED= specifier is assigned the value YES if UNFORMATTED is included in the set of allowed forms for the file, NO if UNFORMATTED is not included in the set of allowed forms for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether UNFORMATTED is included in the set of allowed forms for the file.

9.10.2.33 WRITE= specifier in the INQUIRE statement

1 The scalar-default-char-variable in the WRITE= specifier is assigned the value YES if WRITE is included in the set of allowed actions for the file, NO if WRITE is not included in the set of allowed actions for the file, and UNKNOWN if the processor is unable to determine whether WRITE is included in the set of allowed actions for the file.

9.10.3 Inquire by output list

1 The scalar-int-variable in the IOLENGTH= specifier is assigned the processor-dependent number of file storage units that would be required to store the data of the output list in an unformatted file. The value shall be suitable as a RECL= specifier in an OPEN statement that connects a file for unformatted direct access when there are input/output statements with the same input/output list.

2 The output list in an INQUIRE statement shall not contain any derived-type list items that require a defined input/output procedure as described in subclause 9.6.3. If a derived-type list item appears in the output list, the value returned for the IOLENGTH= specifier assumes that no defined input/output procedure will be invoked.

9.11 Error, end-of-record, and end-of-file conditions

9.11.1 General

1 The set of input/output error conditions is processor dependent.

2 An end-of-record condition occurs when a nonadvancing input statement attempts to transfer data from a position beyond the end of the current record, unless the file is a stream file and the current record is at the end of the file (an end-of-file condition occurs instead).

3 An end-of-file condition occurs when
   - an endfile record is encountered during the reading of a file connected for sequential access,
   - an attempt is made to read a record beyond the end of an internal file, or
   - an attempt is made to read beyond the end of a stream file.

4 An end-of-file condition may occur at the beginning of execution of an input statement. An end-of-file condition also may occur during execution of a formatted input statement when more than one record is required by the interaction of the input list and the format. An end-of-file condition also may occur during execution of a stream input statement.

9.11.2 Error conditions and the ERR= specifier

1 If an error condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement, the position of the file becomes indeterminate.

2 If an error condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains neither an ERR= nor IOSTAT= specifier, error termination of the program is initiated. If an error condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains either an ERR= specifier or an IOSTAT= specifier then:

   1) processing of the input/output list, if any, terminates;
(2) if the statement is a data transfer statement or the error occurs during a wait operation, all *do-variables* in the statement that initiated the transfer become undefined;

(3) if an IOSTAT= specifier appears, the *scalar-int-variable* in the IOSTAT= specifier becomes defined as specified in 9.11.5;

(4) if an IOMSG= specifier appears, the *iomsg-variable* becomes defined as specified in 9.11.6;

(5) if the statement is a READ statement and it contains a SIZE= specifier, the *scalar-int-variable* in the SIZE= specifier becomes defined as specified in 9.6.2.15;

(6) if the statement is a READ statement or the error condition occurs in a wait operation for a transfer initiated by a READ statement, all input items or namelist group objects in the statement that initiated the transfer become undefined;

(7) if an ERR= specifier appears, a branch to the statement labeled by the *label* in the ERR= specifier occurs.

### 9.11.3 End-of-file condition and the END= specifier

1 If an end-of-file condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains neither an END= specifier nor an IOSTAT= specifier, error termination of the program is initiated. If an end-of-file condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains either an END= specifier or an IOSTAT= specifier, and an error condition does not occur then:

(1) processing of the input list, if any, terminates;

(2) if the statement is a data transfer statement or the end-of-file condition occurs during a wait operation, all *do-variables* in the statement that initiated the transfer become undefined;

(3) if the statement is a READ statement or the end-of-file condition occurs during a wait operation for a transfer initiated by a READ statement, all input list items or namelist group objects in the statement that initiated the transfer become undefined;

(4) if the file specified in the input statement is an external record file, it is positioned after the endfile record;

(5) if an IOSTAT= specifier appears, the *scalar-int-variable* in the IOSTAT= specifier becomes defined as specified in 9.11.5;

(6) if an IOMSG= specifier appears, the *iomsg-variable* becomes defined as specified in 9.11.6;

(7) if an END= specifier appears, a branch to the statement labeled by the *label* in the END= specifier occurs.

### 9.11.4 End-of-record condition and the EOR= specifier

1 If an end-of-record condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains neither an EOR= specifier nor an IOSTAT= specifier, error termination of the program is initiated. If an end-of-record condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement that contains either an EOR= specifier or an IOSTAT= specifier, and an error condition does not occur then:

(1) if the pad mode has the value
   (a) YES, the record is padded with blanks to satisfy the effective item (9.6.4.4.3) and corresponding data edit descriptors that require more characters than the record contains,
   (b) NO, the input list item becomes undefined;

(2) processing of the input list, if any, terminates;

(3) if the statement is a data transfer statement or the end-of-record condition occurs during a wait operation, all *do-variables* in the statement that initiated the transfer become undefined;

(4) if the file specified in the input statement is positioned after the current record;

(5) if an IOSTAT= specifier appears, the *scalar-int-variable* in the IOSTAT= specifier becomes defined as specified in 9.11.5;

(6) if an IOMSG= specifier appears, the *iomsg-variable* becomes defined as specified in 9.11.6;
(7) if a SIZE= specifier appears, the scalar-int-variable in the SIZE= specifier becomes defined as specified in (9.6.2.15);
(8) if an EOR= specifier appears, a branch to the statement labeled by the label in the EOR= specifier occurs.

9.11.5 IOSTAT= specifier

1 Execution of an input/output statement containing the IOSTAT= specifier causes the scalar-int-variable in the IOSTAT= specifier to become defined with

- a zero value if neither an error condition, an end-of-file condition, nor an end-of-record condition occurs,
- the processor-dependent positive integer value of the constant IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV (13.8.2) if a unit number in an INQUIRE statement identifies an internal file,
- a processor-dependent positive integer value different from IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT if any other error condition occurs,
- the processor-dependent negative integer value of the constant IOSTAT_END (13.8.2.11) if an end-of-file condition occurs and no error condition occurs, or
- the processor-dependent negative integer value of the constant IOSTAT_EOR (13.8.2.12) if an end-of-record condition occurs and no error condition or end-of-file condition occurs.

NOTE 9.64
An end-of-file condition may occur only for sequential or stream input and an end-of-record condition may occur only for nonadvancing input.

For example,

```
READ (FMT = "(E8.3)", UNIT = 3, IOSTAT = IOSS) X
IF (IOSS < 0) THEN
   ! Perform end-of-file processing on the file connected to unit 3.
   CALL END_PROCESSING
ELSE IF (IOSS > 0) THEN
   ! Perform error processing
   CALL ERROR_PROCESSING
END IF
```

9.11.6 IOMSG= specifier

1 If an error, end-of-file, or end-of-record condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement, the processor shall assign an explanatory message to iomsg-variable. If no such condition occurs, the processor shall not change the value of iomsg-variable.

9.12 Restrictions on input/output statements

1 If a unit, or a file connected to a unit, does not have all of the properties required for the execution of certain input/output statements, those statements shall not refer to the unit.

2 An input/output statement that is executed while another input/output statement is being executed is called a recursive input/output statement.

3 A recursive input/output statement shall not identify an external unit that is identified by another input/output statement being executed except that a child data transfer statement may identify its parent data transfer statement external unit.

4 An input/output statement shall not cause the value of any established format specification to be modified.
A recursive input/output statement shall not modify the value of any internal unit except that a recursive WRITE statement may modify the internal unit identified by that recursive WRITE statement.

The value of a specifier in an input/output statement shall not depend on any input-item, io-implied-do do-variable, or on the definition or evaluation of any other specifier in the io-control-spec-list or inquire-spec-list in that statement.

The value of any subscript or substring bound of a variable that appears in a specifier in an input/output statement shall not depend on any input-item, io-implied-do do-variable, or on the definition or evaluation of any other specifier in the io-control-spec-list or inquire-spec-list in that statement.

In a data transfer statement, the variable specified in an IOSTAT=, IOMSG=, or SIZE= specifier, if any, shall not be associated with any entity in the data transfer input/output list (9.6.3) or namelist-group-object-list, nor with a do-variable of an io-implied-do in the data transfer input/output list.

In a data transfer statement, if a variable specified in an IOSTAT=, IOMSG=, or SIZE= specifier is an array element reference, its subscript values shall not be affected by the data transfer, the io-implied-do processing, or the definition or evaluation of any other specifier in the io-control-spec-list.

A variable that may become defined or undefined as a result of its use in a specifier in an INQUIRE statement, or any associated entity, shall not appear in another specifier in the same INQUIRE statement.

A STOP statement or ALL STOP statement shall not be executed during execution of an input/output statement.

NOTE 9.65

Restrictions on the evaluation of expressions (7.1.4) prohibit certain side effects.
10 Input/output editing

10.1 Format specifications

1 A format used in conjunction with an input/output statement provides information that directs the editing between the internal representation of data and the characters of a sequence of formatted records.

2 A format (9.6.2.2) in an input/output statement may refer to a FORMAT statement or to a character expression that contains a format specification. A format specification provides explicit editing information. The format alternatively may be an asterisk (*), which indicates list-directed formatting (10.10). Namelist formatting (10.11) may be indicated by specifying a namelist-group-name instead of a format.

10.2 Explicit format specification methods

10.2.1 FORMAT statement

R1001 format-stmt is FORMAT format-specification

R1002 format-specification is ( [ format-item-list ] )
or ( [ format-item-list, ] unlimited-format-item )

C1001 (R1001) The format-stmt shall be labeled.

C1002 (R1002) The comma used to separate format-items in a format-item-list may be omitted
- between a P edit descriptor and an immediately following F, E, EN, ES, D, or G edit descriptor (10.8.5), possibly preceded by a repeat specifier,
- before a slash edit descriptor when the optional repeat specification does not appear (10.8.2),
- after a slash edit descriptor, or
- before or after a colon edit descriptor (10.8.3)

1 Blank characters may precede the initial left parenthesis of the format specification. Additional blank characters may appear at any point within the format specification, with no effect on the interpretation of the format specification, except within a character string edit descriptor (10.9).

NOTE 10.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of FORMAT statements are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 FORMAT (1PE12.4, I10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 FORMAT (I12, /, ' Dates: ', 2 (2I3, I5))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2.2 Character format specification

1 A character expression used as a format in a formatted input/output statement shall evaluate to a character string whose leading part is a valid format specification.

NOTE 10.2

The format specification begins with a left parenthesis and ends with a right parenthesis.

2 All character positions up to and including the final right parenthesis of the format specification shall be defined at the time the input/output statement is executed, and shall not become redefined or undefined during the
execution of the statement. Character positions, if any, following the right parenthesis that ends the format specification need not be defined and may contain any character data with no effect on the interpretation of the format specification.

3 If the `format` is a character array, it is treated as if all of the elements of the array were specified in array element order and were concatenated. However, if a `format` is a character array element, the format specification shall be entirely within that array element.

NOTE 10.3

If a character constant is used as a `format` in an input/output statement, care shall be taken that the value of the character constant is a valid format specification. In particular, if a format specification delimited by apostrophes contains a character constant edit descriptor delimited with apostrophes, two apostrophes shall be written to delimit the edit descriptor and four apostrophes shall be written for each apostrophe that occurs within the edit descriptor. For example, the text:

```
2 ISN’T 3
```

may be written by various combinations of output statements and format specifications:

```
WRITE (6, 100) 2, 3
100 FORMAT (1X, I1, 1X, 'ISN''T', 1X, I1)
WRITE (6, '(1X, I1, 1X, ''ISN''''T'', 1X, I1)') 2, 3
WRITE (6, '(A)') ' 2 ISN''T 3'
```

Doubling of internal apostrophes usually can be avoided by using quotation marks to delimit the format specification and doubling of internal quotation marks usually can be avoided by using apostrophes as delimiters.

### 10.3 Form of a format item list

#### 10.3.1 Syntax

R1003 `format-item` is `[ r ] data-edit-desc
or control-edit-desc
or char-string-edit-desc
or `[ r ] ( format-item-list )`

R1004 `unlimited-format-item` is `* ( format-item-list )`

R1005 `r` is `int-literal-constant`

C1003 (`R1005`) `r` shall be positive.

C1004 (`R1005`) A kind parameter shall not be specified for `r`.

1 The integer literal constant `r` is called a **repeat specification**.

#### 10.3.2 Edit descriptors

1 An `edit descriptor` is a data edit descriptor, a control edit descriptor, or a character string edit descriptor.

R1006 `data-edit-desc` is `I w [ . m ]
or `B w [ . m ]
or `O w [ . m ]
or `Z w [ . m ]
or `F w . d`
or \( E \ w \ . \ d \ [ \ E \ e \] \)
or \( EN w \ . \ d \ [ \ E \ e \] \)
or \( ES w \ . \ d \ [ \ E \ e \] \)
or \( G w \ [ \ . \ d \ [ \ E \ e \] \)
or \( L w \)
or \( A [ \ w \] \)
or \( D w \ . \ d \)
or \( DT [ \ char\text{-}literal\text{-}constant ] [ ( \ v\text{-}list ) ] \)

R1007 \( w \) is \textit{int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

R1008 \( m \) is \textit{int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

R1009 \( d \) is \textit{int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

R1010 \( e \) is \textit{int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

R1011 \( v \) is \textit{signed\text{-}int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

C1005 (R1010) \( e \) shall be positive.

C1006 (R1007) \( w \) shall be zero or positive for the I, B, O, Z, F, and G edit descriptors. \( w \) shall be positive for all other edit descriptors.

C1007 (R1006) For the G edit descriptor, \( d \) shall be specified if and only if \( w \) is not zero.

C1008 (R1006) A kind parameter shall not be specified for the \textit{char\text{-}literal\text{-}constant} in the DT edit descriptor, or for \( w, m, d, e, \) and \( v \).

2 I, B, O, Z, F, E, EN, ES, G, L, A, D, and DT indicate the manner of editing.

R1012 \textit{control\text{-}edit\text{-}desc} is \textit{position\text{-}edit\text{-}desc}
or \([ \ r \] /\)
or \(:\)
or \textit{sign\text{-}edit\text{-}desc}
or \( k P \)
or \textit{blank\text{-}interp\text{-}edit\text{-}desc}
or \textit{round\text{-}edit\text{-}desc}
or \textit{decimal\text{-}edit\text{-}desc}

R1013 \( k \) is \textit{signed\text{-}int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

C1009 (R1013) A kind parameter shall not be specified for \( k \).

3 In \( k P \), \( k \) is called the \textit{scale factor}.

R1014 \textit{position\text{-}edit\text{-}desc} is \( T n \)
or \( TL n \)
or \( TR n \)
or \( n X \)

R1015 \( n \) is \textit{int\text{-}literal\text{-}constant}

C1010 (R1015) \( n \) shall be positive.

C1011 (R1015) A kind parameter shall not be specified for \( n \).

R1016 \textit{sign\text{-}edit\text{-}desc} is \textit{SS}
or \textit{SP}
or \textit{S}
10.3.3 Fields

A field is a part of a record that is read on input or written on output when format control encounters a data edit descriptor or a character string edit descriptor. The field width is the size in characters of the field.

10.4 Interaction between input/output list and format

The start of formatted data transfer using a format specification initiates format control (9.6.4.4.3). Each action of format control depends on information jointly provided by the next edit descriptor in the format specification and the next effective item in the input/output list, if one exists.

If an input/output list specifies at least one effective item, at least one data edit descriptor shall exist in the format specification.

NOTE 10.4

An empty format specification of the form ( ) may be used only if the input/output list has no effective item (9.6.4.4). A zero length character item is an effective item, but a zero sized array and an implied DO list with an iteration count of zero is not.

A format specification is interpreted from left to right. The exceptions are format items preceded by a repeat specification \( r \), and format reversion (described below).

A format item preceded by a repeat specification is processed as a list of \( r \) items, each identical to the format item but without the repeat specification and separated by commas.

NOTE 10.5

An omitted repeat specification is treated in the same way as a repeat specification whose value is one.

To each data edit descriptor interpreted in a format specification, there corresponds one effective item specified by the input/output list (9.6.3), except that an input/output list item of type complex requires the interpretation of
two F, E, EN, ES, D, or G edit descriptors. For each control edit descriptor or character edit descriptor, there is no corresponding item specified by the input/output list, and format control communicates information directly with the record.

Whenever format control encounters a data edit descriptor in a format specification, it determines whether there is a corresponding effective item specified by the input/output list. If there is such an item, it transmits appropriately edited information between the item and the record, and then format control proceeds. If there is no such item, format control terminates.

If format control encounters a colon edit descriptor in a format specification and another effective item is not specified, format control terminates.

If format control encounters the rightmost parenthesis of a complete format specification and another effective item is not specified, format control terminates. However, if another effective item is specified, format control then reverts to the beginning of the format item terminated by the last preceding right parenthesis that is not part of a DT edit descriptor. If there is no such preceding right parenthesis, format control reverts to the first left parenthesis of the format specification. If any reversion occurs, the reused portion of the format specification shall contain at least one data edit descriptor. If format control reverts to a parenthesis that is preceded by a repeat specification, the repeat specification is reused. Reversion of format control, of itself, has no effect on the changeable modes (9.5.2). If format control reverts to a parenthesis that is not the beginning of an unlimited-format-item, the file is positioned in a manner identical to the way it is positioned when a slash edit descriptor is processed (10.8.2).

NOTE 10.6
Example: The format specification:

```
10 FORMAT (1X, 2(F10.3, I5))
```

with an output list of

```
WRITE (10,10) 10.1, 3, 4.7, 1, 12.4, 5, 5.2, 6
```

produces the same output as the format specification:

```
```

NOTE 10.7
The effect of an unlimited-format-item is as if its enclosed list were preceded by a very large repeat count. There is no file positioning implied by unlimited-format-item reversion. This may be used to write what is commonly called a comma separated value record.

For example,

```
WRITE( 10, '( "IARRAY =", *( I0, :, ",")') IARRAY
```

produces a single record with a header and a comma separated list of integer values.

### 10.5 Positioning by format control

1. After each data edit descriptor or character string edit descriptor is processed, the file is positioned after the last character read or written in the current record.

2. After each T, TL, TR, or X edit descriptor is processed, the file is positioned as described in 10.8.1. After each slash edit descriptor is processed, the file is positioned as described in 10.8.2.

3. During formatted stream output, processing of an A edit descriptor can cause file positioning to occur (10.7.4).
If format control reverts as described in 10.4, the file is positioned in a manner identical to the way it is positioned when a slash edit descriptor is processed (10.8.2).

During a read operation, any unprocessed characters of the current record are skipped whenever the next record is read.

10.6 Decimal symbol

1 The decimal symbol is the character that separates the whole and fractional parts in the decimal representation of a real number in an internal or external file. When the decimal edit mode is POINT, the decimal symbol is a decimal point. When the decimal edit mode is COMMA, the decimal symbol is a comma.

2 If the decimal edit mode is COMMA during list-directed input/output, the character used as a value separator is a semicolon in place of a comma.

10.7 Data edit descriptors

10.7.1 General

1 Data edit descriptors cause the conversion of data to or from its internal representation; during formatted stream output, the A data edit descriptor may also cause file positioning. On input, the specified variable becomes defined unless an error condition, an end-of-file condition, or an end-of-record condition occurs. On output, the specified expression is evaluated.

2 During input from a Unicode file,
   - characters in the record that correspond to an ASCII character variable shall have a position in the ISO 10646 character collating sequence of 127 or less, and
   - characters in the record that correspond to a default character variable shall be representable as default characters.

3 During input from a non-Unicode file,
   - characters in the record that correspond to a character variable shall have the kind of the character variable, and
   - characters in the record that correspond to a numeric or logical variable shall be default characters.

4 During output to a Unicode file, all characters transmitted to the record are of ISO 10646 character kind. If a character input/output list item or character string edit descriptor contains a character that is not representable as an ISO 10646 character, the result is processor-dependent.

5 During output to a non-Unicode file, characters transmitted to the record as a result of processing a character string edit descriptor or as a result of evaluating a numeric, logical, or default character data entity, are of default kind.

10.7.2 Numeric editing

10.7.2.1 General rules

1 The I, B, O, Z, F, E, EN, ES, D, and G edit descriptors may be used to specify the input/output of integer, real, and complex data. The following general rules apply.

(1) On input, leading blanks are not significant. When the input field is not an IEEE exceptional specification (10.7.2.3.2), the interpretation of blanks, other than leading blanks, is determined by the blank interpretation mode (10.8.6). Plus signs may be omitted. A field containing only blanks is considered to be zero.
(2) On input, with F, E, EN, ES, D, and G editing, a decimal symbol appearing in the input field overrides the portion of an edit descriptor that specifies the decimal symbol location. The input field may have more digits than the processor uses to approximate the value of the datum.

(3) On output with I, F, E, EN, ES, D, and G editing, the representation of a positive or zero internal value in the field may be prefixed with a plus sign, as controlled by the S, SP, and SS edit descriptors or the processor. The representation of a negative internal value in the field shall be prefixed with a minus sign.

(4) On output, the representation is right justified in the field. If the number of characters produced by the editing is smaller than the field width, leading blanks are inserted in the field.

(5) On output, if an exponent exceeds its specified or implied width using the E, EN, ES, D, or G edit descriptor, the number of characters produced exceeds the field width, the processor shall fill the entire field of width \( w \) with asterisks. However, the processor shall not produce asterisks if the field width is not exceeded when optional characters are omitted.

**NOTE 10.8**

When the sign mode is PLUS, a plus sign is not optional.

(6) On output, with I, B, O, Z, F, and G editing, the specified value of the field width \( w \) may be zero. In such cases, the processor selects the smallest positive actual field width that does not result in a field filled with asterisks. The specified value of \( w \) shall not be zero on input.

10.7.2.2 Integer editing

1 The I\( w \) and I\( w.m \) edit descriptors indicate that the field to be edited occupies \( w \) positions, except when \( w \) is zero. When \( w \) is zero, the processor selects the field width. On input, \( w \) shall not be zero. The specified input/output list item shall be of type integer. The G, B, O, and Z edit descriptor also may be used to edit integer data (10.7.5.2.1, 10.7.2.4).

2 On input, \( m \) has no effect.

3 In the input field for the I edit descriptor, the character string shall be a signed-digit-string \( R^{409} \), except for the interpretation of blanks.

4 The output field for the I\( w \) edit descriptor consists of zero or more leading blanks followed by a minus sign if the internal value is negative, or an optional plus sign otherwise, followed by the magnitude of the internal value as a digit-string without leading zeros.

**NOTE 10.9**

A digit-string always consists of at least one digit.

5 The output field for the I\( w.m \) edit descriptor is the same as for the I\( w \) edit descriptor, except that the digit-string consists of at least \( m \) digits. If necessary, sufficient leading zeros are included to achieve the minimum of \( m \) digits. The value of \( m \) shall not exceed the value of \( w \), except when \( w \) is zero. If \( m \) is zero and the internal value is zero, the output field consists of only blank characters, regardless of the sign control in effect. When \( m \) and \( w \) are both zero, and the internal value is zero, one blank character is produced.

10.7.2.3 Real and complex editing

10.7.2.3.1 General

1 The F, E, EN, ES, and D edit descriptors specify the editing of real and complex data. An input/output list item corresponding to an F, E, EN, ES, or D edit descriptor shall be real or complex. The G, B, O, and Z edit descriptors also may be used to edit real and complex data (10.7.5.2.2, 10.7.2.4).
10.7.2.3.2 F editing

1. The $Fw.d$ edit descriptor indicates that the field occupies $w$ positions, the fractional part of which consists of $d$ digits. When $w$ is zero, the processor selects the field width. On input, $w$ shall not be zero.

2. A lower-case letter is equivalent to the corresponding upper-case letter in an IEEE exceptional specification or the exponent in a numeric input field.

3. The input field is either an IEEE exceptional specification or consists of an optional sign, followed by a string of one or more digits optionally containing a decimal symbol, including any blanks interpreted as zeros. The $d$ has no effect on input if the input field contains a decimal symbol. If the decimal symbol is omitted, the rightmost $d$ digits of the string, with leading zeros assumed if necessary, are interpreted as the fractional part of the value represented. The string of digits may contain more digits than a processor uses to approximate the value. The basic form may be followed by an exponent of one of the following forms:
   - a sign followed by a digit-string;
   - the letter E followed by zero or more blanks, followed by a signed-digit-string;
   - the letter D followed by zero or more blanks, followed by a signed-digit-string.

4. An exponent containing a D is processed identically to an exponent containing an E.

   \[
   \text{NOTE 10.10} \quad \text{If the input field does not contain an exponent, the effect is as if the basic form were followed by an exponent with a value of } -k, \text{ where } k \text{ is the established scale factor (10.8.5).}
   \]

5. An input field that is an IEEE exceptional specification consists of optional blanks, followed by either
   - an optional sign, followed by the string 'INF' or the string 'INFINITY', or
   - an optional sign, followed by the string 'NAN', optionally followed by zero or more alphanumeric characters enclosed in parentheses,
   - optionally followed by blanks.

6. The value specified by form (1) is an IEEE infinity; this form shall not be used if the processor does not support IEEE infinities for the input variable. The value specified by form (2) is an IEEE NaN; this form shall not be used if the processor does not support IEEE NaNs for the input variable. The NaN value is a quiet NaN if the only nonblank characters in the field are 'NAN' or 'NAN()'; otherwise, the NaN value is processor-dependent. The interpretation of a sign in a NaN input field is processor dependent.

7. For an internal value that is an IEEE infinity, the output field consists of blanks, if necessary, followed by a minus sign for negative infinity or an optional plus sign otherwise, followed by the letters 'Inf' or 'Infinity', right justified within the field. If $w$ is less than 3, the field is filled with asterisks; otherwise, if $w$ is less than 8, 'Inf' is produced.

8. For an internal value that is an IEEE NaN, the output field consists of blanks, if necessary, followed by the letters 'NaN' and optionally followed by one to $w-5$ alphanumeric processor-dependent characters enclosed in parentheses, right justified within the field. If $w$ is less than 3, the field is filled with asterisks.

   \[
   \text{NOTE 10.11} \quad \text{The processor-dependent characters following 'NaN' may convey additional information about that particular NaN.}
   \]

9. For an internal value that is neither an IEEE infinity nor a NaN, the output field consists of blanks, if necessary, followed by a minus sign if the internal value is negative, or an optional plus sign otherwise, followed by a string of digits that contains a decimal symbol and represents the magnitude of the internal value, as modified by the established scale factor and rounded (10.7.2.3.7) to $d$ fractional digits. Leading zeros are not permitted except...
for an optional zero immediately to the left of the decimal symbol if the magnitude of the value in the output field is less than one. The optional zero shall appear if there would otherwise be no digits in the output field.

### 10.7.2.3.3 E and D editing

1. The E\(w,d\) and D\(w,d\) edit descriptors indicate that the external field occupies \(w\) positions, the fractional part of which consists of \(d\) digits, unless a scale factor greater than one is in effect, and the exponent part consists of \(e\) digits. The \(e\) has no effect on input.

2. The form and interpretation of the input field is the same as for F\(w,d\) editing (10.7.2.3.2).

3. For an internal value that is an IEEE infinity or NaN, the form of the output field is the same as for F\(w,d\).

4. For an internal value that is neither an IEEE infinity nor a NaN, the form of the output field for a scale factor of zero is

\[ [\pm] [0]x_1x_2 \ldots x_d \times \text{exp} \]

where:

- \(\pm\) signifies a plus sign or a minus sign;
- \(\times\) signifies a decimal symbol (10.6);
- \(x_1x_2 \ldots x_d\) are the \(d\) most significant digits of the internal value after rounding (10.7.2.3.7);
- \(\text{exp}\) is a decimal exponent having one of the forms specified in table 10.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edit Descriptor</th>
<th>Absolute Value of Exponent</th>
<th>Form of Exponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(E^{w,d})</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>\text{exp}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E^{w,d}E^e)</td>
<td>(99 &lt;</td>
<td>\text{exp}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D^{w,d})</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>\text{exp}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(</td>
<td>\text{exp}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(99 &lt;</td>
<td>\text{exp}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) where each \(z\) is a digit.

7. The sign in the exponent is produced. A plus sign is produced if the exponent value is zero.

8. The scale factor \(k\) controls the decimal normalization (10.3.2, 10.8.5). If \(-d < k \leq 0\), the output field contains exactly \(|k|\) leading zeros and \(d - |k|\) significant digits after the decimal symbol. If \(0 < k < d + 2\), the output field contains exactly \(k\) significant digits to the left of the decimal symbol and \(d - k + 1\) significant digits to the right of the decimal symbol. Other values of \(k\) are not permitted.

### 10.7.2.3.4 EN editing

1. The EN edit descriptor produces an output field in the form of a real number in engineering notation such that the decimal exponent is divisible by three and the absolute value of the significand (R414) is greater than or equal to 1 and less than 1000, except when the output value is zero. The scale factor has no effect on output.

2. The forms of the edit descriptor are EN\(w,d\) and EN\(w,d\) E\(e\) indicating that the external field occupies \(w\) positions, the fractional part of which consists of \(d\) digits and the exponent part consists of \(e\) digits.

3. The form and interpretation of the input field is the same as for F\(w,d\) editing (10.7.2.3.2).

4. For an internal value that is an IEEE infinity or NaN, the form of the output field is the same as for F\(w,d\).
For an internal value that is neither an IEEE infinity nor a NaN, the form of the output field is

\[
[ \pm \ yyy \cdot x_1x_2\ldots x_d \exp ]
\]

where:

- \( \pm \) signifies a plus sign or a minus sign;
- \( yyy \) are the 1 to 3 decimal digits representative of the most significant digits of the internal value after rounding (10.7.2.3.7);
- \( yyy \) is an integer such that \( 1 \leq yyy < 1000 \) or, if the output value is zero, \( yyy = 0 \);
- . signifies a decimal symbol (10.6);
- \( x_1x_2\ldots x_d \) are the \( d \) next most significant digits of the internal value after rounding;
- \( \exp \) is a decimal exponent, divisible by three, having one of the forms specified in table 10.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edit Descriptor</th>
<th>Absolute Value of Exponent</th>
<th>Form of Exponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN( \cdot )( d )</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>\exp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 99 &lt;</td>
<td>\exp</td>
<td>\leq 999 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| EN\( \cdot \)\( . d \)\( E \) | \(|\exp| \leq 10^e - 1\) | \(E\pm z_1 z_2 \ldots z_e \) (1) where each \( z \) is a digit.

NOTE 10.12

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Value</th>
<th>Output field Using SS, EN12.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.421</td>
<td>6.421E+00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-.5</td>
<td>-500.000E-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.00217</td>
<td>2.170E-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4721.3</td>
<td>4.721E+03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.7.2.3.5 ES editing

1. The ES edit descriptor produces an output field in the form of a real number in scientific notation such that the absolute value of the significand (R414) is greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10, except when the output value is zero. The scale factor has no effect on output.

2. The forms of the edit descriptor are ES\( w.d \) and ES\( w.d \)\( E \) indicating that the external field occupies \( w \) positions, the fractional part of which consists of \( d \) digits and the exponent part consists of \( e \) digits.

3. The form and interpretation of the input field is the same as for F\( w.d \) editing (10.7.2.3.2).

4. For an internal value that is an IEEE infinity or NaN, the form of the output field is the same as for F\( w.d \).

5. For an internal value that is neither an IEEE infinity nor a NaN, the form of the output field is

\[
[ \pm \ y \cdot x_1x_2\ldots x_d \exp ]
\]

where:

- \( \pm \) signifies a plus sign or a minus sign;
- \( y \) is a decimal digit representative of the most significant digit of the internal value after rounding (10.7.2.3.7);
- . signifies a decimal symbol (10.6);
8 The sign in the exponent is produced. A plus sign is produced if the exponent value is zero.

NOTE 10.13

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Value</th>
<th>Output field Using SS, ES12.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.421</td>
<td>6.421E+00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-.5</td>
<td>-5.000E-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.00217</td>
<td>2.170E-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4721.3</td>
<td>4.721E+03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.7.2.3.6 Complex editing

A complex datum consists of a pair of separate real data. The editing of a scalar datum of complex type is specified by two edit descriptors each of which specifies the editing of real data. The first of the edit descriptors specifies the real part; the second specifies the imaginary part. The two edit descriptors may be different. Control and character string edit descriptors may be processed between the edit descriptor for the real part and the edit descriptor for the imaginary part.

10.7.2.3.7 Rounding mode

The rounding mode can be specified by an OPEN statement (9.5.2), a data transfer input/output statement (9.6.2.13), or an edit descriptor (10.8.7).

In what follows, the term “decimal value” means the exact decimal number as given by the character string, while the term “internal value” means the number actually stored in the processor. For example, in dealing with the decimal constant 0.1, the decimal value is the mathematical quantity 1/10, which has no exact representation in binary form. Formatted output of real data involves conversion from an internal value to a decimal value; formatted input involves conversion from a decimal value to an internal value.

When the I/O rounding mode is UP, the value resulting from conversion shall be the smallest representable value that is greater than or equal to the original value. When the I/O rounding mode is DOWN, the value resulting from conversion shall be the largest representable value that is less than or equal to the original value. When the I/O rounding mode is ZERO, the value resulting from conversion shall be the value closest to the original value and no greater in magnitude than the original value. When the I/O rounding mode is NEAREST, the value resulting from conversion shall be the closer of the two nearest representable values if one is closer than the other. If the two nearest representable values are equidistant from the original value, it is processor dependent which one of them is chosen. When the I/O rounding mode is COMPATIBLE, the value resulting from conversion shall be the closer of the two nearest representable values or the value away from zero if halfway between them. When the I/O rounding mode is PROCESSOR-DEFINED, rounding during conversion shall be a processor-dependent default mode, which may correspond to one of the other modes.

On processors that support IEEE rounding on conversions, NEAREST shall correspond to round to nearest, as
specified in the IEEE International Standard.

**NOTE 10.14**

On processors that support IEEE rounding on conversions, the I/O rounding modes COMPATIBLE and NEAREST will produce the same results except when the datum is halfway between the two representable values. In that case, NEAREST will pick the even value, but COMPATIBLE will pick the value away from zero. The I/O rounding modes UP, DOWN, and ZERO have the same effect as those specified in the IEEE International Standard for round toward $+\infty$, round toward $-\infty$, and round toward 0, respectively.

### 10.7.2.4 B, O, and Z editing

1. The $B_w$, $B_{w.m}$, $O_w$, $O_{w.m}$, $Z_w$, and $Z_{w.m}$ edit descriptors indicate that the field to be edited occupies $w$ positions, except when $w$ is zero. When $w$ is zero, the processor selects the field width. On input, $w$ shall not be zero. The corresponding input/output list item shall be of type integer, real, or complex.

2. On input, $m$ has no effect.

3. In the input field for the B, O, and Z edit descriptors the character string shall consist of binary, octal, or hexadecimal digits (as in R463, R464, R465) in the respective input field. The lower-case hexadecimal digits a through f in a hexadecimal input field are equivalent to the corresponding upper-case hexadecimal digits.

4. The value is INT (X) if the input list item is of type integer and REAL (X) if the input list item is of type real or complex, where X is a _boz-literal-constant_ that specifies the same bit sequence as the digits of the input field.

5. The output field for the $B_w$, $O_w$, and $Z_w$ descriptors consists of zero or more leading blanks followed by the internal value in a form identical to the digits of a binary, octal, or hexadecimal constant, respectively, that specifies the same bit sequence but without leading zero bits.

**NOTE 10.15**

A binary, octal, or hexadecimal constant always consists of at least one digit or hexadecimal digit.

R1021 _hex-digit-string_ is _hex-digit_ [ _hex-digit_ ] ...

6. The output field for the $B_{w.m}$, $O_{w.m}$, and $Z_{w.m}$ edit descriptor is the same as for the $B_w$, $O_w$, and $Z_w$ edit descriptor, except that the _digit-string_ or _hex-digit-string_ consists of at least $m$ digits. If necessary, sufficient leading zeros are included to achieve the minimum of $m$ digits. The value of $m$ shall not exceed the value of $w$, except when $w$ is zero. If $m$ is zero and the internal value consists of all zero bits, the output field consists of only blank characters. When $m$ and $w$ are both zero, and the internal value consists of all zero bits, one blank character is produced.

### 10.7.3 Logical editing

1. The $L_w$ edit descriptor indicates that the field occupies $w$ positions. The specified input/output list item shall be of type logical. The G edit descriptor also may be used to edit logical data (10.7.5.3).

2. The input field consists of optional blanks, optionally followed by a period, followed by a T for true or F for false. The T or F may be followed by additional characters in the field, which are ignored.

3. A lower-case letter is equivalent to the corresponding upper-case letter in a logical input field.

**NOTE 10.16**

The logical constants .TRUE. and .FALSE. are acceptable input forms.

4. The output field consists of $w-1$ blanks followed by a T or F, depending on whether the internal value is true or false, respectively.
10.7.4 Character editing

The $A[w]$ edit descriptor is used with an input/output list item of type character. The $G$ edit descriptor also may be used to edit character data (10.7.5.4). The kind type parameter of all characters transferred and converted under control of one $A$ or $G$ edit descriptor is implied by the kind of the corresponding list item.

If a field width $w$ is specified with the $A$ edit descriptor, the field consists of $w$ characters. If a field width $w$ is not specified with the $A$ edit descriptor, the number of characters in the field is the length of the corresponding list item, regardless of the value of the kind type parameter.

Let $len$ be the length of the input/output list item. If the specified field width $w$ for an $A$ edit descriptor corresponding to an input item is greater than or equal to $len$, the rightmost $len$ characters will be taken from the input field. If the specified field width $w$ is less than $len$, the $w$ characters will appear left justified with $len - w$ trailing blanks in the internal value.

If the specified field width $w$ for an $A$ edit descriptor corresponding to an output item is greater than $len$, the output field will consist of $w - len$ blanks followed by the $len$ characters from the internal value. If the specified field width $w$ is less than or equal to $len$, the output field will consist of the leftmost $w$ characters from the internal value.

NOTE 10.17
For nondefault character types, the blank padding character is processor dependent.

If the file is connected for stream access, the output may be split across more than one record if it contains newline characters. A newline character is a nonblank character returned by the intrinsic function NEW_LINE. Beginning with the first character of the output field, each character that is not a newline is written to the current record in successive positions; each newline character causes file positioning at that point as if by slash editing (the current record is terminated at that point, a new empty record is created following the current record, this new record becomes the last and current record of the file, and the file is positioned at the beginning of this new record).

NOTE 10.18
If the intrinsic function NEW_LINE returns a blank character for a particular character kind, then the processor does not support using a character of that kind to cause record termination in a formatted stream file.

10.7.5 Generalized editing

10.7.5.1 Overview

The $Gw$, $Gw.d$ and $Gw.d Ee$ edit descriptors are used with an input/output list item of any intrinsic type. When $w$ is nonzero, these edit descriptors indicate that the external field occupies $w$ positions; for real or complex data the fractional part consists of a maximum of $d$ digits and the exponent part consists of $e$ digits. When these edit descriptors are used to specify the input/output of integer, logical, or character data, $d$ and $e$ have no effect. When $w$ is zero the processor selects the field width. On input, $w$ shall not be zero.

10.7.5.2 Generalized numeric editing

When used to specify the input/output of integer, real, and complex data, the $Gw$, $Gw.d$ and $Gw.d Ee$ edit descriptors follow the general rules for numeric editing (10.7.2).

NOTE 10.19
The $Gw.d Ee$ edit descriptor follows any additional rules for the $Ew.d Ee$ edit descriptor.
10.7.5.2.1 Generalized integer editing

1 When used to specify the input/output of integer data, the Gw.d edit descriptor follows the rules for the Lw edit descriptor (10.7.2.2), except that w shall not be zero. When used to specify the output of integer data, the G0 edit descriptor follows the rules for the L0 edit descriptor.

10.7.5.2 Generalized real and complex editing

1 The form and interpretation of the input field is the same as for Fw.d editing (10.7.2.3.2).

2 When used to specify the output of real or complex data, the G0 edit descriptor follows the rules for the I0 edit descriptor.

3 For an internal value that is an IEEE infinity or NaN, the form of the output field for the Gw.d or Gw.d Ee edit descriptors is the same as for Fw.d.

4 Otherwise, the method of representation in the output field depends on the magnitude of the internal value being edited. Let N be the magnitude of the internal value and r be the rounding mode value defined in the table below. If $0 < N < 0.1 - r \times 10^{-d-1}$ or $N \geq 10^d - r$, or $N$ is identically 0 and $d$ is 0, Gw.d output editing is the same as k PEw.d output editing and Gw.d Ee output editing is the same as k PEw.d Ee output editing, where $k$ is the scale factor (10.8.5) currently in effect. If $0.1 - r \times 10^{-d-1} \leq N < 10^d - r$ or $N$ is identically 0 and $d$ is not zero, the scale factor has no effect, and the value of $N$ determines the editing as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of Internal Value</th>
<th>Equivalent Conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$N = 0$</td>
<td>F(w−n).d, n('b')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.1 - r \times 10^{-d-1} \leq N &lt; 1 - r \times 10^{-d}$</td>
<td>F(w−n).d, n('b')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 - r \times 10^{-d} \leq N &lt; 10 - r \times 10^{-d+1}$</td>
<td>F(w−n), (d−1), n('b')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 - r \times 10^{-d+1} \leq N &lt; 100 - r \times 10^{-d+2}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d−2 − r × 10−2 ≤ N &lt; 10d−1 − r × 10−1</td>
<td>F(w−n).1, n('b')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d−1 − r × 10−1 ≤ N &lt; 10d − r</td>
<td>F(w−n).0, n('b')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where b is a blank, n is 4 for Gw.d and e + 2 for Gw.d Ee, and r is defined for each rounding mode as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/O Rounding Mode</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPATIBLE</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAREST</td>
<td>0.5 if the higher value is even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>−0.5 if the lower value is even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZERO</td>
<td>1 if internal value is negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 if internal value is positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 The value of w−n shall be positive

NOTE 10.20

The scale factor has no effect on output unless the magnitude of the datum to be edited is outside the range that permits effective use of F editing.

10.7.5.3 Generalized logical editing

1 When used to specify the input/output of logical data, the Gw.d and Gw.d Ee edit descriptors follow the rules for the Lw edit descriptor (10.7.3). When used to specify the output of logical data, the G0 edit descriptor follows
the rules for the L1 edit descriptor.

10.7.5.4 Generalized character editing

1 When used to specify the input/output of character data, the \texttt{Gw.d} and \texttt{Gw.dEe} edit descriptors follow the rules for the \texttt{Aw} edit descriptor (10.7.4). When used to specify the output of character data, the \texttt{G0} edit descriptor follows the rules for the \texttt{A} edit descriptor with no field width.

10.7.6 User-defined derived-type editing

1 The DT edit descriptor allows a user-provided procedure to be used instead of the processor’s default input/output formatting for processing a list item of derived type.

2 The DT edit descriptor may include a character literal constant. The character value “DT” concatenated with the character literal constant is passed to the defined input/output procedure as the \texttt{iotype} argument (9.6.4.7). The \texttt{v} values of the edit descriptor are passed to the defined input/output procedure as the \texttt{v_list} array argument.

\textbf{NOTE 10.21}

For the edit descriptor DT’Link List’(10, 4, 2), iotype is "DTLink List" and v_list is [10, 4, 2].

3 If a derived-type variable or value corresponds to a DT edit descriptor, there shall be an accessible interface to a corresponding defined input/output procedure for that derived type (9.6.4.7). A DT edit descriptor shall not correspond to a list item that is not of a derived type.

10.8 Control edit descriptors

10.8.1 Position editing

1 The T, TL, TR, and X edit descriptors specify the position at which the next character will be transmitted to or from the record. If any character skipped by a T, TL, TR, or X edit descriptor is of type nondefault character, and the unit is a default character internal file or an external non-Unicode file, the result of that position editing is processor dependent.

2 The position specified by a T edit descriptor may be in either direction from the current position. On input, this allows portions of a record to be processed more than once, possibly with different editing.

3 The position specified by an X edit descriptor is forward from the current position. On input, a position beyond the last character of the record may be specified if no characters are transmitted from such positions.

\textbf{NOTE 10.22}

An nX edit descriptor has the same effect as a TRn edit descriptor.

4 On output, a T, TL, TR, or X edit descriptor does not by itself cause characters to be transmitted and therefore does not by itself affect the length of the record. If characters are transmitted to positions at or after the position specified by a T, TL, TR, or X edit descriptor, positions skipped and not previously filled are filled with blanks. The result is as if the entire record were initially filled with blanks.

5 On output, a character in the record may be replaced. However, a T, TL, TR, or X edit descriptor never directly causes a character already placed in the record to be replaced. Such edit descriptors may result in positioning such that subsequent editing causes a replacement.

10.8.1.1 T, TL, and TR editing

1 The \texttt{left tab limit} affects file positioning by the T and TL edit descriptors. Immediately prior to nonchild data transfer, the left tab limit becomes defined as the character position of the current record or the current position
of the stream file. If, during data transfer, the file is positioned to another record, the left tab limit becomes
defined as character position one of that record.

2 The $T_n$ edit descriptor indicates that the transmission of the next character to or from a record is to occur at
the $n$th character position of the record, relative to the left tab limit.

3 The $TL_n$ edit descriptor indicates that the transmission of the next character to or from the record is to occur at
the character position $n$ characters backward from the current position. However, if $n$ is greater than the difference
between the current position and the left tab limit, the $TL_n$ edit descriptor indicates that the transmission of
the next character to or from the record is to occur at the left tab limit.

4 The $TR_n$ edit descriptor indicates that the transmission of the next character to or from the record is to occur at
the character position $n$ characters forward from the current position.

NOTE 10.23

$\text{The } n \text{ in a } T_n, TL_n, \text{ or } TR_n \text{ edit descriptor shall be specified and shall be greater than zero.}$

10.8.1.2 X editing

1 The $nX$ edit descriptor indicates that the transmission of the next character to or from a record is to occur at
the character position $n$ characters forward from the current position.

NOTE 10.24

$\text{The } n \text{ in an } nX \text{ edit descriptor shall be specified and shall be greater than zero.}$

10.8.2 Slash editing

1 The slash edit descriptor indicates the end of data transfer to or from the current record.

2 On input from a file connected for sequential or stream access, the remaining portion of the current record is
skipped and the file is positioned at the beginning of the next record. This record becomes the current record.
On output to a file connected for sequential or stream access, a new empty record is created following the current
record; this new record then becomes the last and current record of the file and the file is positioned at the
beginning of this new record.

3 For a file connected for direct access, the record number is increased by one and the file is positioned at the
beginning of the record that has that record number, if there is such a record, and this record becomes the
current record.

NOTE 10.25

$\text{A record that contains no characters may be written on output. If the file is an internal file or a file}
\text{connected for direct access, the record is filled with blank characters.}$

$\text{An entire record may be skipped on input.}$

4 The repeat specification is optional in the slash edit descriptor. If it is not specified, the default value is one.

10.8.3 Colon editing

1 The colon edit descriptor terminates format control if there are no more effective items in the input/output list
(9.6.3). The colon edit descriptor has no effect if there are more effective items in the input/output list.

10.8.4 SS, SP, and S editing

1 The SS, SP, and S edit descriptors temporarily change (9.5.2) the sign mode (9.5.6.17, 9.6.2.14) for the connection.
The edit descriptors SS, SP, and S set the sign mode corresponding to the SIGN= specifier values SUPPRESS,
PLUS, and PROCESSOR_DEFINED, respectively.
The sign mode controls optional plus characters in numeric output fields. When the sign mode is PLUS, the processor shall produce a plus sign in any position that normally contains an optional plus sign. When the sign mode is SUPPRESS, the processor shall not produce a plus sign in such positions. When the sign mode is PROCESSOR_DEFINED, the processor has the option of producing a plus sign or not in such positions, subject to 10.7.2(5).

The SS, SP, and S edit descriptors affect only I, F, E, EN, ES, D, and G editing during the execution of an output statement. The SS, SP, and S edit descriptors have no effect during the execution of an input statement.

### 10.8.5 P editing

1. The \( k \)P edit descriptor temporarily changes (9.5.2) the scale factor for the connection to \( k \). The scale factor affects the editing of F, E, EN, ES, D, and G edit descriptors for numeric quantities.

2. The scale factor \( k \) affects the appropriate editing in the following manner.
   - On input, with F, E, EN, ES, D, and G editing (provided that no exponent exists in the field) and F output editing, the scale factor effect is that the externally represented number equals the internally represented number multiplied by \( 10^k \).
   - On input, with F, E, EN, ES, D, and G editing, the scale factor has no effect if there is an exponent in the field.
   - On output, with E and D editing, the significand (R14) part of the quantity to be produced is multiplied by \( 10^k \) and the exponent is reduced by \( k \).
   - On output, with G editing, the effect of the scale factor is suspended unless the magnitude of the datum to be edited is outside the range that permits the use of F editing. If the use of E editing is required, the scale factor has the same effect as with E output editing.
   - On output, with EN and ES editing, the scale factor has no effect.

3. If UP, DOWN, ZERO, or NEAREST I/O rounding mode is in effect,
   - on input, the scale factor is applied to the external decimal value and then this is converted using the current I/O rounding mode, and
   - on output, the internal value is converted using the current I/O rounding mode and then the scale factor is applied to the converted decimal value.

### 10.8.6 BN and BZ editing

1. The BN and BZ edit descriptors temporarily change (9.5.2) the blank interpretation mode (9.5.6.6, 9.6.2.6) for the connection. The edit descriptors BN and BZ set the blank interpretation mode corresponding to the BLANK= specifier values NULL and ZERO, respectively.

2. The blank interpretation mode controls the interpretation of nonleading blanks in numeric input fields. Such blank characters are interpreted as zeros when the blank interpretation mode has the value ZERO; they are ignored when the blank interpretation mode has the value NULL. The effect of ignoring blanks is to treat the input field as if blanks had been removed, the remaining portion of the field right justified, and the blanks replaced as leading blanks. However, a field containing only blanks has the value zero.

3. The blank interpretation mode affects only numeric editing (10.7.2) and generalized numeric editing (10.7.5.2) on input. It has no effect on output.

### 10.8.7 RU, RD, RZ, RN, RC, and RP editing

1. The round edit descriptors temporarily change (9.5.2) the connection’s I/O rounding mode (9.5.6.16, 9.6.2.13, 10.7.2.3.7). The round edit descriptors RU, RD, RZ, RN, RC, and RP set the I/O rounding mode corresponding to the ROUND= specifier values UP, DOWN, ZERO, NEAREST, COMPATIBLE, and PROCESSOR_DEFINED, respectively. The I/O rounding mode affects the conversion of real and complex values in formatted input/output. It affects only D, E, EN, ES, F, and G editing.
10.8.8 DC and DP editing

1 The decimal edit descriptors temporarily change (9.5.2) the decimal edit mode (9.5.6.7, 9.6.2.7, 10.6) for the connection. The edit descriptors DC and DP set the decimal edit mode corresponding to the DECIMAL= specifier values COMMA and POINT, respectively.

2 The decimal edit mode controls the representation of the decimal symbol (10.6) during conversion of real and complex values in formatted input/output. The decimal edit mode affects only D, E, EN, ES, F, and G editing.

10.9 Character string edit descriptors

1 A character string edit descriptor shall not be used on input.

2 The character string edit descriptor causes characters to be written from the enclosed characters of the edit descriptor itself, including blanks. For a character string edit descriptor, the width of the field is the number of characters between the delimiting characters. Within the field, two consecutive delimiting characters are counted as a single character.

NOTE 10.26
A delimiter for a character string edit descriptor is either an apostrophe or quote.

10.10 List-directed formatting

10.10.1 General

1 List-directed input/output allows data editing according to the type of the list item instead of by a format specification. It also allows data to be free-field, that is, separated by commas (or semicolons) or blanks.

10.10.2 Values and value separators

1 The characters in one or more list-directed records constitute a sequence of values and value separators. The end of a record has the same effect as a blank character, unless it is within a character constant. Any sequence of two or more consecutive blanks is treated as a single blank, unless it is within a character constant.

2 Each value is either a null value, c, r*c, or r*, where c is a literal constant, optionally signed if integer or real, or an undelimited character constant and r is an unsigned, nonzero, integer literal constant. Neither c nor r shall have kind type parameters specified. The constant c is interpreted as though it had the same kind type parameter as the corresponding list item. The r*c form is equivalent to r successive appearances of the constant c, and the r* form is equivalent to r successive appearances of the null value. Neither of these forms may contain embedded blanks, except where permitted within the constant c.

3 A value separator is

- a comma optionally preceded by one or more contiguous blanks and optionally followed by one or more contiguous blanks, unless the decimal edit mode is COMMA, in which case a semicolon is used in place of the comma,
- a slash optionally preceded by one or more contiguous blanks and optionally followed by one or more contiguous blanks, or
- one or more contiguous blanks between two nonblank values or following the last nonblank value, where a nonblank value is a constant, an r*c form, or an r* form.

NOTE 10.27
Although a slash encountered in an input record is referred to as a separator, it actually causes termination of list-directed and namelist input statements; it does not actually separate two values.
10.10.3 List-directed input

1 Input forms acceptable to edit descriptors for a given type are acceptable for list-directed formatting, except as noted below. The form of the input value shall be acceptable for the type of the next effective item in the list. Blanks are never used as zeros, and embedded blanks are not permitted in constants, except within character constants and complex constants as specified below.

2 For the \( r^c \) form of an input value, the constant \( c \) is interpreted as an undelimited character constant if the first list item corresponding to this value is default, ASCII, or ISO 10646 character, there is a nonblank character immediately after \( r^c \), and that character is not an apostrophe or a quotation mark; otherwise, \( c \) is interpreted as a literal constant.

NOTE 10.29

The end of a record has the effect of a blank, except when it appears within a character constant.

3 When the next effective item is of type integer, the value in the input record is interpreted as if an \( \text{Iw} \) edit descriptor with a suitable value of \( w \) were used.

4 When the next effective item is of type real, the input form is that of a numeric input field. A numeric input field is a field suitable for F editing (10.7.2.3.2) that is assumed to have no fractional digits unless a decimal symbol appears within the field.

5 When the next effective item is of type complex, the input form consists of a left parenthesis followed by an ordered pair of numeric input fields separated by a comma (if the decimal edit mode is POINT) or semicolon (if the decimal edit mode is COMMA), and followed by a right parenthesis. The first numeric input field is the real part of the complex constant and the second is the imaginary part. Each of the numeric input fields may be preceded or followed by any number of blanks and ends of records. The end of a record may occur after the real part or before the imaginary part.

6 When the next effective item is of type logical, the input form shall not include value separators among the optional characters permitted for L editing.

7 When the next effective item is of type character, the input form consists of a possibly delimit ed sequence of zero or more rep-chars whose kind type parameter is implied by the kind of the effective item. Character sequences may be continued from the end of one record to the beginning of the next record, but the end of record shall not occur between a double apostrophe in an apostrophe-delimited character sequence, nor between a doubled quote in a quote-delimited character sequence. The end of the record does not cause a blank or any other character to become part of the character sequence. The character sequence may be continued on as many records as needed. The characters blank, comma, semicolon, and slash may appear in default, ASCII, or ISO 10646 character sequences.

8 If the next effective item is default, ASCII, or ISO 10646 character and
   - the character sequence does not contain value separators,
   - the character sequence does not cross a record boundary,
   - the first nonblank character is not a quotation mark or an apostrophe,
   - the leading characters are not digits followed by an asterisk, and
   - the character sequence contains at least one character,

9 the delimiting apostrophes or quotation marks are not required. If the delimiters are omitted, the character sequence is terminated by the first blank, comma (if the decimal edit mode is POINT), semicolon (if the decimal
edit mode is COMMA), slash, or end of record; in this case apostrophes and quotation marks within the datum are not to be doubled.

10 Let \( \text{len} \) be the length of the next effective item, and let \( w \) be the length of the character sequence. If \( \text{len} \) is less than or equal to \( w \), the leftmost \( \text{len} \) characters of the sequence are transmitted to the next effective item. If \( \text{len} \) is greater than \( w \), the sequence is transmitted to the leftmost \( w \) characters of the next effective item and the remaining \( \text{len} - w \) characters of the next effective item are filled with blanks. The effect is as though the sequence were assigned to the next effective item in an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3).

10.10.3.1 Null values

1 A null value is specified by

- the \( r^* \) form,
- no characters between consecutive value separators, or
- no characters before the first value separator in the first record read by each execution of a list-directed input statement.

**NOTE 10.30**
The end of a record following any other value separator, with or without separating blanks, does not specify a null value in list-directed input.

2 A null value has no effect on the definition status of the next effective item. A null value shall not be used for either the real or imaginary part of a complex constant, but a single null value may represent an entire complex constant.

3 A slash encountered as a value separator during execution of a list-directed input statement causes termination of execution of that input statement after the transference of the previous value. Any characters remaining in the current record are ignored. If there are additional items in the input list, the effect is as if null values had been supplied for them. Any do-variable in the input list becomes defined as if enough null values had been supplied for any remaining input list items.

**NOTE 10.31**
All blanks in a list-directed input record are considered to be part of some value separator except for

- blanks embedded in a character sequence,
- embedded blanks surrounding the real or imaginary part of a complex constant, and
- leading blanks in the first record read by each execution of a list-directed input statement, unless immediately followed by a slash or comma.

**NOTE 10.32**
List-directed input example:

```plaintext
INTEGER I; REAL X (8); CHARACTER (11) P;
COMPLEX Z; LOGICAL G
...
READ *, I, X, P, Z, G
...
```

The input data records are:

- 12345,12345,,2*1.5,4*
- ISN’T_BOB’S,(123,0),.TEXAS$

The results are:
### 10.10.4 List-directed output

1. The form of the values produced is the same as that required for input, except as noted otherwise. With the exception of adjacent undelimited character sequences, the values are separated by one or more blanks or by a comma, or a semicolon if the decimal edit mode is comma, optionally preceded by one or more blanks and optionally followed by one or more blanks.

2. The processor may begin new records as necessary, but the end of record shall not occur within a constant except as specified for complex constants and character sequences. The processor shall not insert blanks within character sequences or within constants, except as specified for complex constants.

3. Logical output values are T for the value true and F for the value false.

4. Integer output constants are produced with the effect of an \( \text{I}_w \) edit descriptor.

5. Real constants are produced with the effect of either an \( \text{F}_w \) edit descriptor or an \( \text{E}_w \) edit descriptor, depending on the magnitude \( x \) of the value and a range \( 10^{d_1} \leq x < 10^{d_2} \), where \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) are processor-dependent integers. If the magnitude \( x \) is within this range or is zero, the constant is produced using \( \text{0PF}_w \cdot d \); otherwise, \( \text{1PE}_w \cdot d \cdot e \) is used.

6. For numeric output, reasonable processor-dependent values of \( w \), \( d \), and \( e \) are used for each of the numeric constants output.

7. Complex constants are enclosed in parentheses with a separator between the real and imaginary parts, each produced as defined above for real constants. The separator is a comma if the decimal edit mode is POINT; it is a semicolon if the decimal edit mode is COMMA. The end of a record may occur between the separator and the imaginary part only if the entire constant is as long as, or longer than, an entire record. The only embedded blanks permitted within a complex constant are between the separator and the end of a record and one blank at the beginning of the next record.

8. Character sequences produced when the delimiter mode has a value of NONE

   - are not delimited by apostrophes or quotation marks,
   - are not separated from each other by value separators,
   - have each internal apostrophe or quotation mark represented externally by one apostrophe or quotation mark, and
   - have a blank character inserted by the processor at the beginning of any record that begins with the continuation of a character sequence from the preceding record.

9. Character sequences produced when the delimiter mode has a value of QUOTE are delimited by quotes, are preceded and followed by a value separator, and have each internal quote represented on the external medium by two contiguous quotes.

10. Character sequences produced when the delimiter mode has a value of APOSTROPHE are delimited by apos-
trophes, are preceded and followed by a value separator, and have each internal apostrophe represented on the external medium by two contiguous apostrophes.

11 If two or more successive values in an output record have identical values, the processor has the option of producing a repeated constant of the form \( r^*c \) instead of the sequence of identical values.

12 Slashes, as value separators, and null values are not produced as output by list-directed formatting.

13 Except for continuation of delimited character sequences, each output record begins with a blank character.

**NOTE 10.33**

The length of the output records is not specified and may be processor dependent.

## 10.11 Namelist formatting

### 10.11.1 General

Namelist input/output allows data editing with NAME=value subsequences. This facilitates documentation of input and output files and more flexibility on input.

### 10.11.2 Name-value subsequences

The characters in one or more namelist records constitute a sequence of name-value subsequences, each of which consists of an object designator followed by an equals and followed by one or more values and value separators. The equals may optionally be preceded or followed by one or more contiguous blanks. The end of a record has the same effect as a blank character, unless it is within a character constant. Any sequence of two or more consecutive blanks is treated as a single blank, unless it is within a character constant.

2 The name may be any name in the namelist-group-object-list (5.6).

3 A value separator for namelist formatting is the same as for list-directed formatting (10.10).

### 10.11.3 Namelist input

#### 10.11.3.1 Overall syntax

Input for a namelist input statement consists of

1. optional blanks and namelist comments,
2. the character \& followed immediately by the namelist-group-name as specified in the NAMELIST statement,
3. one or more blanks,
4. a sequence of zero or more name-value subsequences separated by value separators, and
5. a slash to terminate the namelist input.

**NOTE 10.34**

A slash encountered in a namelist input record causes the input statement to terminate. A slash cannot be used to separate two values in a namelist input statement.

2 In each name-value subsequence, the name shall be the name of a namelist group object list item with an optional qualification and the name with the optional qualification shall not be a zero-sized array, a zero-sized array section, or a zero-length character string. The optional qualification, if any, shall not contain a vector subscript.

3 A group name or object name is without regard to case.
10.11.3.2 Namelist group object names

1 Within the input data, each name shall correspond to a particular namelist group object name. Subscripts, strides, and substring range expressions used to qualify group object names shall be optionally signed integer literal constants with no kind type parameters specified. If a namelist group object is an array, the input record corresponding to it may contain either the array name or the designator of a subobject of that array, using the syntax of object designators (R601). If the namelist group object name is the name of a variable of derived type, the name in the input record may be either the name of the variable or the designator of one of its components, indicated by qualifying the variable name with the appropriate component name. Successive qualifications may be applied as appropriate to the shape and type of the variable represented.

2 The order of names in the input records need not match the order of the namelist group object items. The input records need not contain all the names of the namelist group object items. The definition status of any names from the namelist-group-object-list that do not occur in the input record remains unchanged. In the input record, each object name or subobject designator may be preceded and followed by one or more optional blanks but shall not contain embedded blanks.

10.11.3.3 Namelist group object list items

1 The name-value subsequences are evaluated serially, in left-to-right order. A namelist group object designator may appear in more than one name-value sequence.

2 When the name in the input record represents an array variable or a variable of derived type, the effect is as if the variable represented were expanded into a sequence of scalar list items, in the same way that formatted input/output list items are expanded (9.6.3). Each input value following the equals shall then be acceptable to format specifications for the type of the list item in the corresponding position in the expanded sequence, except as noted in this subclause. The number of values following the equals shall not exceed the number of list items in the expanded sequence, but may be less; in the latter case, the effect is as if sufficient null values had been appended to match any remaining list items in the expanded sequence.

NOTE 10.35
For example, if the name in the input record is the name of an integer array of size 100, at most 100 values, each of which is either a digit string or a null value, may follow the equals; these values would then be assigned to the elements of the array in array element order.

3 A slash encountered as a value separator during the execution of a namelist input statement causes termination of execution of that input statement after transference of the previous value. If there are additional items in the namelist group object being transferred, the effect is as if null values had been supplied for them.

4 A namelist comment may appear after any value separator except a slash. A namelist comment is also permitted to start in the first nonblank position of an input record except within a character literal constant.

5 Successive namelist records are read by namelist input until a slash is encountered; the remainder of the record is ignored and need not follow the rules for namelist input values.

10.11.3.4 Namelist input values

1 Each value is either a null value (10.11.3.5), c, r*c, or r*, where c is a literal constant, optionally signed if integer or real, and r is an unsigned, nonzero, integer literal constant. A kind type parameter shall not be specified for c or r. The constant c is interpreted as though it had the same kind type parameter as the corresponding effective item. The r*c form is equivalent to r successive appearances of the constant c, and the r* form is equivalent to r successive null values. Neither of these forms may contain embedded blanks, except where permitted within the constant c.

2 The datum c (10.11) is any input value acceptable to format specifications for a given type, except for a restriction on the form of input values corresponding to list items of types logical, integer, and character as specified in this subclause. The form of a real or complex value is dependent on the decimal edit mode in effect (10.6). The form
of an input value shall be acceptable for the type of the namelist group object list item. The number and forms of the input values that may follow the equals in a name-value subsequence depend on the shape and type of the object represented by the name in the input record. When the name in the input record is that of a scalar variable of an intrinsic type, the equals shall not be followed by more than one value. Blanks are never used as zeros, and embedded blanks are not permitted in constants except within character constants and complex constants as specified in this subclause.

3 When the next effective item is of type real, the input form of the input value is that of a numeric input field. A numeric input field is a field suitable for F editing (10.7.2.3.2) that is assumed to have no fractional digits unless a decimal symbol appears within the field.

4 When the next effective item is of type complex, the input form of the input value consists of a left parenthesis followed by an ordered pair of numeric input fields separated by a comma (if the decimal edit mode is POINT) or a semicolon (if the decimal edit mode is COMMA), and followed by a right parenthesis. The first numeric input field is the real part of the complex constant and the second part is the imaginary part. Each of the numeric input fields may be preceded or followed by any number of blanks and ends of records. The end of a record may occur between the real part and the comma or semicolon, or between the comma or semicolon and the imaginary part.

5 When the next effective item is of type logical, the input form of the input value shall not include equals or value separators among the optional characters permitted for L editing (10.7.3).

6 When the next effective item is of type integer, the value in the input record is interpreted as if an \texttt{I}w edit descriptor with a suitable value of \texttt{w} were used.

7 When the next effective item is of type character, the input form consists of a delimited sequence of zero or more \texttt{rep-chars} whose kind type parameter is implied by the kind of the corresponding list item. Such a sequence may be continued from the end of one record to the beginning of the next record, but the end of record shall not occur between a doubled apostrophe in an apostrophe-delimited sequence, nor between a doubled quote in a quote-delimited sequence. The end of the record does not cause a blank or any other character to become part of the sequence. The sequence may be continued on as many records as needed. The characters blank, comma, semicolon, and slash may appear in such character sequences.

\textbf{NOTE 10.36} A character sequence corresponding to a namelist input item of character type shall be delimited either with apostrophes or with quotes. The delimiter is required to avoid ambiguity between undelimited character sequences and object names. The value of the \texttt{DELIM=} specifier, if any, in the \texttt{OPEN} statement for an external file is ignored during namelist input (9.5.6.8).

8 Let \texttt{len} be the length of the next effective item, and let \texttt{w} be the length of the character sequence. If \texttt{len} is less than or equal to \texttt{w}, the leftmost \texttt{len} characters of the sequence are transmitted to the next effective item. If \texttt{len} is greater than \texttt{w}, the constant is transmitted to the leftmost \texttt{w} characters of the next effective item and the remaining \texttt{len}−\texttt{w} characters of the next effective item are filled with blanks. The effect is as though the sequence were assigned to the next effective item in an intrinsic assignment statement (7.2.1.3).

\textbf{10.11.3.5 Null values}

1 A null value is specified by
   \begin{itemize}
     \item the \texttt{r*} form,
     \item blanks between two consecutive nonblank value separators following an equals,
     \item zero or more blanks preceding the first value separator and following an equals, or
     \item two consecutive nonblank value separators.
   \end{itemize}

2 A null value has no effect on the definition status of the corresponding input list item. If the namelist group object list item is defined, it retains its previous value; if it is undefined, it remains undefined. A null value shall
not be used as either the real or imaginary part of a complex constant, but a single null value may represent an entire complex constant.

**NOTE 10.37**

The end of a record following a value separator, with or without intervening blanks, does not specify a null value in namelist input.

### 10.11.3.6 Blanks

1 All blanks in a namelist input record are considered to be part of some value separator except for

- blanks embedded in a character constant,
- embedded blanks surrounding the real or imaginary part of a complex constant,
- leading blanks following the equals unless followed immediately by a slash or comma, or a semicolon if the decimal edit mode is comma, and
- blanks between a name and the following equals.

### 10.11.3.7 Namelist Comments

1 Except within a character literal constant, a “!” character after a value separator or in the first nonblank position of a namelist input record initiates a comment. The comment extends to the end of the current input record and may contain any graphic character in the processor-dependent character set. The comment is ignored. A slash within the namelist comment does not terminate execution of the namelist input statement. Namelist comments are not allowed in stream input because comments depend on record structure.

**NOTE 10.38**

Namelist input example:

```plaintext
INTEGER I; REAL X (8); CHARACTER (11) P; COMPLEX Z;
LOGICAL G
NAMELIST / TODAY / G, I, P, Z, X
READ (*, NML = TODAY)
```

The input data records are:

```plaintext
&TODAY I = 12345, X(1) = 12345, X(3:4) = 2*1.5, I=6, ! This is a comment.
P = ''ISN'T_BOB'S'', Z = (123,0)/
```

The results stored are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (1)</td>
<td>12345.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (2)</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (3)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (4)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X (5) – X (8)</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>ISN’T_BOB’S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>(123.0,0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>unchanged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.11.4 Namelist output

10.11.4.1 Form of namelist output

1 The form of the output produced is the same as that required for input, except for the forms of real, character, and logical values. The name in the output is in upper case. With the exception of adjacent undelimited character values, the values are separated by one or more blanks or by a comma, or a semicolon if the decimal edit mode is COMMA, optionally preceded by one or more blanks and optionally followed by one or more blanks.

2 Namelist output shall not include namelist comments.

3 The processor may begin new records as necessary. However, except for complex constants and character values, the end of a record shall not occur within a constant, character value, or name, and blanks shall not appear within a constant, character value, or name.

NOTE 10.39
The length of the output records is not specified exactly and may be processor dependent.

10.11.4.2 Namelist output editing

1 Values in namelist output records are edited as for list-directed output (10.10.4).

NOTE 10.40
Namelist output records produced with a DELIM= specifier with a value of NONE and which contain a character sequence might not be acceptable as namelist input records.

10.11.4.3 Namelist output records

1 If two or more successive values for the same namelist group item in an output record produced have identical values, the processor has the option of producing a repeated constant of the form r*c instead of the sequence of identical values.

2 The name of each namelist group object list item is placed in the output record followed by an equals and a list of values of the namelist group object list item.

3 An ampersand character followed immediately by a namelist-group-name will be produced by namelist formatting at the start of the first output record to indicate which particular group of data objects is being output. A slash is produced by namelist formatting to indicate the end of the namelist formatting.

4 A null value is not produced by namelist formatting.

5 Except for new records created by explicit formatting within a defined output procedure or by continuation of delimited character sequences, each output record begins with a blank character.
11 Program units

11.1 Main program

1 A Fortran main program is a program unit that does not contain a SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, MODULE, SUBMODULE, or BLOCK DATA statement as its first statement.

R1101 main-program is [ program-stmt ] [ specification-part ] [ execution-part ] [ internal-subprogram-part ] end-program-stmt

R1102 program-stmt is PROGRAM program-name

R1103 end-program-stmt is END [ PROGRAM [ program-name ] ]

C1101 (R1101) The program-name may be included in the end-program-stmt only if the optional program-stmt is used and, if included, shall be identical to the program-name specified in the program-stmt.

NOTE 11.1
The program name is global to the program (16.2). For explanatory information about uses for the program name, see subclause C.8.1.

NOTE 11.2
An example of a main program is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM ANALYZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REAL A, B, C (10,10) ! Specification part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALL FIND ! Execution part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTAINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBROUTINE FIND ! Internal subprogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END SUBROUTINE FIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END PROGRAM ANALYZE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The main program may be defined by means other than Fortran; in that case, the program shall not contain a main-program program unit.

3 A reference to a Fortran main-program shall not appear in any program unit in the program, including itself.

11.2 Modules

11.2.1 General

1 A module contains specifications and definitions that are to be accessible to other program units by use association. A module that is provided as an inherent part of the processor is an intrinsic module. A nonintrinsic module is defined by a module program unit or a means other than Fortran.

2 Procedures and types defined in an intrinsic module are not themselves intrinsic.
module is module-stmt
  [ specification-part ]
  [ module-subprogram-part ]
end-module-stmt

module-stmt is MODULE module-name

end-module-stmt is END [ MODULE [ module-name ] ]

module-subprogram-part is contains-stmt
  [ module-subprogram ] ...

module-subprogram is function-subprogram
  or subroutine-subprogram
  or separate-module-subprogram

If the module-name is specified in the end-module-stmt, it shall be identical to the module-name specified in the module-stmt.

A module specification-part shall not contain a stmt-function-stmt, an entry-stmt, or a format-stmt.

NOTE 11.3
The module name is global to the program (16.2).

NOTE 11.4
Although statement function definitions, ENTRY statements, and FORMAT statements shall not appear in the specification part of a module, they may appear in the specification part of a module subprogram in the module.

NOTE 11.5
For a discussion of the impact of modules on dependent compilation, see subclause C.8.2.

NOTE 11.6
For examples of the use of modules, see subclause C.8.3.

If a procedure declared in the scoping unit of a module has an implicit interface, it shall be given the EXTERNAL attribute in that scoping unit; if it is a function, its type and type parameters shall be explicitly declared in a type declaration statement in that scoping unit.

If an intrinsic procedure is declared in the scoping unit of a module, it shall explicitly be given the INTRINSIC attribute in that scoping unit or be used as an intrinsic procedure in that scoping unit.

11.2.2 The USE statement and use association

The USE statement specifies use association. A USE statement is a reference to the module it specifies. At the time a USE statement is processed, the public portions of the specified module shall be available. A module shall not reference itself, either directly or indirectly. A submodule shall not reference its ancestor module by use association, either directly or indirectly.

NOTE 11.7
It is possible for submodules with different ancestor modules to reference each others’ ancestor modules by use association.

The USE statement provides the means by which a scoping unit or BLOCK construct accesses named data objects, derived types, interface blocks, procedures, abstract interfaces, module procedure interfaces, generic
identifiers, and namelist groups in a module. The entities in the scoping unit or BLOCK construct are use associated with the entities in the module. The accessed entities have the attributes specified in the module, except that a local entity may have a different accessibility attribute or it may have the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute even if the associated module entity does not. The entities made accessible are identified by the names or generic identifiers used to identify them in the module. By default, the local entities are identified by the same identifiers in the scoping unit or BLOCK construct containing the USE statement, but it is possible to specify that different local identifiers are used.

**NOTE 11.8**
The accessibility of module entities may be controlled by accessibility attributes (4.5.2.2, 5.3.2), and the ONLY option of the USE statement. Definability of module entities can be controlled by the PROTECTED attribute (5.3.15).

R1109  
use-stmt is USE [ [ , module-nature ] :: ] module-name [ , rename-list ]  
or USE [ [ , module-nature ] :: ] module-name , ■  
  ■ ONLY : [ only-list ]

R1110  
module-nature is INTRINSIC  
or NON_INTRINSIC

R1111  
rename is local-name => use-name  
or OPERATOR (local-defined-operator) => ■  
  ■ OPERATOR (use-defined-operator)

R1112  
only is generic-spec  
or only-use-name  
or rename

R1113  
only-use-name is use-name

C1104 (R1109) If module-nature is INTRINSIC, module-name shall be the name of an intrinsic module.

C1105 (R1109) If module-nature is NON_INTRINSIC, module-name shall be the name of a nonintrinsic module.

C1106 (R1109) A scoping unit shall not access an intrinsic module and a nonintrinsic module of the same name.

C1107 (R1111) OPERATOR(use-defined-operator) shall not identify a type-bound generic interface.

C1108 (R1112) The generic-spec shall not identify a type-bound generic interface.

**NOTE 11.9**
The above two constraints do not prevent accessing a generic-spec that is declared by an interface block, even if a type-bound generic interface has the same generic-spec.

C1109 (R1112) Each generic-spec shall be a public entity in the module.

C1110 (R1113) Each use-name shall be the name of a public entity in the module.

R1114  
local-defined-operator is defined-unary-op  
or defined-binary-op

R1115  
use-defined-operator is defined-unary-op  
or defined-binary-op

C1111 (R1115) Each use-defined-operator shall be a public entity in the module.

A use-stmt without a module-nature provides access either to an intrinsic or to a nonintrinsic module. If the module-name is the name of both an intrinsic and a nonintrinsic module, the nonintrinsic module is accessed.

11.2.2 Program units 269
4 The USE statement without the ONLY option provides access to all public entities in the specified module.

5 A USE statement with the ONLY option provides access only to those entities that appear as generic-specs, use-names, or use-defined-operators in the only-list.

6 More than one USE statement for a given module may appear in a specification part. If one of the USE statements is without an ONLY option, all public entities in the module are accessible. If all the USE statements have ONLY options, only those entities in one or more of the only-lists are accessible.

7 An accessible entity in the referenced module has one or more local identifiers. These identifiers are
   • the identifier of the entity in the referenced module if that identifier appears as an only-use-name or as the defined-operator of a generic-spec in any only for that module,
   • each of the local-names or local-defined-operators that the entity is given in any rename for that module, and
   • the identifier of the entity in the referenced module if that identifier does not appear as a use-name or use-defined-operator in any rename for that module.

8 Two or more accessible entities, other than generic interfaces or defined operators, may have the same local identifier only if the identifier is not used. Generic interfaces and defined operators are handled as described in 12.4.3.4. Except for these cases, the local identifier of any entity given accessibility by a USE statement shall differ from the local identifiers of all other entities accessible to the scoping unit through USE statements and otherwise.

   NOTE 11.10
   There is no prohibition against a use-name or use-defined-operator appearing multiple times in one USE statement or in multiple USE statements involving the same module. As a result, it is possible for one use-associated entity to be accessible by more than one local identifier.

9 The local identifier of an entity made accessible by a USE statement shall not appear in any other nonexecutable statement that would cause any attribute (5.3) of the entity to be specified in the scoping unit that contains the USE statement, except that it may appear in a PUBLIC or PRIVATE statement in the scoping unit of a module and it may be given the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute.

10 The appearance of such a local identifier in a PUBLIC statement in a module causes the entity accessible by the USE statement to be a public entity of that module. If the identifier appears in a PRIVATE statement in a module, the entity is not a public entity of that module. If the local identifier does not appear in either a PUBLIC or PRIVATE statement, it assumes the default accessibility attribute (5.4.1) of that scoping unit.

   NOTE 11.11
   The constraints in subclauses 5.7.1, 5.7.2, and 5.6 prohibit the local-name from appearing as a common-block-object in a COMMON statement, an equivalence-object in an EQUIVALENCE statement, or a namelist-group-name in a NAMELIST statement, respectively. There is no prohibition against the local-name appearing as a common-block-name or a namelist-group-object.

   NOTE 11.12
   For a discussion of the impact of the ONLY option and renaming on dependent compilation, see subclause C.8.2.1.

   NOTE 11.13
   Examples:
   USE STATS_LIB
   provides access to all public entities in the module STATS_LIB.
NOTE 11.13 (cont.)

USE MATH_LIB; USE STATS_LIB, SPROD => PROD

makes all public entities in both MATH_LIB and STATS_LIB accessible. If MATH_LIB contains an entity called PROD, it is accessible by its own name while the entity PROD of STATS_LIB is accessible by the name SPROD.

USE STATS_LIB, ONLY: YPROD; USE STATS_LIB, ONLY : PROD

makes public entities YPROD and PROD in STATS_LIB accessible.

USE STATS_LIB, ONLY : YPROD; USE STATS_LIB

makes all public entities in STATS_LIB accessible.

11.2.3 Submodules

1 A submodule is a program unit that extends a module or another submodule. The program unit that it extends is its parent, and is specified by the parent-identifier in the submodule-stmt. A submodule is a child of its parent. An ancestor of a submodule is its parent or an ancestor of its parent. A descendant of a module or submodule is one of its children or a descendant of one of its children. The submodule identifier is the ordered pair whose first element is the ancestor module name and whose second element is the submodule name.

NOTE 11.14

A module and its submodules stand in a tree-like relationship one to another, with the module at the root. Therefore, a submodule has exactly one ancestor module and may optionally have one or more ancestor submodules.

2 A submodule accesses the scoping unit of its parent by host association (16.5.1.4).

3 A submodule may provide implementations for module procedures, each of which is declared by a module procedure interface body (12.4.3.2) within that submodule or one of its ancestors, and declarations and definitions of other entities that are accessible by host association in its descendants.

R1116 submodule is subroutine
    [ specification-part ]
    [ module-subprogram-part ]
end-submodule-stmt

R1117 submodule-stmt is SUBMODULE (parent-identifier) submodule-name

R1118 parent-identifier is ancestor-module-name [ : parent-submodule-name ]

R1119 end-submodule-stmt is END [ SUBMODULE [ submodule-name ] ]

C1112 (R1116) A submodule specification-part shall not contain a format-stmt, entry-stmt, or stmt-function-stmt.

C1113 (R1118) The ancestor-module-name shall be the name of a nonintrinsic module; the parent-submodule-name shall be the name of a descendant of that module.

C1114 (R1116) If a submodule-name appears in the end-submodule-stmt, it shall be identical to the one in the submodule-stmt.

11.3 Block data program units

1 A block data program unit is used to provide initial values for data objects in named common blocks.
R1120  block-data  is  block-data-stmt
    [ specification-part ]
    end-block-data-stmt
R1121  block-data-stmt  is  BLOCK DATA [ block-data-name ]
R1122  end-block-data-stmt  is  END [ BLOCK DATA [ block-data-name ] ]

C1115 (R1120) The block-data-name shall be included in the end-block-data-stmt only if it was provided in the block-data-stmt and, if included, shall be identical to the block-data-name in the block-data-stmt.

C1116 (R1120) A block-data specification-part shall contain only derived-type definitions and ASYNCHRONOUS, BIND, COMMON, DATA, DIMENSION, EQUIVALENCE, IMPLICIT, INTRINSIC, PARAMETER, POINTER, SAVE, TARGET, USE, VOLATILE, and type declaration statements.

C1117 (R1120) A type declaration statement in a block-data specification-part shall not contain ALLOCATABLE, EXTERNAL, or BIND attribute specifiers.

NOTE 11.15
For explanatory information about the uses for the block-data-name, see subclause C.8.1.

1 If an object in a named common block is initially defined, all storage units in the common block storage sequence shall be specified even if they are not all initially defined. More than one named common block may have objects initially defined in a single block data program unit.

NOTE 11.16
In the example

```
BLOCK DATA INIT
   REAL A, B, C, D, E, F
   COMMON /BLOCK1/ A, B, C, D
   DATA A /1.2/, C /2.3/
   COMMON /BLOCK2/ E, F
   DATA F /6.5/
END BLOCK DATA INIT
```

common blocks BLOCK1 and BLOCK2 both have objects that are being initialized in a single block data program unit. B, D, and E are not initialized but they need to be specified as part of the common blocks.

3 Only an object in a named common block may be initially defined in a block data program unit.

NOTE 11.17
Objects associated with an object in a common block are considered to be in that common block.

4 The same named common block shall not be specified in more than one block data program unit in a program.

5 There shall not be more than one unnamed block data program unit in a program.

NOTE 11.18
An example of a block data program unit is:

```
BLOCK DATA WORK
   COMMON /WRKCOM/ A, B, C (10, 10)
   REAL :: A, B, C
   DATA A /1.0/, B /2.0/, C /100 * 0.0/
END BLOCK DATA WORK
```
12 Procedures

12.1 Concepts

1 The concept of a procedure was introduced in 2.3.3. This clause contains a complete description of procedures. The actions specified by a procedure are performed when the procedure is invoked by execution of a reference to it.

2 The sequence of actions encapsulated by a procedure has access to entities in the invoking scoping unit by way of argument association (12.5.2). A name that appears as a dummy-arg-name in the SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or ENTRY statement in the declaration of a procedure (R1235) is a dummy argument. Dummy arguments are also specified for intrinsic procedures and procedures in intrinsic modules in Clauses 13, 14, and 15.

3 The entities in the invoking scoping unit are specified by actual arguments (R1223).

4 A procedure may also have access to entities in other scoping units, not necessarily the invoking scoping unit, by use association (16.5.1.3), host association (16.5.1.4), storage association (16.5.3), or by reference to external procedures (5.3.9).

12.2 Procedure classifications

12.2.1 Procedure classification by reference

1 The definition of a procedure specifies it to be a function or a subroutine. A reference to a function either appears explicitly as a primary within an expression, or is implied by a defined operation (7.1.6) within an expression. A reference to a subroutine is a CALL statement, a defined assignment statement (7.2.1.4), the appearance of an object processed by defined input/output (9.6.4.7) in an input/output list, or finalization (4.5.6).

2 A procedure is classified as elemental if it is a procedure that may be referenced elementally (12.8).

12.2.2 Procedure classification by means of definition

12.2.2.1 Intrinsic procedures

1 A procedure that is provided as an inherent part of the processor is an intrinsic procedure.

12.2.2.2 External, internal, and module procedures

1 An external procedure is a procedure that is defined by an external subprogram or by a means other than Fortran.

2 An internal procedure is a procedure that is defined by an internal subprogram. Internal subprograms may appear in the main program, in an external subprogram, or in a module subprogram. Internal subprograms shall not appear in other internal subprograms. Internal subprograms are the same as external subprograms except that the name of the internal procedure is not a global identifier, an internal subprogram shall not contain an ENTRY statement, and the internal subprogram has access to host entities by host association.

3 A module procedure is a procedure that is defined by a module subprogram.

4 A subprogram defines a procedure for the SUBROUTINE or FUNCTION statement. If the subprogram has one or more ENTRY statements, it also defines a procedure for each of them.
12.2.2.3 Dummy procedures

1 A dummy argument that is specified to be a procedure or appears in a procedure reference is a dummy procedure. A dummy procedure with the POINTER attribute is a dummy procedure pointer.

12.2.2.4 Procedure pointers

1 A procedure pointer is a procedure that has the EXTERNAL and POINTER attributes; it may be pointer associated with an external procedure, an internal procedure, an intrinsic procedure, a module procedure, or a dummy procedure that is not a procedure pointer.

12.2.2.5 Statement functions

1 A function that is defined by a single statement is a statement function (12.6.4).

12.3 Characteristics

12.3.1 Characteristics of procedures

1 The characteristics of a procedure are the classification of the procedure as a function or subroutine, whether it is pure, whether it is elemental, whether it has the BIND attribute, the characteristics of its dummy arguments, and the characteristics of its result value if it is a function.

12.3.2 Characteristics of dummy arguments

12.3.2.1 General

1 Each dummy argument has the characteristic that it is a dummy data object, a dummy procedure, or an asterisk (alternate return indicator).

12.3.2.2 Characteristics of dummy data objects

1 The characteristics of a dummy data object are its type, its type parameters (if any), its shape, its corank, its codimensions, its intent (5.3.10, 5.4.9), whether it is optional (5.3.12, 5.4.10), whether it is allocatable (5.3.3), whether it has the ASYNCHRONOUS (5.3.4), CONTIGUOUS (5.3.7), VALUE (5.3.18), or VOLATILE (5.3.19) attributes, whether it is polymorphic, and whether it is a pointer (5.3.14, 5.4.12) or a target (5.3.17, 5.4.15). If a type parameter of an object or a bound of an array is not an initialization expression, the exact dependence on the entities in the expression is a characteristic. If a shape, size, or type parameter is assumed or deferred, it is a characteristic.

12.3.2.3 Characteristics of dummy procedures

1 The characteristics of a dummy procedure are the explicitness of its interface (12.4.2), its characteristics as a procedure if the interface is explicit, whether it is a pointer, and whether it is optional (5.3.12, 5.4.10).

12.3.2.4 Characteristics of asterisk dummy arguments

1 An asterisk as a dummy argument has no characteristics.

12.3.3 Characteristics of function results

1 The characteristics of a function result are its type, type parameters (if any), rank, whether it is polymorphic, whether it is allocatable, whether it is a pointer, whether it has the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and whether it is a procedure pointer. If a function result is an array that is not allocatable or a pointer, its shape is a characteristic. If a type parameter of a function result or a bound of a function result array is not an initialization expression, the exact dependence on the entities in the expression is a characteristic. If type parameters of a function result
are deferred, which parameters are deferred is a characteristic. If the length of a character function result is assumed, this is a characteristic.

12.4 Procedure interface

12.4.1 General

1 The interface of a procedure determines the forms of reference through which it may be invoked. The procedure’s interface consists of its abstract interface, its name, its binding label if any, and the procedure’s generic identifiers, if any. The characteristics of a procedure are fixed, but the remainder of the interface may differ in different scoping units, except that for a separate module procedure body (12.6.2.5), the dummy argument names, binding label, and whether it is recursive shall be the same as in its corresponding module procedure interface body (12.4.3.2).

2 An abstract interface consists of procedure characteristics and the names of dummy arguments.

12.4.2 Implicit and explicit interfaces

12.4.2.1 Interfaces and scoping units

1 If a procedure is accessible in a scoping unit, its interface is either explicit or implicit in that scoping unit. The interface of an internal procedure, module procedure, or intrinsic procedure is always explicit in such a scoping unit. The interface of a subroutine or a function with a separate result name is explicit within the subprogram that defines it. The interface of a statement function is always implicit. The interface of an external procedure or dummy procedure is explicit in a scoping unit other than its own if an interface body (12.4.3.2) for the procedure is supplied or accessible, and implicit otherwise.

NOTE 12.1
For example, the subroutine LLS of C.8.3.5 has an explicit interface.

12.4.2.2 Explicit interface

1 A procedure other than a statement function shall have an explicit interface if it is referenced and

   (1) a reference to the procedure appears

       (a) with an argument keyword (12.5.2), or
       (b) in a context that requires it to be pure,

   (2) the procedure has a dummy argument that

       (a) has the ALLOCATABLE, ASYNCHRONOUS, OPTIONAL, POINTER, TARGET, VALUE, or VOLATILE attribute,
       (b) is an assumed-shape array,
       (c) is a coarray,
       (d) is of a parameterized derived type, or
       (e) is polymorphic,

   (3) the procedure has a result that

       (a) is an array,
       (b) is a pointer or is allocatable, or
       (c) has a nonassumed type parameter value that is not an initialization expression,

   (4) the procedure is elemental, or
   (5) the procedure has the BIND attribute.
12.4.3 Specification of the procedure interface

12.4.3.1 General

The interface for an internal, external, module, or dummy procedure is specified by a FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE, or ENTRY statement and by specification statements for the dummy arguments and the result of a function. These statements may appear in the procedure definition, in an interface body, or both, except that the ENTRY statement shall not appear in an interface body.

NOTE 12.2
An interface body cannot be used to describe the interface of an internal procedure, a module procedure that is not a separate module procedure, or an intrinsic procedure because the interfaces of such procedures are already explicit. However, the name of a procedure may appear in a PROCEDURE statement in an interface block (12.4.3.2).

12.4.3.2 Interface block

R1201 interface-block is interface-stmt [ interface-specification ] ...
   end-interface-stmt

R1202 interface-specification is interface-body or procedure-stmt

R1203 interface-stmt is INTERFACE [ generic-spec ] or ABSTRACT INTERFACE

R1204 end-interface-stmt is END INTERFACE [ generic-spec ]

R1205 interface-body is function-stmt [ specification-part ] end-function-stmt
   or subroutine-stmt [ specification-part ] end-subroutine-stmt

R1206 procedure-stmt is [ MODULE ] PROCEDURE [ :: ] procedure-name-list

R1207 generic-spec is generic-name or OPERATOR ( defined-operator )
   or ASSIGNMENT ( = ) or dtio-generic-spec

R1208 dtio-generic-spec is READ (FORMATTED)
   or READ (UNFORMATTED)
   or WRITE (FORMATTED)
   or WRITE (UNFORMATTED)

C1201 (R1201) An interface-block in a subprogram shall not contain an interface-body for a procedure defined by that subprogram.

C1202 (R1201) The generic-spec shall be included in the end-interface-stmt only if it is provided in the interface-stmt. If the end-interface-stmt includes generic-name, the interface-stmt shall specify the same generic-name. If the end-interface-stmt includes ASSIGNMENT(=), the interface-stmt shall specify ASSIGNMENT(=). If the end-interface-stmt includes dtio-generic-spec, the interface-stmt shall specify the same dtio-generic-spec. If the end-interface-stmt includes OPERATOR(defined-operator), the interface-stmt shall specify the same defined-operator. If one defined-operator is .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQ., or .NE.,
the other is permitted to be the corresponding operator $<$, $\leq$, $>$, $\geq$, $=$, or $\neq$.

C1203 (R1203) If the \textit{interface-stmt} is ABSTRACT INTERFACE, then the \textit{function-name} in the \textit{function-stmt} or the \textit{subroutine-name} in the \textit{subroutine-stmt} shall not be the same as a keyword that specifies an intrinsic type.

C1204 (R1202) A \textit{procedure-stmt} is allowed only in an interface block that has a \textit{generic-spec}.

C1205 (R1205) An \textit{interface-body} of a pure procedure shall specify the intents of all dummy arguments except pointer, alternate return, and procedure arguments.

C1206 (R1205) An \textit{interface-body} shall not contain a \textit{data-stmt}, \textit{format-stmt}, \textit{entry-stmt}, or \textit{stmt-function-stmt}.

C1207 (R1206) A \textit{procedure-name} shall have an explicit interface and shall refer to an accessible procedure pointer, external procedure, dummy procedure, or module procedure.

C1208 (R1206) If MODULE appears in a \textit{procedure-stmt}, each \textit{procedure-name} in that statement shall be accessible in the current scope as a module procedure.

C1209 (R1206) A \textit{procedure-name} shall not specify a procedure that is specified previously in any \textit{procedure-stmt} in any accessible interface with the same \textit{generic identifier}.

1 An external or module subprogram specifies a \textbf{specific interface} for the procedures defined in that subprogram. Such a specific interface is \textit{explicit} for module procedures and \textit{implicit} for external procedures.

2 An interface block introduced by ABSTRACT INTERFACE is an \textbf{abstract interface block}. An interface body in an \textbf{abstract interface block} specifies an abstract interface. An interface block with a generic specification is a \textbf{generic interface block}. An interface block with neither ABSTRACT nor a generic specification is a \textbf{specific interface block}.

3 The name of the entity declared by an interface body is the \textit{function-name} in the \textit{function-stmt} or the \textit{subroutine-name} in the \textit{subroutine-stmt} that begins the interface body.

4 A \textbf{module procedure interface body} is an interface body whose initial statement contains the keyword MODULE. It defines the \textbf{module procedure interface} for a separate module procedure (12.6.2.5). A separate module procedure is accessible by use association if and only if its interface body is declared in the specification part of a module and is public. If a corresponding (12.6.2.5) separate module procedure is not defined, the interface may be used to specify an explicit specific interface but the procedure shall not be used in any other way.

C1210 (R1205) A \textbf{module procedure interface body} shall not appear in an \textbf{abstract interface block}.

5 An interface body in a generic or specific interface block specifies the EXTERNAL attribute and an explicit specific interface for an \textbf{external procedure} or a \textbf{dummy procedure}. If the name of the declared procedure is that of a \textit{dummy argument} in the subprogram containing the interface body, the procedure is a \textbf{dummy procedure}; otherwise, it is a \textbf{external procedure}.

6 An interface body specifies all of the \textbf{characteristics} of the explicit specific interface or abstract interface. The specification part of an interface body may specify attributes or define values for data entities that do not determine \textbf{characteristics} of the procedure. Such specifications have no effect.

7 If an explicit specific interface is specified by an interface body or a procedure declaration statement (12.4.3.6) for an \textbf{external procedure}, the \textbf{characteristics} shall be consistent with those specified in the procedure definition, except that the interface may specify a procedure that is not pure if the procedure is defined to be pure. An interface for a procedure named by an ENTRY statement may be specified by using the entry name as the procedure name in the interface body. If an \textbf{external procedure} does not exist in the program, an interface body for it may be used to specify an explicit specific interface but the procedure shall not be used in any other way. A procedure shall not have more than one explicit specific interface in a given \textbf{scoping unit}.

12.4.3.2 Procedures 277
NOTE 12.3

The dummy argument names in an interface body may be different from the corresponding dummy argument names in the procedure definition because the name of a dummy argument is not a characteristic.

NOTE 12.4

An example of a specific interface block is:

```
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE EXT1 (X, Y, Z)
        REAL, DIMENSION (100, 100) :: X, Y, Z
    END SUBROUTINE EXT1
    SUBROUTINE EXT2 (X, Z)
        REAL X
        COMPLEX (KIND = 4) Z (2000)
    END SUBROUTINE EXT2
    FUNCTION EXT3 (P, Q)
        LOGICAL EXT3
        INTEGER P (1000)
        LOGICAL Q (1000)
    END FUNCTION EXT3
END INTERFACE
```

This interface block specifies explicit interfaces for the three external procedures EXT1, EXT2, and EXT3. Invocations of these procedures may use argument keywords (12.5.2); for example:

```
PRINT *, EXT3 (Q = P_MASK (N+1 : N+1000), P = ACTUAL_P)
```

12.4.3.3 IMPORT statement

R1209  `import-stmt` is `IMPORT [[ :: ] import-name-list]`

C1211  (R1209) The IMPORT statement is allowed only in an interface-body that is not a module procedure interface body.

C1212  (R1209) Each `import-name` shall be the name of an entity in the host scoping unit.

1 The IMPORT statement specifies that the named entities from the host scoping unit are accessible in the interface body by host association. An entity that is imported in this manner and is defined in the host scoping unit shall be explicitly declared prior to the interface body. The name of an entity made accessible by an IMPORT statement shall not appear in any of the contexts described in 16.5.1.4 that cause the host entity of that name to be inaccessible.

2 Within an interface body, if an IMPORT statement with no `import-name-list` appears, each host entity not named in an IMPORT statement also is made accessible by host association if its name does not appear in any of the contexts described in 16.5.1.4 that cause the host entity of that name to be inaccessible. If an entity that is made accessible by this means is accessed by host association and is defined in the host scoping unit, it shall be explicitly declared prior to the interface body.

NOTE 12.5

The IMPORT statement can be used to allow module procedures to have dummy arguments that are procedures with assumed-shape arguments of an opaque type. For example:

```
MODULE M
    TYPE T
        PRIVATE ! T is an opaque type
    END TYPE T
    subroutine saxi (t, n)
        integer n
        integer, pointer :: t
    end subroutine saxi
    subroutine sax (t, n)
        integer n
        integer, pointer :: t
    end subroutine sax
end module M
```
NOTE 12.5 (cont.)

END TYPE
CONTAINS

SUBROUTINE PROCESS(X,Y,RESULT,MONITOR)
  TYPE(T),INTENT(IN) :: X(:,,:),Y(:,:)
  TYPE(T),INTENT(OUT) :: RESULT(:,;)
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE MONITOR(ITERATION_NUMBER,CURRENT_ESTIMATE)
      IMPORT T
      INTEGER,INTENT(IN) :: ITERATION_NUMBER
      TYPE(T),INTENT(IN) :: CURRENT_ESTIMATE(:,;)
    END SUBROUTINE
  END INTERFACE
END SUBROUTINE

END MODULE

The MONITOR dummy procedure requires an explicit interface because it has an assumed-shape array argument, but TYPE(T) would not be available inside the interface body without the IMPORT statement.

12.4.3.4 Generic interfaces

12.4.3.4.1 Generic identifiers

1 A generic interface block specifies a generic interface for each of the procedures in the interface block. The PROCEDURE statement lists procedure pointers, external procedures, dummy procedures, or module procedures that have this generic interface. A generic interface is always explicit.

2 The generic-spec in an interface-stmt is a generic identifier for all the procedures in the interface block. The rules specifying how any two procedures with the same generic identifier shall differ are given in 12.4.3.4.5. They ensure that any generic invocation applies to at most one specific procedure.

3 A generic name specifies a single name to reference all of the procedure names in the interface block. A generic name may be the same as any one of the procedure names in the interface block, or the same as any accessible generic name.

4 A generic name may be the same as a derived-type name, in which case all of the procedures in the interface block shall be functions.

5 An interface-stmt having a dtio-generic-spec is an interface for a defined input/output procedure (9.6.4.7).

NOTE 12.6

An example of a generic procedure interface is:

INTERFACE SWITCH
  SUBROUTINE INT_SWITCH (X, Y)
    INTEGER, INTENT (INOUT) :: X, Y
  END SUBROUTINE INT_SWITCH
  SUBROUTINE REAL_SWITCH (X, Y)
    REAL, INTENT (INOUT) :: X, Y
  END SUBROUTINE REAL_SWITCH
  SUBROUTINE COMPLEX_SWITCH (X, Y)
    COMPLEX, INTENT (INOUT) :: X, Y
  END SUBROUTINE COMPLEX_SWITCH
END INTERFACE SWITCH
NOTE 12.6 (cont.)

Any of these three subroutines (INT_SWITCH, REAL_SWITCH, COMPLEX_SWITCH) may be referenced with the generic name SWITCH, as well as by its specific name. For example, a reference to INT_SWITCH could take the form:

```
CALL SWITCH (MAX_VAL, LOC_VAL) ! MAX_VAL and LOC_VAL are of type INTEGER
```

12.4.3.4.2 Defined operations

1 If OPERATOR is specified in a generic specification, all of the procedures specified in the generic interface shall be functions that may be referenced as defined operations (7.1.6, 12.5). In the case of functions of two arguments, infix binary operator notation is implied. In the case of functions of one argument, prefix operator notation is implied. OPERATOR shall not be specified for functions with no arguments or for functions with more than two arguments. The dummy arguments shall be nonoptional dummy data objects and shall be specified with INTENT (IN). The function result shall not have assumed character length. If the operator is an intrinsic-operator (R310), the number of function arguments shall be consistent with the intrinsic uses of that operator, and the types, kind type parameters, or ranks of the dummy arguments shall differ from those required for the intrinsic operation (7.1.5).

2 A defined operation is treated as a reference to the function. For a unary defined operation, the operand corresponds to the function’s dummy argument; for a binary operation, the left-hand operand corresponds to the first dummy argument of the function and the right-hand operand corresponds to the second dummy argument. All restrictions and constraints that apply to actual arguments in a reference to the function also apply to the corresponding operands in the expression as if they were used as actual arguments.

3 A given defined operator may, as with generic names, apply to more than one function, in which case it is generic in exact analogy to generic procedure names. For intrinsic operator symbols, the generic properties include the intrinsic operations they represent. Because both forms of each relational operator have the same interpretation (7.1.6.2), extending one form (such as <=) has the effect of defining both forms (<= and .LE.).

NOTE 12.7

An example of the use of the OPERATOR generic specification is:

```
INTERFACE OPERATOR ( * )
  FUNCTION BOOLEAN_AND (B1, B2)
    LOGICAL, INTENT (IN) :: B1 (:), B2 (SIZE (B1))
    LOGICAL :: BOOLEAN_AND (SIZE (B1))
  END FUNCTION BOOLEAN_AND
END INTERFACE OPERATOR ( * )
```

This allows, for example

```
SENSOR (1:N) * ACTION (1:N)
```

as an alternative to the function call

```
BOOLEAN_AND (SENSOR (1:N), ACTION (1:N)) ! SENSOR and ACTION are ! of type LOGICAL
```

12.4.3.4.3 Defined assignments

1 If ASSIGNMENT ( = ) is specified in a generic specification, all the procedures in the generic interface shall be subroutines that may be referenced as defined assignments (7.2.1.4). Defined assignment may, as with generic names, apply to more than one subroutine, in which case it is generic in exact analogy to generic procedure names.
Each of these subroutines shall have exactly two dummy arguments. The dummy arguments shall be nonoptional
dummy data objects. The first argument shall have \texttt{INTENT (OUT)} or \texttt{INTENT (INOUT)} and the second
argument shall have \texttt{INTENT (IN)}. Either the second argument shall be an array whose \texttt{rank} differs from that of
the first argument, the declared types and kind type parameters of the arguments shall not conform as specified
in Table 7.10, or the first argument shall be of derived type. A defined assignment is treated as a reference to the
subroutine, with the left-hand side as the first argument and the right-hand side enclosed in parentheses as the
second argument. All restrictions and constraints that apply to actual arguments in a reference to the subroutine
also apply to the left-hand-side and to the right-hand-side enclosed in parentheses as if they were used as actual
arguments. The ASSIGNMENT generic specification specifies that assignment is extended or redefined.

\textbf{NOTE 12.8}

An example of the use of the ASSIGNMENT generic specification is:

\begin{verbatim}
INTERFACE ASSIGNMENT ( = )

  SUBROUTINE LOGICAL_TO_NUMERIC (N, B)
    INTEGER, INTENT (OUT) :: N
    LOGICAL, INTENT (IN) :: B
  END SUBROUTINE LOGICAL_TO_NUMERIC

  SUBROUTINE CHAR_TO_STRING (S, C)
    USE STRING_MODULE ! Contains definition of type STRING
    TYPE (STRING), INTENT (OUT) :: S ! A variable-length string
    CHARACTER (*), INTENT (IN) :: C
  END SUBROUTINE CHAR_TO_STRING

END INTERFACE ASSIGNMENT ( = )

Example assignments are:

KOUNT = SENSOR (J) ! CALL LOGICAL_TO_NUMERIC (KOUNT, (SENSOR (J)))
NOTE = ‘89AB’ ! CALL CHAR_TO_STRING (NOTE, (‘89AB’))
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{12.4.3.4.4 Defined input/output procedure interfaces}

1 All of the procedures specified in an interface block for a defined input/output procedure shall be subroutines
that have interfaces as described in 9.6.4.7.3.

\textbf{12.4.3.4.5 Restrictions on generic declarations}

1 This subclause contains the rules that shall be satisfied by every pair of specific procedures that have the same
generic identifier within a scoping unit. If a generic procedure name is accessed from a module, the rules apply
to all the specific versions even if some of them are inaccessible by their specific names.

\textbf{NOTE 12.9}

In most scoping units, the possible sources of procedures with a particular generic identifier are the accessible
interface blocks and the generic bindings other than names for the accessible objects in that scoping unit.
In a type definition, they are the generic bindings, including those from a parent type.

2 A dummy argument is type, kind, and rank compatible, or TKR compatible, with another dummy argument
if the first is type compatible with the second, the kind type parameters of the first have the same values as the
corresponding kind type parameters of the second, and both have the same rank.

3 Two dummy arguments are distinguishable if

- one is a procedure and the other is a data object,
- they are both data objects or known to be functions, and neither is TKR compatible with the other,
- one has the \texttt{ALLOCATABLE} attribute and the other has the \texttt{POINTER} attribute,
• one is a function with nonzero rank and the other is not known to be a function.

C1213 Within a scoping unit, if two procedures have the same generic operator and the same number of arguments or both define assignment, one shall have a dummy argument that corresponds by position in the argument list to a dummy argument of the other that is distinguishable from it.

C1214 Within a scoping unit, if two procedures have the same dtio-generic-spec (12.4.3.2), they shall be distinguishable.

C1215 Within a scoping unit, two procedures that have the same generic name shall both be subroutines or both be functions, and

(1) there is a non-passed-object dummy data object in one or the other of them such that
   (a) the number of dummy data objects in one that are nonoptional, are not passed-object, and
       with which that dummy data object is TKR compatible, possibly including that dummy data object itself,
       exceeds
   (b) the number of non-passed-object dummy data objects, both optional and nonoptional, in the
       other that are not distinguishable from that dummy data object,

(2) both have passed-object dummy arguments and the passed-object dummy arguments are distinguishable, or

(3) at least one of them shall have both
   (a) a nonoptional non-passed-object dummy argument at an effective position such that either the
       other procedure has no dummy argument at that effective position or the dummy argument
       at that position is distinguishable from it, and
   (b) a nonoptional non-passed-object dummy argument whose name is such that either the other
       procedure has no dummy argument with that name or the dummy argument with that name
       is distinguishable from it.

and the dummy argument that disambiguates by position shall either be the same as or occur earlier
in the argument list than the one that disambiguates by name.

4 The effective position of a dummy argument is its position in the argument list after any passed-object dummy argument has been removed.

5 Within a scoping unit, if a generic name is the same as the generic name of an intrinsic procedure, the intrinsic procedure is not accessible by its generic name if the procedures in the interface and the intrinsic procedure are not all functions or not all subroutines. If a generic invocation applies to both a specific procedure from an interface and an accessible intrinsic procedure, it is the specific procedure from the interface that is referenced.

NOTE 12.10
An extensive explanation of the application of these rules is in C.9.6.

12.4.3.5 EXTERNAL statement
1 An EXTERNAL statement specifies the EXTERNAL attribute (5.3.9) for a list of names.

R1210 external-stmt is EXTERNAL [ :: ] external-name-list

2 The appearance of the name of a block data program unit in an EXTERNAL statement confirms that the block data program unit is a part of the program.

NOTE 12.11
For explanatory information on potential portability problems with external procedures, see subclause C.9.1.
NOTE 12.12
An example of an EXTERNAL statement is:

```plaintext
EXTERNAL FOCUS
```

12.4.3.6 Procedure declaration statement

A procedure declaration statement declares procedure pointers, dummy procedures, and external procedures. It specifies the EXTERNAL attribute (5.3.9) for all entities in the proc-decl-list.

R1211 procedure-declaration-stmt is PROCEDURE ( [ proc-interface ] )

R1212 proc-interface is interface-name
or declaration-type-spec

R1213 proc-attr-spec is access-spec
or proc-language-binding-spec
or INTENT ( intent-spec )
or OPTIONAL
or POINTER
or SAVE

R1214 proc-decl is procedure-entity-name [ => proc-pointer-init ]

R1215 interface-name is name

R1216 proc-pointer-init is null-init
or initial-proc-target

R1217 initial-proc-target is procedure-name

C1216 (R1215) The name shall be the name of an abstract interface or of a procedure that has an explicit interface. If name is declared by a procedure-declaration-stmt it shall be previously declared. If name denotes an intrinsic procedure it shall be one that is listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (•).

C1217 (R1215) The name shall not be the same as a keyword that specifies an intrinsic type.

C1218 If a procedure entity has the INTENT attribute or SAVE attribute, it shall also have the POINTER attribute.

C1219 (R1211) If a proc-interface describes an elemental procedure, each procedure-entity-name shall specify an external procedure.

C1220 (R1214) If => appears in proc-decl, the procedure entity shall have the POINTER attribute.

C1221 (R1217) The procedure-name shall be the name of a nonelemental external or module procedure, or a specific intrinsic function listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (•).

C1222 (R1211) If proc-language-binding-spec with a NAME= is specified, then proc-decl-list shall contain exactly one proc-decl, which shall neither have the POINTER attribute nor be a dummy procedure.

C1223 (R1211) If proc-language-binding-spec is specified, the proc-interface shall appear, it shall be an interface-name, and interface-name shall be declared with a proc-language-binding-spec.

2 If proc-interface appears and consists of interface-name, it specifies an explicit specific interface (12.4.3.2) for the declared procedures or procedure pointers. The abstract interface (12.4) is that specified by the interface named by interface-name.
3 If `proc-interface` appears and consists of `declaration-type-spec`, it specifies that the declared procedures or procedure pointers are functions having `implicit interfaces` and the specified result type. If a type is specified for an external function, its function definition (12.6.2.2) shall specify the same result type and type parameters.

4 If `proc-interface` does not appear, the procedure declaration statement does not specify whether the declared procedures or procedure pointers are subroutines or functions.

5 If a `proc-attr-spec` other than a `proc-language-binding-spec` appears, it specifies that the declared procedures or procedure pointers have that attribute. These attributes are described in 5.3. If a `proc-language-binding-spec` with `NAME=` appears, it specifies a binding label or its absence, as described in 15.5.2. A `proc-language-binding-spec` without a `NAME=` is allowed, but is redundant with the `proc-interface` required by C1223.

6 If => appears in a `proc-decl` in a `procedure-declaration-stmt` it specifies the initial association status of the corresponding procedure entity, and implies the `SAVE` attribute, which may be confirmed by explicit specification. If => `null-init` appears, the procedure entity is initially disassociated. If => `initial-proc-target` appears, the procedure entity is initially associated with the `target`.

7 If `procedure-entity-name` has an `explicit interface`, its characteristics shall be the same as `initial-proc-target` except that `initial-proc-target` may be pure even if `procedure-entity-name` is not pure and `initial-proc-target` may be an `elemental` intrinsic procedure.

8 If the characteristics of `procedure-entity-name` or `initial-proc-target` are such that an `explicit interface` is required, both `procedure-entity-name` and `initial-proc-target` shall have an `explicit interface`.

9 If `procedure-entity-name` has an `implicit interface` and is explicitly typed or referenced as a function, `initial-proc-target` shall be a function. If `procedure-entity-name` has an `implicit interface` and is referenced as a subroutine, `initial-proc-target` shall be a subroutine.

10 If `initial-proc-target` and `procedure-entity-name` are functions, their results shall have the same `characteristics`.

**NOTE 12.13**
In contrast to the EXTERNAL statement, it is not possible to use the procedure declaration statement to identify a BLOCK DATA subprogram.

**NOTE 12.14**
The following code illustrates procedure declaration statements. Note 7.47 illustrates the use of the P and BESSEL defined by this code.

```fortran
ABSTRACT INTERFACE
  FUNCTION REAL_FUNC (X)
    REAL, INTENT (IN) :: X
    REAL :: REAL_FUNC
  END FUNCTION REAL_FUNC
END INTERFACE

INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE SUB (X)
    REAL, INTENT (IN) :: X
  END SUBROUTINE SUB
END INTERFACE

!-- Some external or dummy procedures with explicit interface.
PROCEDURE (REAL_FUNC) :: BESSEL, GFUN
PROCEDURE (SUB) :: PRINT_REAL
!-- Some procedure pointers with explicit interface,
!-- one initialized to NULL().
```

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NOTE 12.14 (cont.)

```fortran
PROCEDURE (REAL_FUNC), POINTER :: P, R => NULL()
PROCEDURE (REAL_FUNC), POINTER :: PTR_TO_GFUN
!-- A derived type with a procedure pointer component ...
TYPE STRUCT_TYPE
  PROCEDURE (REAL_FUNC), POINTER :: COMPONENT
END TYPE STRUCT_TYPE
!-- ... and a variable of that type.
TYPE(STRUCT_TYPE) :: STRUCT
!-- An external or dummy function with implicit interface
PROCEDURE (REAL) :: PSI
```

12.4.3.7 INTRINSIC statement

1 An INTRINSIC statement specifies the INTRINSIC attribute (5.3.11) for a list of names.

R1218 `intrinstmt` is `INTRINSIC [ :: ] intrinprocedure-name-list`

C1224 (R1218) Each `intrinprocedure-name` shall be the name of an intrinsic procedure.

NOTE 12.15

A name shall not be explicitly specified to have both the EXTERNAL and INTRINSIC attributes in the same scoping unit.

12.4.3.8 Implicit interface specification

1 In a scoping unit where the interface of a function is implicit, the type and type parameters of the function result are specified by an implicit or explicit type specification of the function name. The type, type parameters, and shape of dummy arguments of a procedure invoked from a scoping unit where the interface of the procedure is implicit shall be such that the actual arguments are consistent with the characteristics of the dummy arguments.

12.5 Procedure reference

12.5.1 Syntax

1 The form of a procedure reference is dependent on the interface of the procedure or procedure pointer, but is independent of the means by which the procedure is defined. The forms of procedure references are as follows.

R1219 `function-reference` is `procedure-designator ( [ actual-arg-spec-list ] )`

C1225 (R1219) The `procedure-designator` shall designate a function.

C1226 (R1219) The `actual-arg-spec-list` shall not contain an `alt-return-spec`.

R1220 `call-stmt` is `CALL procedure-designator ( [ ( [ actual-arg-spec-list ] ) ]`

C1227 (R1220) The `procedure-designator` shall designate a subroutine.

R1221 `procedure-designator` is `procedure-name
  or proc-component-ref
  or data-ref % binding-name`

C1228 (R1221) A `procedure-name` shall be the name of a procedure or procedure pointer.

C1229 (R1221) A `binding-name` shall be a binding name (4.5.5) of the declared type of `data-ref`.

C1230 (R1221) If `data-ref` is an array, the referenced type-bound procedure shall have the PASS attribute.

12.4.3.7 Procedures 285
Resolving references to type-bound procedures is described in 12.5.6.

A function may also be referenced as a defined operation (7.1.6). A subroutine may also be referenced as a defined assignment (7.2.1.4, 7.2.1.5), by defined input/output (9.6.4.7), or by finalization (4.5.6).

NOTE 12.16

If image $I$ executes a procedure reference in which the variable of a proc-component-ref specifies a procedure pointer on image $J$, the procedure pointer association is fetched from image $J$ but the invocation of the associated procedure occurs on image $I$.

R1222 actual-arg-spec is [ keyword = ] actual-arg

R1223 actual-arg is expr or variable or procedure-name or proc-component-ref or alt-return-spec

R1224 alt-return-spec is * label

C1231 (R1222) The keyword = shall not appear if the interface of the procedure is implicit in the scoping unit.

C1232 (R1222) The keyword = shall not be omitted from an actual-arg-spec unless it has been omitted from each preceding actual-arg-spec in the argument list.

C1233 (R1222) Each keyword shall be the name of a dummy argument in the explicit interface of the procedure.

C1234 (R1223) A nonintrinsic elemental procedure shall not be used as an actual argument.

C1235 (R1223) A procedure-name shall be the name of an external, internal, module, or dummy procedure, a specific intrinsic function listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (•), or a procedure pointer.

C1236 (R1224) The label shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the call-stmt.

NOTE 12.17

Successive commas shall not be used to omit optional arguments.

NOTE 12.18

Examples of procedure reference using procedure pointers:

P => BESSEL
WRITE (*, *) P(2.5) !-- BESSEL(2.5)

S => PRINT_REAL
CALL S(3.14)

NOTE 12.19

An internal procedure cannot be invoked using a procedure pointer from either Fortran or C after the host instance completes execution, because the pointer is then undefined. While the host instance is active, however, the internal procedure may be invoked from outside of the host procedure scoping unit if that internal procedure was passed as an actual argument or is the target of a procedure pointer.

Let us assume there is a procedure with the following interface that calculates $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx$.

INTERFACE
NOTE 12.19 (cont.)

```fortran
FUNCTION INTEGRATE(F, A, B) RESULT(INTEGRAL) BIND(C)
  USE ISO_C_BINDING
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION F(X) BIND(C) ! Integrand
      USE ISO_C_BINDING
      REAL(C_FLOAT), VALUE :: X
      REAL(C_FLOAT) :: F
    END FUNCTION
  END INTERFACE
  REAL(C_FLOAT), VALUE :: A, B ! Bounds
  REAL(C_FLOAT) :: INTEGRAL
  END FUNCTION INTEGRATE
END INTERFACE
```

This procedure can be called from Fortran or C, and could be written in either Fortran or C. The argument F representing the mathematical function \( f(x) \) can be written as an internal procedure; this internal procedure will have access to any host instance local variables necessary to actually calculate \( f(x) \). For example:

```fortran
REAL FUNCTION MY_INTEGRATION(N, A, B) RESULT(INTEGRAL)
  ! Integrate \( f(x)=x^n \) over \([a,b]\)
  USE ISO_C_BINDING
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: N
  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: A, B
  INTEGRAL = INTEGRATE(MY_F, REAL(A, C_FLOAT), REAL(B, C_FLOAT))
  ! This will call the internal function MY_F to calculate \( f(x) \).
  ! The above interface of INTEGRATE must be explicit and available.
END FUNCTION
```

```fortran
CONTAINS

REAL(C_FLOAT) FUNCTION MY_F(X) BIND(C) ! Integrand
  REAL(C_FLOAT), VALUE :: X
  MY_F = X**N ! N is taken from the host instance of MY_INTEGRATION.
END FUNCTION
END FUNCTION MY_INTEGRATION
```

The function INTEGRATE shall not retain a function pointer to MY_F and use it after INTEGRATE has finished execution, because the host instance of MY_F might no longer exist, making the pointer undefined. If such a pointer is retained, then it can only be used to invoke MY_F during the execution of the host instance of MY_INTEGRATION called from INTEGRATE.

12.5.2 Actual arguments, dummy arguments, and argument association

12.5.2.1 Argument correspondence

In either a subroutine reference or a function reference, the actual argument list identifies the correspondence between the actual arguments supplied and the dummy arguments of the procedure. This correspondence may be established either by keyword or by position. If an argument keyword appears, the actual argument corresponds to the dummy argument whose name is the same as the argument keyword (using the dummy argument names from the interface accessible in the scoping unit containing the procedure reference). In the absence of an argument keyword, an actual argument corresponds to the dummy argument occupying the corresponding position in the reduced dummy argument list; that is, the first actual argument corresponds to the first dummy argument in the reduced list, the second actual argument corresponds to the second dummy argument in the reduced list,
etc. The reduced dummy argument list is either the full dummy argument list or, if there is a passed-object dummy argument (4.5.4.5), the dummy argument list with the passed-object dummy argument omitted. Exactly one actual argument shall correspond to each nonoptional dummy argument. At most one actual argument shall correspond to each optional dummy argument. Each actual argument shall correspond to a dummy argument.

NOTE 12.20
For example, the procedure defined by

```fortran
SUBROUTINE SOLVE (FUNCT, SOLUTION, METHOD, STRATEGY, PRINT)
  INTERFACE
    FUNCTION FUNCT (X)
      REAL FUNCT, X
    END FUNCTION FUNCT
  END INTERFACE
  REAL SOLUTION
  INTEGER, OPTIONAL :: METHOD, STRATEGY, PRINT
  ...
END SUBROUTINE SOLVE
```

may be invoked with

```fortran
CALL SOLVE (FUN, SOL, PRINT = 6)
```

provided its interface is explicit; if the interface is specified by an interface block, the name of the last argument shall be PRINT.

12.5.2.2 The passed-object dummy argument and argument correspondence

1 In a reference to a type-bound procedure, or a procedure pointer component, that has a passed-object dummy argument (4.5.4.5), the data-ref of the function-reference or call-stmt corresponds, as an actual argument, with the passed-object dummy argument.

12.5.2.3 Argument association

1 Except in references to intrinsic inquiry functions, a pointer actual argument that corresponds to a nonoptional nonpointer dummy argument shall be pointer associated with a target.

2 If a nonpointer dummy argument without the VALUE attribute corresponds to a pointer actual argument that is pointer associated with a target, the dummy argument becomes argument associated with that target.

3 If a present nonpointer dummy argument without the VALUE attribute corresponds to a nonpointer actual argument it becomes argument associated with that actual argument.

4 A present dummy argument with the VALUE attribute becomes argument associated with a definable anonymous data object whose initial value is the value of the actual argument.

5 A present pointer dummy argument that corresponds to a pointer actual argument becomes argument associated with that actual argument. A present pointer dummy argument that does not correspond to a pointer actual argument is not argument associated.

6 The entity that is argument associated with a dummy argument is called its effective argument.

7 The ultimate argument is the effective argument if the effective argument is not a dummy argument or a subobject of a dummy argument. If the effective argument is a dummy argument, the ultimate argument is the ultimate argument of that dummy argument. If the effective argument is a subobject of a dummy argument, the ultimate argument is the corresponding subobject of the ultimate argument of that dummy argument.
NOTE 12.21
For the sequence of subroutine calls

```fortran
INTEGER :: X(100)
CALL SUBA (X)
...
SUBROUTINE SUBA(A)
INTEGER :: A(:)
CALL SUBB (A(1:5), A(5:1:-1))
...
SUBROUTINE SUBB(B, C)
INTEGER :: B(:), C(:)
```

the ultimate argument of B is X(1:5). The ultimate argument of C is X(5:1:-1) and this is not the same object as the ultimate argument of B.

NOTE 12.22
Fortran argument association is usually similar to call by reference and call by value-result. If the VALUE attribute is specified, the effect is as if the actual argument is assigned to a temporary, and the temporary is then argument associated with the dummy argument. Subsequent changes to the value or definition status of the dummy argument do not affect the actual argument. The actual mechanism by which this happens is determined by the processor.

12.5.2.4 Ordinary dummy variables
1 The requirements in this subclause apply to actual arguments that correspond to nonallocatable nonpointer dummy data objects.
2 The dummy argument shall be type compatible with the actual argument.
3 The type parameter values of the actual argument shall agree with the corresponding ones of the dummy argument that are not assumed, except for the case of the character length parameter of a default character actual argument associated with a dummy argument that is not assumed shape.
4 If a scalar dummy argument is default character, the length \( \text{len} \) of the dummy argument shall be less than or equal to the length of the actual argument. The dummy argument becomes associated with the leftmost \( \text{len} \) characters of the actual argument. If an array dummy argument is default character and is not assumed shape, it becomes associated with the leftmost characters of the actual argument element sequence (12.5.2.11).
5 The values of assumed type parameters of a dummy argument are assumed from the corresponding type parameters of the actual argument.
6 If the actual argument is a coindexed object with an allocatable ultimate component, the dummy argument shall have the INTENT (IN) or the VALUE attribute.

NOTE 12.23
If the actual argument is a coindexed object, a processor that uses distributed memory might create a copy on the executing image of the actual argument, including copies of any allocated allocatable subcomponents, and associate the dummy argument with that copy. If necessary, on return from the procedure, the value of the copy would be copied back to the actual argument.

7 Except in references to intrinsic inquiry functions, if the dummy argument is nonoptional and the actual argument is allocatable, the corresponding actual argument shall be allocated.
8 If the dummy argument does not have the TARGET attribute, any pointers associated with the effective argument do not become associated with the corresponding dummy argument on invocation of the procedure. If such a
dummy argument is used as an actual argument that corresponds to a dummy argument with the TARGET attribute, whether any pointers associated with the original effective argument become associated with the dummy argument with the TARGET attribute is processor dependent.

9 If the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute, does not have the VALUE attribute, and is either a scalar or an assumed-shape array that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and the effective argument has the TARGET attribute but is not a coindexed object or an array section with a vector subscript then

- any pointers associated with the effective argument become associated with the corresponding dummy argument on invocation of the procedure, and
- when execution of the procedure completes, any pointers that do not become undefined (16.5.2.5) and are associated with the dummy argument remain associated with the effective argument.

10 If the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute and is an explicit-shape array, an assumed-shape array with the CONTIGUOUS attribute, or an assumed-size array, and the effective argument has the TARGET attribute but is not an array section with a vector subscript then

- on invocation of the procedure, whether any pointers associated with the effective argument become associated with the corresponding dummy argument is processor dependent, and
- when execution of the procedure completes, the pointer association status of any pointer that is pointer associated with the dummy argument is processor dependent.

11 If the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute and the effective argument does not have the TARGET attribute or is an array section with a vector subscript, any pointers associated with the dummy argument become undefined when execution of the procedure completes.

12 If the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute and the VALUE attribute, any pointers associated with the dummy argument become undefined when execution of the procedure completes.

13 If the actual argument is scalar, the corresponding dummy argument shall be scalar unless the actual argument is default character, of type character with the C character kind (15.2), or is an element or substring of an element of an array that is not an assumed-shape, pointer, or polymorphic array. If the procedure is nonelemental and is referenced by a generic name or as a defined operator or defined assignment, the ranks of the actual arguments and corresponding dummy arguments shall agree.

14 If a dummy argument is an assumed-shape array, the rank of the actual argument shall be the same as the rank of the dummy argument; the actual argument shall not be an assumed-size array (including an array element designator or an array element substring designator).

15 Except when a procedure reference is elemental (12.8), each element of an array actual argument or of a sequence in a sequence association (12.5.2.11) is associated with the element of the dummy array that has the same position in array element order (6.5.3.2).

NOTE 12.24

For default character sequence associations, the interpretation of element is provided in 12.5.2.11.

16 A scalar dummy argument of a nonelemental procedure shall correspond only to a scalar actual argument.

17 If a dummy argument has INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT), the actual argument shall be definable. If a dummy argument has INTENT (OUT), the actual argument becomes undefined at the time the association is established, except for direct components of an object of derived type for which default initialization has been specified. If the dummy argument is not polymorphic and the type of the effective argument is an extension of the type of the dummy argument, only the part of the effective argument that is of the same type as the dummy argument becomes undefined.

18 If the actual argument is an array section having a vector subscript, the dummy argument is not definable and shall not have the ASYNCHRONOUS, INTENT (OUT), INTENT (INOUT), or VOLATILE attributes.
NOTE 12.25
Argument intent specifications serve several purposes. See Note 5.16.

NOTE 12.26
For more explanatory information on targets as dummy arguments, see subclause C.9.4.

C1237 An actual argument that is a coindexed object shall not correspond to a dummy argument that has either the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute.

C1238 (R1223) If an actual argument is a nonpointer array that is not simply contiguous (6.5.4), and the corresponding dummy argument has either the VOLATILE or ASYNCHRONOUS attribute, that dummy argument shall be an assumed-shape array that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

C1239 (R1223) If an actual argument is an array pointer that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and the corresponding dummy argument has either the VOLATILE or ASYNCHRONOUS attribute, that dummy argument shall be an array pointer or an assumed-shape array that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

NOTE 12.27
The constraints on actual arguments that correspond to a dummy argument with either the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute are designed to avoid forcing a processor to use the so-called copy-in/copy-out argument passing mechanism. Making a copy of actual arguments whose values are likely to change due to an asynchronous I/O operation completing or in some unpredictable manner will cause those new values to be lost when a called procedure returns and the copy-out overwrites the actual argument.

12.5.2.5 Allocatable and pointer dummy variables

1 The requirements in this subclause apply to actual arguments that correspond to either allocatable or pointer dummy data objects.

2 The actual argument shall be polymorphic if and only if the associated dummy argument is polymorphic, and either both the actual and dummy arguments shall be unlimited polymorphic, or the declared type of the actual argument shall be the same as the declared type of the dummy argument.

NOTE 12.28
The dynamic type of a polymorphic allocatable or pointer dummy argument may change as a result of execution of an ALLOCATE statement or pointer assignment in the subprogram. Because of this the corresponding actual argument needs to be polymorphic and have a declared type that is the same as the declared type of the dummy argument or an extension of that type. However, type compatibility requires that the declared type of the dummy argument be the same as, or an extension of, the type of the actual argument. Therefore, the dummy and actual arguments need to have the same declared type.

Dynamic type information is not maintained for a nonpolymorphic allocatable or pointer dummy argument. However, allocating or pointer assigning such a dummy argument would require maintenance of this information if the corresponding actual argument is polymorphic. Therefore, the corresponding actual argument needs to be nonpolymorphic.

3 The rank of the actual argument shall be the same as that of the dummy argument. The type parameter values of the actual argument shall agree with the corresponding ones of the dummy argument that are not assumed or deferred.

4 The values of assumed type parameters of a dummy argument are assumed from the corresponding type parameters of its effective argument.

5 The actual argument shall have deferred the same type parameters as the dummy argument.
6 If the actual argument is a coindexed object, the dummy argument shall have the INTENT (IN) attribute.

12.5.2.6 Allocatable dummy variables

1 The requirements in this subclause apply to actual arguments that correspond to allocatable dummy data objects.

2 The actual argument shall be allocatable. It is permissible for the actual argument to have an allocation status of unallocated.

3 If the dummy argument does not have the TARGET attribute, any pointers associated with the actual argument do not become associated with the corresponding dummy argument on invocation of the procedure. If such a dummy argument is used as an actual argument that is associated with a dummy argument with the TARGET attribute, whether any pointers associated with the original actual argument become associated with the dummy argument with the TARGET attribute is processor dependent.

4 If the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute, does not have the INTENT (OUT) or VALUE attribute, and the corresponding actual argument has the TARGET attribute then
   - any pointers associated with the actual argument become associated with the corresponding dummy argument on invocation of the procedure, and
   - when execution of the procedure completes, any pointers that do not become undefined (16.5.2.5) and are associated with the dummy argument remain associated with the actual argument.

5 If a dummy argument has INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT), the actual argument shall be definable. If a dummy argument has INTENT (OUT), an allocated actual argument is deallocated on procedure invocation (6.6.3.2).

12.5.2.7 Pointer dummy variables

1 The requirements in this subclause apply to actual arguments that correspond to dummy data pointers.

2 If the dummy argument does not have the INTENT (IN), the actual argument shall be a pointer. Otherwise, the actual argument shall be a pointer or a valid target for the dummy pointer in a pointer assignment statement. If the actual argument is not a pointer, the dummy pointer becomes pointer-associated with the actual argument.

3 The nondeferred type parameters and ranks shall agree.

C1240 The actual argument corresponding to a dummy pointer with the CONTIGUOUS attribute shall be simply contiguous (6.5.4).

4 If the dummy argument has INTENT (OUT), the pointer association status of the actual argument becomes undefined on invocation of the procedure.

5 If the dummy argument is nonoptional and the actual argument is allocatable, the actual argument shall be allocated.

NOTE 12.29
For more explanatory information on pointers as dummy arguments, see subclause C.9.4.

12.5.2.8 Coarray arguments

1 If the dummy argument is a coarray, the corresponding actual argument shall be a coarray. If the dummy argument is an allocatable coarray, the corresponding actual argument shall have the same rank and corank.
NOTE 12.30
Consider the invocation of a procedure on a particular image. Each dummy coarray is associated with its ultimate argument on the image. In addition, during this execution of the procedure, this image can access the coarray corresponding to the ultimate argument on any other image. For example, consider

```
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE SUB(X)
      REAL :: X[*]
    END SUBROUTINE SUB
END INTERFACE
...
REAL :: A(1000)[::]
...
CALL SUB(A(10))
```

During execution of this invocation of SUB, the executing image has access through the syntax X[P] to A(10) on image P.

NOTE 12.31
Each invocation of a procedure with a nonallocatable coarray dummy argument establishes a dummy coarray for the image with its own bounds and cobounds. During this execution of the procedure, this image may use its own bounds and cobounds to access the coarray corresponding to the ultimate argument on any other image. For example, consider

```
INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE SUB(X,N)
      INTEGER :: N
      REAL :: X(N,N)[N,*]
    END SUBROUTINE SUB
END INTERFACE
...
REAL :: A(1000)[::]
...
CALL SUB(A,10)
```

During execution of this invocation of SUB, the executing image has access through the syntax X(1,2)[3,4] to A(11) on the image with image index 33.

2 If the dummy argument is a coarray that has the CONTIGUOUS attribute or is not of assumed shape, the corresponding actual argument shall be simply contiguous.

NOTE 12.32
The requirements on an actual argument that corresponds to a dummy coarray that is not of assumed-shape or has the CONTIGUOUS attribute are designed to avoid forcing a processor to use the so-called copy-in/copy-out argument passing mechanism.

12.5.2.9 Actual arguments associated with dummy procedure entities

1 If the actual argument is the name of an internal subprogram, the host instance of the dummy argument is the innermost currently executing instance of the host of that internal subprogram. If the actual argument has a host instance the host instance of the dummy argument is that instance. Otherwise the dummy argument has no host instance.

2 If a dummy argument is a procedure pointer, the corresponding actual argument shall be a procedure pointer, a reference to a function that returns a procedure pointer, a reference to the intrinsic function NULL, or a valid
target for the dummy pointer in a pointer assignment statement. If the actual argument is not a pointer, the dummy argument shall have the INTENT (IN) and becomes pointer associated with the actual argument.

3 If a dummy argument is a dummy procedure without the POINTER attribute, its effective argument shall be an external, internal, module, or dummy procedure, or a specific intrinsic procedure listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (●). If the specific name is also a generic name, only the specific procedure is associated with the dummy argument.

4 If an external procedure name or a dummy procedure name is used as an actual argument, its interface shall be explicit or it shall be explicitly declared to have the EXTERNAL attribute.

5 If the interface of a dummy procedure is explicit, its characteristics as a procedure (12.3.1) shall be the same as those of its effective argument, except that a pure effective argument may be associated with a dummy argument that is not pure and an elemental intrinsic actual procedure may be associated with a dummy procedure (which is prohibited from being elemental).

6 If the interface of a dummy procedure is implicit and either the dummy argument is explicitly typed or referenced as a function, it shall not be referenced as a subroutine and any corresponding actual argument shall be a function, function procedure pointer, or dummy procedure.

7 If the interface of a dummy procedure is implicit and a reference to it appears as a subroutine reference, any corresponding actual argument shall be a subroutine, subroutine procedure pointer, or dummy procedure.

12.5.2.10 Actual arguments associated with alternate return indicators

1 If a dummy argument is an asterisk (12.6.2.3), the corresponding actual argument shall be an alternate return specifier (R1224).

12.5.2.11 Sequence association

1 An actual argument represents an element sequence if it is an array expression, an array element designator, a default character scalar, or a scalar of type character with the C character kind (15.2.2). If the actual argument is an array expression, the element sequence consists of the elements in array element order. If the actual argument is an array element designator, the element sequence consists of that array element and each element that follows it in array element order.

2 If the actual argument is default character or of type character with the C character kind, and is an array expression, array element, or array element substring designator, the element sequence consists of the storage units beginning with the first storage unit of the actual argument and continuing to the end of the array. The storage units of an array element substring designator are viewed as array elements consisting of consecutive groups of storage units having the character length of the dummy array.

3 If the actual argument is default character or of type character with the C character kind, and is a scalar that is not an array element or array element substring designator, the element sequence consists of the storage units of the actual argument.

NOTE 12.33
Some of the elements in the element sequence may consist of storage units from different elements of the original array.

4 An actual argument that represents an element sequence and corresponds to a dummy argument that is an array is sequence associated with the dummy argument if the dummy argument is an explicit-shape or assumed-size array. The rank and shape of the actual argument need not agree with the rank and shape of the dummy argument, but the number of elements in the dummy argument shall not exceed the number of elements in the element sequence of the actual argument. If the dummy argument is assumed-size, the number of elements in the dummy argument is exactly the number of elements in the element sequence.
12.5.2.12 Argument presence and restrictions on arguments not present

1 A dummy argument or an entity that is host associated with a dummy argument is not present if the dummy argument
   • does not correspond to an actual argument,
   • corresponds to an actual argument that is not present, or
   • does not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute, and corresponds to an actual argument that
     – has the ALLOCATABLE attribute and is not allocated, or
     – has the POINTER attribute and is disassociated.

2 Otherwise, it is present. A nonoptional dummy argument shall be present. If an optional nonpointer dummy argument corresponds to a present pointer actual argument, the pointer association status of the actual argument shall not be undefined.

3 An optional dummy argument that is not present is subject to the following restrictions.
   (1) If it is a data object, it shall not be referenced or be defined. If it is of a type that has default initialization, the initialization has no effect.
   (2) It shall not be used as the data-target or proc-target of a pointer assignment.
   (3) If it is a procedure or procedure pointer, it shall not be invoked.
   (4) It shall not be supplied as an actual argument corresponding to a nonoptional dummy argument other than as the argument of the intrinsic function PRESENT or as an argument of a function reference that meets the requirements of (7) or (4) in 7.1.12.
   (5) A designator with it as the base object and with one or more subobject selectors shall not be supplied as an actual argument.
   (6) If it is an array, it shall not be supplied as an actual argument to an elemental procedure unless an array of the same rank is supplied as an actual argument corresponding to a nonoptional dummy argument of that elemental procedure.
   (7) If it is a pointer, it shall not be allocated, deallocated, nullified, pointer-assigned, or supplied as an actual argument corresponding to an optional nonpointer dummy argument.
   (8) If it is allocatable, it shall not be allocated, deallocated, or supplied as an actual argument corresponding to an optional nonallocatable dummy argument.
   (9) If it has length type parameters, they shall not be the subject of an inquiry.
   (10) It shall not be used as the selector in a SELECT TYPE or ASSOCIATE construct.

4 Except as noted in the list above, it may be supplied as an actual argument corresponding to an optional dummy argument, which is then also considered not to be present.

12.5.2.13 Restrictions on entities associated with dummy arguments

1 While an entity is associated with a dummy argument, the following restrictions hold.
   (1) Action that affects the allocation status of the entity or a subobject thereof shall be taken through the dummy argument. Action that affects the value of the entity or any subobject of it shall be taken only through the dummy argument unless
      (a) the dummy argument has the POINTER attribute or
      (b) the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute, the dummy argument does not have INTENT (IN), the dummy argument is a scalar object or an assumed-shape array without the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and the actual argument is a target other than an array section with a vector subscript.

NOTE 12.34
NOTE 12.34 (cont.)

SUBROUTINE OUTER
   REAL, POINTER :: A (:)
   ...
   ALLOCATE (A (1:N))
   ...
   CALL INNER (A)
   ...
CONTAINS
   SUBROUTINE INNER (B)
      REAL :: B (:)
      ...
   END SUBROUTINE INNER
SUBROUTINE SET (C, D)
   REAL, INTENT (OUT) :: C
   REAL, INTENT (IN) :: D
   C = D
END SUBROUTINE SET
END SUBROUTINE OUTER

an assignment statement such as

A (1) = 1.0

would not be permitted during the execution of INNER because this would be changing A without using B, but statements such as

B (1) = 1.0

or

CALL SET (B (1), 1.0)

would be allowed. Similarly,

DEALLOCATE (A)

would not be allowed because this affects the allocation of B without using B. In this case,

DEALLOCATE (B)

also would not be permitted. If B were declared with the POINTER attribute, either of the statements

DEALLOCATE (A)

and

DEALLOCATE (B)

would be permitted, but not both.

NOTE 12.35

If there is a partial or complete overlap between the effective arguments of two different dummy arguments of the same procedure and the dummy arguments have neither the POINTER nor TARGET attribute, the overlapped portions shall not be defined, redefined, or become undefined during the execution of the procedure. For example, in
NOTE 12.35 (cont.)

CALL SUB (A (1:5), A (3:9))

A (3:5) shall not be defined, redefined, or become undefined through the first dummy argument because it is part of the argument associated with the second dummy argument and shall not be defined, redefined, or become undefined through the second dummy argument because it is part of the argument associated with the first dummy argument. A (1:2) remains definable through the first dummy argument and A (6:9) remains definable through the second dummy argument.

NOTE 12.36

This restriction applies equally to pointer targets. In

```
REAL, DIMENSION (10), TARGET :: A
REAL, DIMENSION (:), POINTER :: B, C
B => A (1:5)
C => A (3:9)
CALL SUB (B, C) ! The dummy arguments of SUB are neither pointers nor targets.
```

B (3:5) cannot be defined because it is part of the argument associated with the second dummy argument. C (1:3) cannot be defined because it is part of the argument associated with the first dummy argument. A (1:2) [which is B (1:2)] remains definable through the first dummy argument and A (6:9) [which is C (4:7)] remains definable through the second dummy argument.

NOTE 12.37

Because a nonpointer dummy argument declared with INTENT (IN) shall not be used to change its effective argument, its effective argument remains constant throughout the execution of the procedure.

(2) If the allocation status of the entity or a subobject thereof is affected through the dummy argument, then at any time during the execution of the procedure, either before or after the allocation or deallocation, it may be referenced only through the dummy argument. If the value of the entity or any subobject of it is affected through the dummy argument, then at any time during the execution of the procedure, either before or after the definition, it may be referenced only through that dummy argument unless

(a) the dummy argument has the POINTER attribute or
(b) the dummy argument has the TARGET attribute, the dummy argument does not have INTENT (IN), the dummy argument is a scalar object or an assumed-shape array without the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and the actual argument is a target other than an array section with a vector subscript.

NOTE 12.38

In

```
MODULE DATA
  REAL :: W, X, Y, Z
END MODULE DATA

PROGRAM MAIN
  USE DATA
  ...
  CALL INIT (X)
  ...
END PROGRAM MAIN
SUBROUTINE INIT (V)
  USE DATA
```

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NOTE 12.38 (cont.)

```
... READ (*, *) V 
... END SUBROUTINE INIT
```

variable X shall not be directly referenced at any time during the execution of INIT because it is being defined through the dummy argument V. X may be (indirectly) referenced through V, W, Y, and Z may be directly referenced. X may, of course, be directly referenced once execution of INIT is complete.

NOTE 12.39

The restrictions on entities associated with dummy arguments are intended to facilitate a variety of optimizations in the translation of the subprogram, including implementations of argument association in which the value of an actual argument that is neither a pointer nor a target is maintained in a register or in local storage.

12.5.3 Function reference

A function is invoked during expression evaluation by a function-reference or by a defined operation (7.1.6). When it is invoked, all actual argument expressions are evaluated, then the arguments are associated, and then the function is executed. When execution of the function is complete, the value of the function result is available for use in the expression that caused the function to be invoked. The characteristics of the function result (12.3.3) are determined by the interface of the function. If a reference to an elemental function (12.8) is an elemental reference, all array arguments shall have the same shape.

12.5.4 Subroutine reference

A subroutine is invoked by execution of a CALL statement, execution of a defined assignment statement (7.2.1.4), defined input/output (9.6.4.7.2), or finalization (4.5.6). When a subroutine is invoked, all actual argument expressions are evaluated, then the arguments are associated, and then the subroutine is executed. When the actions specified by the subroutine are completed, the execution of the CALL statement, the execution of the defined assignment statement, the processing of an input or output list item, or finalization of an object is also completed. If a CALL statement includes one or more alternate return specifiers among its arguments, control may be transferred to one of the statements indicated, depending on the action specified by the subroutine. If a reference to an elemental subroutine (12.8) is an elemental reference, at least one actual argument shall correspond to an INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT) dummy argument, all such actual arguments shall be arrays, and all actual arguments shall be conformable.

12.5.5 Resolving named procedure references

12.5.5.1 Establishment of procedure names

The rules for interpreting a procedure reference depend on whether the procedure name in the reference is established by the available declarations and specifications to be generic in the scoping unit containing the reference, is established to be only specific in the scoping unit containing the reference, or is not established.

A procedure name is established to be generic in a scoping unit

1. if that scoping unit contains an interface block with that name;
2. if that scoping unit contains an INTRINSIC attribute specification for that name and it is the generic name of an intrinsic procedure;
3. if that scoping unit contains a USE statement that makes that procedure name accessible and the corresponding name in the module is established to be generic; or
4. if that scoping unit contains no declarations of that name, that scoping unit has a host scoping unit, and that name is established to be generic in the host scoping unit.
A procedure name is established to be only specific in a scoping unit if it is established to be specific and not established to be generic. It is established to be specific:

1. If that scoping unit contains a module subprogram, internal subprogram, or statement function that defines a procedure with that name;
2. If that scoping unit contains an INTRINSIC attribute specification for that name and it is the name of a specific intrinsic procedure;
3. If that scoping unit contains an explicit EXTERNAL attribute specification for that name;
4. If that scoping unit contains a USE statement that makes that procedure name accessible and the corresponding name in the module is established to be specific; or
5. If that scoping unit contains no declarations of that name, that scoping unit has a host scoping unit, and that name is established to be specific in the host scoping unit.

A procedure name is not established in a scoping unit if it is neither established to be generic nor established to be specific.

12.5.5.2 Resolving procedure references to names established to be generic

1. If the reference is consistent with a nonelemental reference to one of the specific interfaces of a generic interface that has that name and either is in the scoping unit in which the reference appears or is made accessible by a USE statement in the scoping unit, the reference is to the specific procedure in the interface block that provides that interface. The rules in 12.4.3.4.5 ensure that there can be at most one such specific procedure.

2. Otherwise, if the reference is consistent with an elemental reference to one of the specific interfaces of a generic interface that has that name and either is in the scoping unit in which the reference appears or is made accessible by a USE statement in the scoping unit, the reference is to the specific elemental procedure in the interface block that provides that interface. The rules in 12.4.3.4.5 ensure that there can be at most one such specific elemental procedure.

3. Otherwise, if the scoping unit contains either an INTRINSIC attribute specification for that name or a USE statement that makes that name accessible from a module in which the corresponding name is specified to have the INTRINSIC attribute, and if the reference is consistent with the interface of that intrinsic procedure, the reference is to that intrinsic procedure.

4. Otherwise, if the scoping unit has a host scoping unit, the name is established to be generic in that host scoping unit, and there is agreement between the scoping unit and the host scoping unit as to whether the name is a function name or a subroutine name, the name is resolved by applying the rules in this subclause to the host scoping unit.

5. Otherwise, if the name is that of an intrinsic procedure and the reference is consistent with that intrinsic procedure, the reference is to that intrinsic procedure.

NOTE 12.40

These rules allow particular specific procedures with the same generic identifier to be used for particular array ranks and a general elemental version to be used for other ranks. For example, given an interface block such as:

```plaintext
INTERFACE RANF
    ELEMENTAL FUNCTION SCALAR_RANF(X)
    REAL, INTENT(IN) :: X
    END FUNCTION SCALAR_RANF
    FUNCTION VECTOR_RANDOM(X)
    REAL X(:)
    REAL VECTOR_RANDOM(SIZE(X))
    END FUNCTION VECTOR_RANDOM
END INTERFACE
```

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NOTE 12.40 (cont.)

```
END INTERFACE RANF

and a declaration such as:

REAL A(10,10), AA(10,10)

then the statement

A = RANF(AA)

is an elemental reference to SCALAR_RANF. The statement

A(6:10,2) = RANF(AA(6:10,2))

is a nonelemental reference to VECTOR_RANF.
```

NOTE 12.41
In the USE statement case, it is possible, because of the renaming facility, for the name in the reference to be different from the name of the intrinsic procedure.

12.5.5.3 Resolving procedure references to names established to be only specific

1. If the scoping unit contains an interface body or EXTERNAL attribute specification for the name and the name is the name of a dummy argument of the scoping unit, the dummy argument is a dummy procedure and the reference is to that dummy procedure. That is, the procedure invoked by executing that reference is the procedure supplied as the effective argument corresponding to that dummy procedure.

2. If the scoping unit contains an interface body or EXTERNAL attribute specification for the name and the name is not the name of a dummy argument of the scoping unit, the reference is to an external procedure with that name.

3. If the scoping unit contains a module subprogram, internal subprogram, or statement function that defines a procedure with the name, the reference is to the procedure so defined.

4. If the scoping unit contains an INTRINSIC attribute specification for the name, the reference is to the intrinsic with that name.

5. If the scoping unit contains a USE statement that makes a procedure accessible by the name, the reference is to that procedure.

NOTE 12.42
Because of the renaming facility of the USE statement, the name in the reference may be different from the original name of the procedure.

6. If none of the above apply, the scoping unit shall have a host scoping unit, and the reference is resolved by applying the rules in this subclause to the host scoping unit.

12.5.5.4 Resolving procedure references to names not established

1. If the name is the name of a dummy argument of the scoping unit, the dummy argument is a dummy procedure and the reference is to that dummy procedure. That is, the procedure invoked by executing that reference is the procedure supplied as the effective argument corresponding to that dummy procedure.

2. Otherwise, if the name is the name of an intrinsic procedure, and if there is agreement between the reference and the status of the intrinsic procedure as being a function or subroutine, the reference is to that intrinsic procedure.
Otherwise, the reference is to an external procedure with that name.

12.5.6 Resolving type-bound procedure references

1 If the binding-name in a procedure-designator (R1221) is that of a specific type-bound procedure, the procedure referenced is the one bound to that name in the dynamic type of the data-ref.

2 If the binding-name in a procedure-designator is that of a generic type bound procedure, the generic binding with that name in the declared type of the data-ref is used to select a specific binding using the following criteria.
   - If the reference is consistent with one of the specific bindings of that generic binding, that specific binding is selected.
   - Otherwise, the reference shall be consistent with an elemental reference to one of the specific bindings of that generic binding; that specific binding is selected.

3 The reference is to the procedure bound to the same name as the selected specific binding in the dynamic type of the data-ref.

12.6 Procedure definition

12.6.1 Intrinsic procedure definition

1 Intrinsic procedures are defined as an inherent part of the processor. A standard-conforming processor shall include the intrinsic procedures described in Clause 13, but may include others. However, a standard-conforming program shall not make use of intrinsic procedures other than those described in Clause 13.

12.6.2 Procedures defined by subprograms

12.6.2.1 General

1 A subprogram defines one or more procedures. A procedure is defined by the initial SUBROUTINE or FUNCTION statement, and each ENTRY statement defines an additional procedure (12.6.2.6).

2 A subprogram is specified to be elemental (12.8), pure (12.7), recursive, or a separate module subprogram (12.6.2.5) by a prefix-spec in its initial SUBROUTINE or FUNCTION statement.

R1225 prefix is prefix-spec [ prefix-spec ] ...

R1226 prefix-spec is declaration-type-spec or ELEMENTAL or IMPURE or MODULE or PURE or RECURSIVE

C1241 (R1225) A prefix shall contain at most one of each prefix-spec.

C1242 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify both PURE and IMPURE.

C1243 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify both ELEMENTAL and RECURSIVE.

C1244 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify ELEMENTAL if proc-language-binding-spec appears in the function-stmt or subroutine-stmt.

C1245 (R1225) MODULE shall appear only within the function-stmt or subroutine-stmt of a module subprogram or of an interface body that is declared in the scoping unit of a module or submodule.

C1246 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, an accessible module procedure
interface having the same name as the subprogram shall be declared in the module or submodule in which
the subprogram is defined, or shall be declared in an ancestor of that program unit.

C1247 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, the subprogram shall specify
the same characteristics and dummy argument names as its corresponding (12.6.2.5) module procedure
interface body.

C1248 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram and a binding label is specified,
it shall be the same as the binding label specified in the corresponding module procedure interface body.

C1249 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, RECURSIVE shall appear if
and only if RECURSIVE appears in the prefix in the corresponding module procedure interface body.

3 The RECURSIVE prefix-spec shall appear if any procedure defined by the subprogram directly or indirectly
invokes itself or any other procedure defined by the subprogram.

4 If the prefix-spec PURE appears, or the prefix-spec ELEMENTAL appears and IMPURE does not appear, the
subprogram is a pure subprogram and shall meet the additional constraints of 12.7.

5 If the prefix-spec ELEMENTAL appears, the subprogram is an elemental subprogram and shall meet the additional
constraints of 12.8.1.

12.6.2.2 Function subprogram

1 A function subprogram is a subprogram that has a FUNCTION statement as its first statement.

R1227 function-subprogram is function-stmt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>specification-part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execution-part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal-subprogram-part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-function-stmt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R1228 function-stmt is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>FUNCTION function-name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( [ dummy-arg-name-list ] )</td>
<td>[ suffix ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C1250 (R1228) If RESULT appears, result-name shall not be the same as function-name and shall not be the same
as the entry-name in any ENTRY statement in the subprogram.

C1251 (R1228) If RESULT appears, the function-name shall not appear in any specification statement in the
scoping unit of the function subprogram.

R1229 proc-language-binding-spec is language-binding-spec

C1252 (R1229) A proc-language-binding-spec with a NAME= specifier shall not be specified in the function-stmt
or subroutine-stmt of an internal procedure, or of an interface body for an abstract interface or a dummy
procedure.

C1253 (R1229) If proc-language-binding-spec is specified for a procedure, each of the procedure’s dummy
arguments shall be a nonoptional interoperable variable (15.3.5, 15.3.6) or a nonoptional interoperable
procedure (15.3.7). If proc-language-binding-spec is specified for a function, the function result shall be
an interoperable scalar variable.

R1230 dummy-arg-name is name

C1254 (R1230) A dummy-arg-name shall be the name of a dummy argument.

R1231 suffix is

| proc-language-binding-spec [ RESULT ( result-name ) ] |
| or RESULT ( result-name ) |

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R1232  

\texttt{end-function-stmt} \text{ is } \texttt{END [ FUNCTION [ function-name ] ]}

C1255  (R1227) An internal function subprogram shall not contain an \texttt{internal-subprogram-part}.  

C1256  (R1232) If a \texttt{function-name} appears in the \texttt{end-function-stmt}, it shall be identical to the \texttt{function-name} specified in the \texttt{function-stmt}.  

2 The name of the function is \texttt{function-name}.  

3 The type and type parameters (if any) of the result of the function defined by a function subprogram may be specified by a type specification in the \texttt{FUNCTION} statement or by the name of the result variable appearing in a type declaration statement in the specification part of the function subprogram. They shall not be specified both ways. If they are not specified either way, they are determined by the implicit typing rules in force within the function subprogram. If the function result is an array, \texttt{allocatable}, or a pointer, this shall be specified by specifications of the name of the result variable within the function body. The specifications of the function result attributes, the specification of dummy argument attributes, and the information in the procedure heading collectively define the characteristics of the function (12.3.1).  

4 If \texttt{RESULT} appears, the name of the result variable of the function is \texttt{result-name} and all occurrences of the function name in \texttt{execution-part} statements in the \texttt{scoping unit} refer to the function itself. If \texttt{RESULT} does not appear, the result variable is \texttt{function-name} and all occurrences of the function name in \texttt{execution-part} statements in the \texttt{scoping unit} are references to the result variable. The characteristics (12.3.3) of the function result are those of the result variable. On completion of execution of the function, the value returned is that of its result variable. If the function result is a pointer, the shape of the value returned by the function is determined by the shape of the result variable when the execution of the function is completed. If the result variable is not a pointer, its value shall be defined by the function. If the function result is a pointer, on return the pointer association status of the result variable shall not be undefined.  

\textbf{NOTE 12.43} \hfill \textbf{NOTE 12.44} \hfill \textbf{NOTE 12.45} 

The result variable is similar to any other variable local to a function subprogram. Its existence begins when execution of the function is initiated and ends when execution of the function is terminated. However, because the final value of this variable is used subsequently in the evaluation of the expression that invoked the function, an implementation may wish to defer releasing the storage occupied by that variable until after its value has been used in expression evaluation.  

An example of a recursive function is:  

\begin{verbatim}
RECURSIVE FUNCTION CUMM_SUM (ARRAY) RESULT (C_SUM)
    REAL, INTENT (IN), DIMENSION (:) :: ARRAY
    REAL, DIMENSION (SIZE (ARRAY)) :: C_SUM
    INTEGER N
    N = SIZE (ARRAY)
    IF (N <= 1) THEN
        C_SUM = ARRAY
    ELSE
        N = N / 2
        C_SUM (:N) = CUMM_SUM (ARRAY (:N))
        C_SUM (N+1:) = C_SUM (N) + CUMM_SUM (ARRAY (N+1:))
    END IF
END FUNCTION CUMM_SUM
\end{verbatim}  

The following is an example of the declaration of an interface body with the \texttt{BIND} attribute, and a reference to the procedure declared.
NOTE 12.45 (cont.)

```
USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING

INTERFACE
  FUNCTION JOE (I, J, R) BIND(C,NAME="FrEd")
  USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
  INTEGER(C_INT) :: JOE
  INTEGER(C_INT), VALUE :: I, J
  REAL(C_FLOAT), VALUE :: R
END FUNCTION JOE
END INTERFACE

INT = JOE(1_C_INT, 3_C_INT, 4.0_C_FLOAT)
END PROGRAM
```

The invocation of the function JOE results in a reference to a function with a binding label "FrEd". FrEd may be a C function described by the C prototype

```
int FrEd(int n, int m, float x);
```

12.6.2.3 Subroutine subprogram

1 A subroutine subprogram is a subprogram that has a SUBROUTINE statement as its first statement.

```
R1233 subroutine-subprogram is subroutine-stmt
  [ specification-part ]
  [ execution-part ]
  [ internal-subprogram-part ]
end-subroutine-stmt
```

```
R1234 subroutine-stmt is [ prefix ] SUBROUTINE subroutine-name •
  • [ ( [ dummy-arg-list ] ) ] [ proc-language-binding-spec ]
```

C1257 (R1234) The prefix of a subroutine-stmt shall not contain a declaration-type-spec.

```
R1235 dummy-arg is dummy-arg-name
  or *
```

```
R1236 end-subroutine-stmt is END [ SUBROUTINE [ subroutine-name ] ]
```

C1258 (R1233) An internal subroutine subprogram shall not contain an internal-subprogram-part.

C1259 (R1236) If a subroutine-name appears in the end-subroutine-stmt, it shall be identical to the subroutine-name specified in the subroutine-stmt.

2 The name of the subroutine is subroutine-name.

12.6.2.4 Instances of a subprogram

1 When a procedure defined by a subprogram is invoked, an instance of that subprogram is created. Execution begins with the first executable construct following the FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE, or ENTRY statement specifying the name of the procedure invoked.

2 When a statement function is invoked, an instance of that statement function is created.

3 When execution of an instance completes it ceases to exist.

4 Each instance has an independent sequence of execution and an independent set of dummy arguments and local unsaved data objects. If an internal procedure or statement function in the subprogram is invoked by name
from an instance of the subprogram or from an internal subprogram or statement function that has access to the entities of that instance, the created instance of the internal subprogram or statement function also has access to the entities of that instance of the host subprogram. If an internal procedure is invoked via a dummy procedure or procedure pointer, the internal procedure has access to the entities of the host instance of that dummy procedure or procedure pointer.

5 All other entities are shared by all instances of the subprogram.

NOTE 12.46
The value of a saved data object appearing in one instance may have been defined in a previous instance or by initialization in a DATA statement or type declaration statement.

12.6.2.5 Separate module procedures

1 A separate module procedure is a module procedure defined by a separate-module-subprogram, by a function-subprogram whose initial statement contains the keyword MODULE, or by a subroutine-subprogram whose initial statement contains the keyword MODULE. Its interface is declared by a module procedure interface body (12.4.3.2) in the specification-part of the module or submodule in which the procedure is defined, or in an ancestor module or submodule.

R1237  separate-module-subprogram is  mp-subprogram-stmt
[ specification-part ]
[ execution-part ]
[ internal-subprogram-part ]
end-mp-subprogram-stmt

R1238  mp-subprogram-stmt is  MODULE PROCEDURE procedure-name

R1239  end-mp-subprogram-stmt is  END [PROCEDURE [procedure-name]]

C1260  (R1237) The procedure-name shall be the same as the name of an accessible module procedure interface that is declared in the module or submodule in which the separate-module-subprogram is defined, or is declared in an ancestor of that program unit.

C1261  (R1239) If a procedure-name appears in the end-mp-subprogram-stmt, it shall be identical to the procedure-name in the MODULE PROCEDURE statement.

2 A module procedure interface body and a subprogram that defines a separate module procedure correspond if they have the same name, and the module procedure interface is declared in the same program unit as the subprogram or is declared in an ancestor of the program unit in which the procedure is defined and is accessible by host association from that ancestor. A module procedure interface body shall not correspond to more than one subprogram that defines a separate module procedure.

NOTE 12.47
A separate module procedure can be accessed by use association only if its interface body is declared in the specification part of a module and is public.

3 If a procedure is defined by a separate-module-subprogram, its characteristics are specified by the corresponding module procedure interface body.

4 If a separate module procedure is a function defined by a separate-module-subprogram, the result variable name is determined by the FUNCTION statement in the module procedure interface body. Otherwise, the result variable name is determined by the FUNCTION statement in the module subprogram.
12.6.2.6 ENTRY statement

1 An ENTRY statement permits a procedure reference to begin with a particular executable statement within the function or subroutine subprogram in which the ENTRY statement appears.

R1240 entry-stmt is ENTRY entry-name [ ( [ dummy-arg-list ] ) ] suffix]

C1262 (R1240) If RESULT appears, the entry-name shall not appear in any specification or type-declaration statement in the scoping unit of the function program.

C1263 (R1240) An entry-stmt shall appear only in an external-subprogram or a module-subprogram that does not define a separate module procedure. An entry-stmt shall not appear within an executable-construct.

C1264 (R1240) RESULT shall appear only if the entry-stmt is in a function subprogram.

C1265 (R1240) A dummy-arg shall not be an alternate return indicator if the ENTRY statement is in a function subprogram.

C1266 (R1240) If RESULT appears, result-name shall not be the same as the function-name in the FUNCTION statement and shall not be the same as the entry-name in any ENTRY statement in the subprogram.

2 Optionally, a subprogram may have one or more ENTRY statements.

3 If the ENTRY statement is in a function subprogram, an additional function is defined by that subprogram. The name of the function is entry-name and the name of its result variable is result-name or is entry-name if no result-name is provided. The characteristics of the function result are specified by specifications of the result variable. The dummy arguments of the function are those specified in the ENTRY statement. If the characteristics of the result of the function named in the ENTRY statement are the same as the characteristics of the result of the function named in the FUNCTION statement, their result variables identify the same variable, although their names need not be the same. Otherwise, they are storage associated and shall all be nonpointer, nonallocatable scalars that are default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, or default logical.

4 If the ENTRY statement is in a subroutine subprogram, an additional subroutine is defined by that subprogram. The name of the subroutine is entry-name. The dummy arguments of the subroutine are those specified in the ENTRY statement.

5 The order, number, types, kind type parameters, and names of the dummy arguments in an ENTRY statement may differ from the order, number, types, kind type parameters, and names of the dummy arguments in the FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE statement in the containing subprogram.

6 Because an ENTRY statement defines an additional function or an additional subroutine, it is referenced in the same manner as any other function or subroutine (12.5).

7 In a subprogram, a name that appears as a dummy argument in an ENTRY statement shall not appear in an executable statement preceding that ENTRY statement, unless it also appears in a FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE, or ENTRY statement that precedes the executable statement.

8 In a subprogram, a dummy argument specified in an ENTRY statement shall not appear in an executable statement preceding that ENTRY statement, unless it also appears in a FUNCTION, SUBROUTINE, or ENTRY statement that precedes the executable statement.

9 In a subprogram, a name that appears as a dummy argument in an ENTRY statement shall not appear in the expression of a statement function unless the name is also a dummy argument of the statement function, appears in a FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE statement, or appears in an ENTRY statement that precedes the statement function statement.

10 If a dummy argument appears in an executable statement, the execution of the executable statement is permitted during the execution of a reference to the function or subroutine only if the dummy argument appears in the dummy argument list of the procedure name referenced.

11 If a dummy argument is used in a specification expression to specify an array bound or character length of an object, the appearance of the object in a statement that is executed during a procedure reference is permitted only if the dummy argument appears in the dummy argument list of the procedure name referenced and it is present (12.5.2.12).

12 A scoping unit containing a reference to a procedure defined by an ENTRY statement may have access to an interface body for the
procedure. The procedure header for the interface body shall be a FUNCTION statement for an entry in a function subprogram and shall be a SUBROUTINE statement for an entry in a subroutine subprogram.

13 The keyword RECURSIVE is not used in an ENTRY statement. Instead, the presence or absence of RECURSIVE in the initial SUBROUTINE or FUNCTION statement controls whether the procedure defined by an ENTRY statement is permitted to reference itself or another procedure defined by the subprogram.

14 The keywords PURE and IMPURE are not used in an ENTRY statement. Instead, the procedure defined by an ENTRY statement is pure if and only if the subprogram is a pure subprogram.

15 The keyword ELEMENTAL is not used in an ENTRY statement. Instead, the procedure defined by an ENTRY statement is elemental if and only if ELEMENTAL is specified in the SUBROUTINE or FUNCTION statement.

12.6.2.7 RETURN statement

R1241 return-stmt is RETURN [ scalar-int-expr ]

C1267 (R1241) The return-stmt shall be in the scoping unit of a function or subroutine subprogram.

C1268 (R1241) The scalar-int-expr is allowed only in the scoping unit of a subroutine subprogram.

1 Execution of the RETURN statement completes execution of the instance of the subprogram in which it appears. If the expression appears and has a value \( n \) between 1 and the number of asterisks in the dummy argument list, the CALL statement that invoked the subroutine transfers control to the statement identified by the \( n \)th alternate return specifier in the actual argument list of the referenced procedure. If the expression is omitted or has a value outside the required range, there is no transfer of control to an alternate return.

2 Execution of an end-function-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, or end-subroutine-stmt is equivalent to execution of a RETURN statement with no expression.

12.6.2.8 CONTAINS statement

R1242 contains-stmt is CONTAINS

1 The CONTAINS statement separates the body of a main program, module, submodule, or subprogram from any internal or module subprograms it may contain, or it introduces the type-bound procedure part of a derived-type definition (4.5.2). The CONTAINS statement is not executable.

12.6.3 Definition and invocation of procedures by means other than Fortran

1 A procedure may be defined by means other than Fortran. The interface of a procedure defined by means other than Fortran may be specified by an interface body or procedure declaration statement. A reference to such a procedure is made as though it were defined by an external subprogram.

2 If the interface of a procedure has a proc-language-bindingspec, the procedure is interoperable (15.5).

3 Interoperation with C functions is described in 15.5.

NOTE 12.48 For explanatory information on definition of procedures by means other than Fortran, see subclause C.9.2.

12.6.4 Statement function

1 A statement function is a function defined by a single statement.

R1243 stmt-function-stmt is function-name ( [ dummy-arg-name-list ] ) = scalar-expr

C1269 (R1243) The primaries of the scalar-expr shall be constants (literal and named), references to variables, references to functions and function dummy procedures, and intrinsic operations. If scalar-expr contains a reference to a function or a
function dummy procedure, the reference shall not require an explicit interface, the function shall not require an explicit interface unless it is an intrinsic function, the function shall not be a transformational intrinsic, and the result shall be scalar. If an argument to a function or a function dummy procedure is an array, it shall be an array name. If a reference to a statement function appears in scalar-expr, its definition shall have been provided earlier in the scoping unit and shall not be the name of the statement function being defined.

C1270 (R1243) Named constants in scalar-expr shall have been declared earlier in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association. If array elements appear in scalar-expr, the array shall have been declared as an array earlier in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association.

C1271 (R1243) If a dummy-arg-name, variable, function reference, or dummy function reference is typed by the implicit typing rules, its appearance in any subsequent type declaration statement shall confirm this implied type and the values of any implied type parameters.

C1272 (R1243) The function-name and each dummy-arg-name shall be specified, explicitly or implicitly, to be scalar.

C1273 (R1243) A given dummy-arg-name shall not appear more than once in any dummy-arg-name-list.

2 The definition of a statement function with the same name as an accessible entity from the host shall be preceded by the declaration of its type in a type declaration statement.

3 The dummy arguments have a scope of the statement function statement. Each dummy argument has the same type and type parameters as the entity of the same name in the scoping unit containing the statement function.

4 A statement function shall not be supplied as a procedure argument.

5 The value of a statement function reference is obtained by evaluating the expression using the values of the actual arguments for the values of the corresponding dummy arguments and, if necessary, converting the result to the declared type and type parameters of the function.

6 A function reference in the scalar expression shall not cause a dummy argument of the statement function to become redefined or undefined.

12.7 Pure procedures

1 A pure procedure is

- a pure intrinsic procedure (13.1),
- defined by a pure subprogram,
- a dummy procedure that has been specified to be PURE, or
- a statement function that references only pure functions.

2 A pure subprogram is a subprogram that has the prefix-spec PURE or that has the prefix-spec ELEMENTAL and does not have the prefix-spec IMPURE. The following additional constraints apply to pure subprograms.

C1274 The specification-part of a pure function subprogram shall specify that all its nonpointer dummy data objects have INTENT (IN).

C1275 The specification-part of a pure subroutine subprogram shall specify the intents of all its nonpointer dummy data objects.

C1276 A local variable of a pure subprogram, or of a BLOCK construct within a pure subprogram, shall not have the SAVE attribute.

NOTE 12.49

Variable initialization in a type-declaration-stmt or a data-stmt implies the SAVE attribute; therefore, such initialization is also disallowed.
C1277  The specification-part of a pure subprogram shall specify that all its dummy procedures are pure.

C1278  If a procedure that is neither an intrinsic procedure nor a statement function is used in a context that requires it to be pure, then its interface shall be explicit in the scope of that use. The interface shall specify that the procedure is pure.

C1279  All internal subprograms in a pure subprogram shall be pure.

C1280  In a pure subprogram any designator with a base object that is in common or accessed by host or use association, is a dummy argument of a pure function, is a dummy argument with INTENT (IN) of a pure subroutine, is a coindexed object, or an object that is storage associated with any such variable, shall not be used

1. in a variable definition context (16.6.7),
2. as the data-target in a pointer-assignment-stmt,
3. as the expr corresponding to a component with the POINTER attribute in a structure-constructor,
4. as the expr of an intrinsic assignment statement in which the variable is of a derived type if the derived type has a pointer component at any level of component selection, or
5. as an actual argument corresponding to a dummy argument with INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT) or with the POINTER attribute.

NOTE 12.50
Item 3 requires that processors be able to determine if entities with the PRIVATE attribute or with private components have a pointer component.

C1281  Any procedure referenced in a pure subprogram, including one referenced via a defined operation, defined assignment, defined input/output, or finalization, shall be pure.

C1282  A pure subprogram shall not contain a print-stmt, open-stmt, close-stmt, backspace-stmt, endfile-stmt, rewind-stmt, flush-stmt, wait-stmt, or inquire-stmt.

C1283  A pure subprogram shall not contain a read-stmt or write-stmt whose io-unit is a file-unit-number or *.

C1284  A pure subprogram shall not contain a stop-stmt or allstop-stmt.

C1285  A pure subprogram shall not contain an image control statement (8.5.1).

NOTE 12.51
The above constraints are designed to guarantee that a pure procedure is free from side effects (modifications of data visible outside the procedure), which means that it is safe to reference it in constructs such as a FORALL assignment-stmt or a DO CONCURRENT construct, where there is no explicit order of evaluation.

The constraints on pure subprograms may appear complicated, but it is not necessary for a programmer to be intimately familiar with them. From the programmer’s point of view, these constraints can be summarized as follows: a pure subprogram shall not contain any operation that could conceivably result in an assignment or pointer assignment to a common variable, a variable accessed by use or host association, or an INTENT (IN) dummy argument; nor shall a pure subprogram contain any operation that could conceivably perform any external file input/output or STOP operation. Note the use of the word conceivably; it is not sufficient for a pure subprogram merely to be side-effect free in practice. For example, a function that contains an assignment to a global variable but in a block that is not executed in any invocation of the function is nevertheless not a pure function. The exclusion of functions of this nature is required if strict compile-time checking is to be used.

It is expected that most library procedures will conform to the constraints required of pure procedures, and so can be declared pure and referenced in FORALL statements and constructs, DO CONCURRENT constructs, and within user-defined pure procedures.
NOTE 12.52
Pure subroutines are included to allow subroutine calls from pure procedures in a safe way, and to allow \texttt{forall-assignment-stmts} to be defined assignments. The constraints for pure subroutines are based on the same principles as for pure functions, except that side effects to INTENT (OUT), INTENT (INOUT), and pointer dummy arguments are permitted.

12.8 Elemental procedures

12.8.1 Elemental procedure declaration and interface

1 An elemental procedure is an elemental intrinsic procedure or a procedure that is defined by an elemental subprogram.

2 An elemental subprogram has the \texttt{prefix-spec} ELEMENTAL. An elemental subprogram is a pure subprogram unless it has the \texttt{prefix-spec} IMPURE. The following additional constraints apply to elemental subprograms.

C1286 All dummy arguments of an elemental procedure shall be scalar noncoarray dummy data objects and shall not have the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute.

C1287 The result variable of an elemental function shall be scalar and shall not have the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute.

C1288 In the scoping unit of an elemental subprogram, an object designator with a dummy argument as the base object shall not appear in a \texttt{specification-expr} except as the designator in a type parameter inquiry (6.4.4) or as the argument to one of the intrinsic functions BIT SIZE, DIGITS, EPSILON, HUGE, KIND, LEN, MAXEXPONENT, MINE XPONENT, PRECISION, RADIX, RANGE, or TINY.

NOTE 12.53
The restriction on dummy arguments in specification expressions is imposed primarily to facilitate optimization. An example of usage that is not permitted is

\begin{verbatim}
ELEMENTAL REAL FUNCTION F (A, N)
  REAL, INTENT (IN) :: A
  INTEGER, INTENT (IN) :: N
  REAL :: WORK_ARRAY(N) ! Invalid
  ...
END FUNCTION F
\end{verbatim}

An example of usage that is permitted is

\begin{verbatim}
ELEMENTAL REAL FUNCTION F (A)
  REAL, INTENT (IN) :: A
  REAL (SELECTED_REAL_KIND (PRECISION (A)*2)) :: WORK
  ...
END FUNCTION F
\end{verbatim}

12.8.2 Elemental function actual arguments and results

1 If a generic name or a specific name is used to reference an elemental function, the shape of the result is the same as the shape of the actual argument with the greatest rank. If there are no actual arguments or the actual arguments are all scalar, the result is scalar. For those elemental functions that have more than one argument, all actual arguments shall be conformable. In the array case, the values of the elements, if any, of the result are the same as would have been obtained if the scalar function had been applied separately, in array element order, to corresponding elements of each array actual argument.
NOTE 12.54

An example of an elemental reference to the intrinsic function MAX:

if X and Y are arrays of shape (M, N),

\[ \text{MAX} (X, 0.0, Y) \]

is an array expression of shape (M, N) whose elements have values

\[ \text{MAX} (X(I, J), 0.0, Y(I, J)), I = 1, 2, \ldots, M, J = 1, 2, \ldots, N \]

12.8.3 Elemental subroutine actual arguments

1. An elemental subroutine has only scalar dummy arguments, but may have array actual arguments. In a reference to an elemental subroutine, either all actual arguments shall be scalar, or all actual arguments corresponding to INTENT (OUT) and INTENT (INOUT) dummy arguments shall be arrays of the same shape and the remaining actual arguments shall be conformable with them. In the case that the actual arguments corresponding to INTENT (OUT) and INTENT (INOUT) dummy arguments are arrays, the values of the elements, if any, of the results are the same as would be obtained if the subroutine had been applied separately, in array element order, to corresponding elements of each array actual argument.

2. In a reference to the intrinsic subroutine MVBITS, the actual arguments corresponding to the TO and FROM dummy arguments may be the same variable and may be associated scalar variables or associated array variables all of whose corresponding elements are associated. Apart from this, the actual arguments in a reference to an elemental subroutine must satisfy the restrictions of 12.5.2.13.
13 Intrinsic procedures and modules

13.1 Classes of intrinsic procedures

There are four classes of intrinsic procedures: inquiry functions, elemental functions, transformational functions, and subroutines. Some intrinsic subroutines are elemental.

An intrinsic inquiry function is one whose result depends on the properties of one or more of its arguments instead of their values; in fact, these argument values may be undefined. Unless the description of an intrinsic inquiry function states otherwise, these arguments are permitted to be unallocated allocatable variables or pointers that are undefined or disassociated. An elemental intrinsic function is one that is specified for scalar arguments, but may be applied to array arguments as described in 12.8. All other intrinsic functions are transformational functions; they almost all have one or more array arguments or an array result. All standard intrinsic functions are pure.

The subroutine MOVE_ALLOC and the elemental subroutine MVBITS are pure. No other standard intrinsic subroutine is pure.

Generic names of standard intrinsic procedures are listed in 13.5. In most cases, generic functions accept arguments of more than one type and the type of the result is the same as the type of the arguments. Specific names of standard intrinsic functions with corresponding generic names are listed in 13.6.

If an intrinsic procedure is used as an actual argument to a procedure, its specific name shall be used and it may be referenced in the called procedure only with scalar arguments. If an intrinsic procedure does not have a specific name, it shall not be used as an actual argument (12.5.2.9).

Elemental intrinsic procedures behave as described in 12.8.

13.2 Arguments to intrinsic procedures

13.2.1 General rules

All intrinsic procedures may be invoked with either positional arguments or argument keywords (12.5). The descriptions in 13.5 through 13.7 give the argument keyword names and positional sequence for standard intrinsic procedures.

Many of the intrinsic procedures have optional arguments. These arguments are identified by the notation “optional” in the argument descriptions. In addition, the names of the optional arguments are enclosed in square brackets in description headings and in lists of procedures. The valid forms of reference for procedures with optional arguments are described in 12.5.2.

NOTE 13.1
The text CMPLX (X [, Y, KIND]) indicates that Y and KIND are both optional arguments. Valid reference forms include CMPLX(x), CMPLX(x, y), CMPLX(x, KIND=kind), CMPLX(x, y, kind), and CMPLX(KIND=kind, X=x, Y=y).

NOTE 13.2
Some intrinsic procedures impose additional requirements on their optional arguments. For example, SELECTED_REAL_KIND requires that at least one of its optional arguments be present, and RANDOM_SEED requires that at most one of its optional arguments be present.
The dummy arguments of the specific intrinsic procedures in 13.6 have \text{INTENT}(IN). The dummy arguments of the intrinsic procedures in 13.7 have \text{INTENT}(IN) if the intent is not stated explicitly.

The actual argument corresponding to an intrinsic function dummy argument named \text{KIND} shall be a scalar integer initialization expression and its value shall specify a representation method for the function result that exists on the processor.

Intrinsic subroutines that assign values to arguments of type character do so in accordance with the rules of intrinsic assignment (7.2.1.3).

### 13.2.2 The shape of array arguments

Unless otherwise specified, the intrinsic inquiry functions accept array arguments for which the shape need not be defined. The shape of array arguments to transformational and elemental intrinsic functions shall be defined.

### 13.2.3 Mask arguments

Some array intrinsic functions have an optional \text{MASK} argument of type logical that is used by the function to select the elements of one or more arguments to be operated on by the function. Any element not selected by the mask need not be defined at the time the function is invoked.

The \text{MASK} affects only the value of the function, and does not affect the evaluation, prior to invoking the function, of arguments that are array expressions.

### 13.3 Bit model

#### 13.3.1 General

The bit manipulation procedures are described in terms of a model for the representation and behavior of bits on a processor.

For the purposes of these procedures, a bit is defined to be a binary digit \( w \) located at position \( k \) of a nonnegative integer scalar object based on a model nonnegative integer defined by

\[
 j = \sum_{k=0}^{z-1} w_k \times 2^k
\]

and for which \( w_k \) may have the value 0 or 1. This defines a sequence of bits \( w_{z-1} \ldots w_0 \), with \( w_{z-1} \) the leftmost bit and \( w_0 \) the rightmost bit. The positions of bits in the sequence are numbered from right to left, with the position of the rightmost bit being zero. The length of a sequence of bits is \( z \). An example of a model number compatible with the examples used in 13.4 would have \( z = 32 \), thereby defining a 32-bit integer.

The interpretation of a negative integer as a sequence of bits is processor dependent.

The \text{inquiry function} \text{BIT\_SIZE} provides the value of the parameter \( z \) of the model.

Effectively, this model defines an integer object to consist of \( z \) bits in sequence numbered from right to left from 0 to \( z - 1 \). This model is valid only in the context of the use of such an object as the argument or result of an intrinsic procedure that interprets that object as a sequence of bits. In all other contexts, the model defined for an integer in 13.4 applies. In particular, whereas the models are identical for \( r = 2 \) and \( w_{z-1} = 0 \), they do not correspond for \( r \neq 2 \) or \( w_{z-1} = 1 \) and the interpretation of bits in such objects is processor dependent.

#### 13.3.2 Bit sequence comparisons

When bit sequences of unequal length are compared, the shorter sequence is considered to be extended to the length of the longer sequence by padding with zero bits on the left.
Bit sequences are compared from left to right, one bit at a time, until unequal bits are found or all bits have been compared and found to be equal. If unequal bits are found, the sequence with zero in the unequal position is considered to be less than the sequence with one in the unequal position. Otherwise the sequences are considered to be equal.

13.3.3 Bit sequences as arguments to INT and REAL

When a boz-literal-constant is the argument A of the intrinsic function INT or REAL,

- if the length of the sequence of bits specified by A is less than the size in bits of a scalar variable of the same type and kind type parameter as the result, the boz-literal-constant is treated as if it were extended to a length equal to the size in bits of the result by padding on the left with zero bits, and
- if the length of the sequence of bits specified by A is greater than the size in bits of a scalar variable of the same type and kind type parameter as the result, the boz-literal-constant is treated as if it were truncated from the left to a length equal to the size in bits of the result.

C1301 If a boz-literal-constant is truncated as an argument to the intrinsic function REAL, the discarded bits shall all be zero.

NOTE 13.3

The result values of the intrinsic functions CMPLX and DBLE are defined by references to the intrinsic function REAL with the same arguments. Therefore, the padding and truncation of boz-literal-constant arguments to those intrinsic functions is the same as for the intrinsic function REAL.

13.4 Numeric models

The numeric manipulation and inquiry functions are described in terms of a model for the representation and behavior of numbers on a processor. The model has parameters that are determined so as to make the model best fit the machine on which the program is executed.

The model set for integer \( i \) is defined by

\[
i = s \times \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} w_k \times r^k
\]

where \( r \) is an integer exceeding one, \( q \) is a positive integer, each \( w_k \) is a nonnegative integer less than \( r \), and \( s \) is +1 or −1.

The model set for real \( x \) is defined by

\[
x = \begin{cases} 
0 \text{ or } \\ s \times b^e \times \sum_{k=1}^{p} f_k \times b^{-k} 
\end{cases}
\]

where \( b \) and \( p \) are integers exceeding one; each \( f_k \) is a nonnegative integer less than \( b \), with \( f_1 \) nonzero; \( s \) is +1 or −1; and \( e \) is an integer that lies between some integer maximum \( e_{\text{max}} \) and some integer minimum \( e_{\text{min}} \) inclusively. For \( x = 0 \), its exponent \( e \) and digits \( f_k \) are defined to be zero. The integer parameters \( r \) and \( q \) determine the set of model integers and the integer parameters \( b, p, e_{\text{min}}, \text{ and } e_{\text{max}} \) determine the set of model floating-point numbers. The parameters of the integer and real models are available for each representation method of the integer and real types. The parameters characterize the set of available numbers in the definition of the model. Intrinsic functions provide the values of some parameters and other values related to the models.
NOTE 13.4

Examples of these functions in 13.7 use the models

\[ i = s \times \sum_{k=0}^{30} w_k \times 2^k \]

and

\[ x = 0 \text{ or } s \times 2^e \times \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=2}^{24} f_k \times 2^{-k} \right), \quad -126 \leq e \leq 127 \]

13.5 Standard generic intrinsic procedures

For all of the standard intrinsic procedures, the arguments shown are the names that shall be used for argument keywords if the keyword form is used for actual arguments.

NOTE 13.5

For example, a reference to CMPLX may be written in the form CMPLX (A, B, M) or in the form CMPLX (Y = B, KIND = M, X = A).

NOTE 13.6

Many of the argument keywords have names that are indicative of their usage. For example:

- KIND: Describes the kind type parameter of the result
- STRING, STRING_A: An arbitrary character string
- BACK: Controls the direction of string scan (forward or backward)
- MASK: A mask that may be applied to the arguments
- DIM: A selected dimension of an array argument

In the Class column of Table 13.1,

- E indicates that the procedure is an elemental function,
- ES indicates that the procedure is an elemental subroutine,
- I indicates that the procedure is an inquiry function,
- PS indicates that the procedure is a pure subroutine,
- S indicates that the procedure is a subroutine but not pure, and
- T indicates that the procedure is a transformational function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Absolute value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHAR</td>
<td>(I [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Character in a specified position of the ASCII collating sequence. It is the inverse of the IACHAR function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACOS</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Arccosine (inverse cosine) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACOSH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Inverse hyperbolic cosine function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intrinsic procedures and modules
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADJUSTL</td>
<td>(STRING)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Adjust to the left, removing leading blanks and inserting trailing blanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJUSTR</td>
<td>(STRING)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Adjust to the right, removing trailing blanks and inserting leading blanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIMAG</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Imaginary part of a complex number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AINT</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Truncation toward zero to a whole number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>(MASK [, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Logical conjunction of elements of MASK along dimension DIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOCATED</td>
<td>(ARRAY) or (SCALAR)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if an allocatable variable is allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANINT</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Nearest whole number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY</td>
<td>(MASK [, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Logical inclusive disjunction of elements of MASK along dimension DIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIN</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Arcsine (inverse sine) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASINH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Inverse hyperbolic sine function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSOCIATED</td>
<td>(POINTER [, TARGET])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if POINTER is associated or POINTER is associated with TARGET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN</td>
<td>(X) or (Y, X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Arctangent (inverse tangent) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN2</td>
<td>(Y, X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Arctangent (inverse tangent) function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATANH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Inverse hyperbolic tangent function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_J0</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind and order zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_J1</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind and order one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_JN</td>
<td>(N, X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind and order N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_JN</td>
<td>(N1, N2, X)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind and order N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_Y0</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind and order zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_Y1</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind and order one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_YN</td>
<td>(N, X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind and order N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESSEL_YN</td>
<td>(N1, N2, X)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind and order N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGE</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if I is bitwise greater than or equal to J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGT</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if I is bitwise greater than J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLE</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if I is bitwise less than or equal to J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLT</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if I is bitwise less than J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT_SIZE</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Number of bits ( z ) defined by the model of 13.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTEST</td>
<td>(I, POS)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a specified bit of an integer value is one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEILING</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Least integer greater than or equal to A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Character in a given position of the processor collating sequence associated with the specified kind type parameter. It is the inverse of the ICHAR function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPLX</td>
<td>(X [, Y, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conversion to complex type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLBOUND</td>
<td>(COARRAY [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Lower cobounds or a specified lower cobound of a coarray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUBOUND</td>
<td>(COARRAY [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Upper cobounds or a specified upper cobound of a coarray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND_ARGU-</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Number of command arguments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13.1: Standard generic intrinsic procedure summary (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONJG</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conjugate of a complex number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COS</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Cosine function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Hyperbolic cosine function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>(MASK [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Number of true elements of MASK along dimension DIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU_TIME</td>
<td>(TIME)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Return the processor time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSHIFT</td>
<td>(ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Circular shift on an array expression of rank one or circular shifts on all the complete rank one sections along a given dimension of an array expression of rank two or greater. Elements shifted out at one end of a section are shifted in at the other end. Different sections may be shifted by different amounts and in different directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE_AND_TIME</td>
<td>([DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Return data about the real-time clock and date in a form compatible with the representations defined in ISO 8601:1988.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBLE</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conversion to double precision real type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGITS</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Number of significant digits of a numeric model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>(X, Y)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Maximum of X – Y and zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT_PRODUCT</td>
<td>(VECTOR_A, VECTOR_B)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Dot-product multiplication of numeric or logical vectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPROD</td>
<td>(X, Y)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Double precision multiplication of numeric or logical vectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSHIFT</td>
<td>(I, J, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Combined left shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSHIFTR</td>
<td>(I, J, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Combined right shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOSHIFT</td>
<td>(ARRAY, SHIFT [, BOUNDARY, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>End-off shift on an array expression of rank one or end-off shifts on all the complete rank-one sections along a given dimension of an array expression of rank two or greater. Elements are shifted off at one end of a section and copies of a boundary value are shifted in at the other end. Different sections may have different boundary values and may be shifted by different amounts and in different directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSILON</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Positive model number that is almost negligible compared to unity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERF</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Error function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERFCE</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Complementary error function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERFCSCALED</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Exponentially-scaled complementary error function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTECOMMANDLINE</td>
<td>(COMMAND [, WAIT, EXITSTAT, CMDSTAT, CMDMSG])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Execute the command line specified by the string COMMAND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXP</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Exponential function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPONENT</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Exponent part of the argument when represented as an extended model number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTENDSTYPEOF</td>
<td>(A, MOLD)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if the dynamic type of A is an extension of the dynamic type of MOLD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13.1: Standard generic intrinsic procedure summary (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FINDLOC</td>
<td>(ARRAY, VALUE, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Location of the first element of ARRAY identified by MASK along dimension DIM having a value equal to VALUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOOR</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Greatest integer less than or equal to A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRACTION</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fractional part of the extended model representation of the argument value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMMA</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Gamma function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_COMMAND</td>
<td>([COMMAND, LENGTH, STATUS])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Get the entire command by which the program was invoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT</td>
<td>(NUMBER [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Get an argument from the command by which the program was invoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE</td>
<td>(NAME [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS, TRIM_NAME])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Get the value of an environment variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGE</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Largest model number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPOT</td>
<td>(X, Y)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Euclidean distance function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IACHAR</td>
<td>(C [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Position of a character in the ASCII collating sequence. This is the inverse of the ACHAR function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IALL</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bitwise AND of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAND</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bitwise AND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IANY</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bitwise OR of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBCLR</td>
<td>(I, POS)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I with bit POS replaced by zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBITS</td>
<td>(I, POS, LEN)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Specified sequence of bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBSET</td>
<td>(I, POS)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I with bit POS replaced by one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICHAR</td>
<td>(C [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Position of a character in the processor collating sequence associated with the kind type parameter of the character. This is the inverse of the CHAR function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEOR</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bitwise exclusive OR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_INDEX</td>
<td>(COARRAY, SUB)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Index of the image corresponding to the co-subscripts SUB for COARRAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>(STRING, SUBSTRING [, BACK, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Starting position of a substring within a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conversion to integer type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOR</td>
<td>(I, J)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bitwise inclusive OR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPARITY</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Bitwise exclusive OR of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHFT</td>
<td>(I, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Logical shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHFTC</td>
<td>(I, SHIFT [, SIZE])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Circular shift of the rightmost bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_CONTIGUOUS</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if an object is contiguous (5.3.7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_JSTAT_END</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a value indicates an end-of-file condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_JSTAT_EOR</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a value indicates an end-of-record condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13.1: Standard generic intrinsic procedure summary (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIND</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Value of the kind type parameter of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBOUND</td>
<td>(ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Lower bounds or a specified lower bound of an array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEADZ</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Number of leading zero bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEN</td>
<td>(STRING [, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Length of a character entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEN_TRIM</td>
<td>(STRING [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Length without trailing blank characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGE</td>
<td>(STRING_A, STRING_B)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a string is lexically greater than or equal to another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGT</td>
<td>(STRING_A, STRING_B)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a string is lexically greater than another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLE</td>
<td>(STRING_A, STRING_B)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a string is lexically less than or equal to another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLT</td>
<td>(STRING_A, STRING_B)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>True if and only if a string is lexically less than another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Natural logarithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG_GAMMA</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG10</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Common logarithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>(L [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conversion between kinds of logical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASKL</td>
<td>(I [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Left justified mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASKR</td>
<td>(I [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Right justified mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATMUL</td>
<td>(MATRIX_A, MATRIX_B)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Matrix product of numeric or logical matrices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>(A1, A2 [, A3, ...])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Maximum value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXEXPONENT</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Maximum exponent of a real model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXLOC</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK, KIND, BACK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Location of an element of ARRAY along dimension DIM having the maximum value of the elements identified by MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXVAL</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Maximum value of the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERGE</td>
<td>(TSOURCE, FSOURCE, MASK)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Value of TSOURCE or FSOURCE according to the value of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERGE_BITS</td>
<td>(I, J, MASK)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Merge of bits under mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>(A1, A2 [, A3, ...])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Minimum value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINEXPONENT</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Minimum (most negative) exponent of a real model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINLOC</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK, KIND, BACK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Location of an element of ARRAY along dimension DIM having the minimum value of the elements identified by MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINVAL</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Minimum value of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>(A, P)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Remainder function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODULO</td>
<td>(A, P)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Modulo function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOVE_ALLOC</td>
<td>(FROM, TO)</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Move an allocation from one allocatable object to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Arguments</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVBITS</td>
<td>(FROM, FROMPOS, LEN, TO, TOPOS)</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Copy a sequence of bits from one data object to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAREST</td>
<td>(X, S)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Nearest different machine-representable number in a given direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW_LINE</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Newline character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NINT</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Nearest integer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bitwise complement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORM2</td>
<td>(X [, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>$L_2$ norm of an array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>([MOLD])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_IMAGES</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Number of images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACK</td>
<td>(ARRAY, MASK [, VECTOR])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Array of rank one packed under the control of a mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARITY</td>
<td>(MASK [, DIM])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>True if and only if an odd number of values are true in MASK along dimension DIM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPCNT</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Number of one bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPPAR</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Parity expressed as 0 or 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECISION</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Decimal precision of a real model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if an optional argument is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Product of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIX</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Base of a numeric model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOM_NUMB</td>
<td>(HARVEST)</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Generate one pseudorandom number or an array of pseudorandom numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOM_SEED</td>
<td>([SIZE, PUT, GET])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Restart or query the pseudorandom number generator used by RANDOM_NUMBER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Decimal exponent range of the model representing integer or real numbers with the same kind type parameter as the argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Conversion to real type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPEAT</td>
<td>(STRING, NCOPIES)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Concatenation of several copies of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESHAPE</td>
<td>(SOURCE, SHAPE [, PAD, ORDER])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Construct an array of an arbitrary shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRSPACING</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Reciprocal of the relative spacing of model numbers near the argument value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAME_TYPE_AS</td>
<td>(A, B)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>True if and only if the dynamic type of A is the same as the dynamic type of B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE</td>
<td>(X, I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>$X \times b^{1}$ where $b$ is the base of the model representation of X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>(STRING, SET [, BACK, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Position in a string of any one of the characters in a set of characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED_CHAR_KIND</td>
<td>(NAME)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Value of the kind type parameter of the character set named by the argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED_INT_KIND</td>
<td>(R)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Value of the kind type parameter of an integer type that represents all integer values $n$ with $-10^R &lt; n &lt; 10^R$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED_REAL_KIND</td>
<td>([P, R, RADIX])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Value of the kind type parameter of a real type with decimal precision of at least P digits, a decimal exponent range of at least R, and a radix of RADIX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13.1: Standard generic intrinsic procedure summary (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SET_EXPONENT</td>
<td>(X, I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Number whose fractional part is the fractional part of the extended model representation of X and whose exponent part is I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAPE</td>
<td>(SOURCE [, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Shape of an array or a scalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIFTA</td>
<td>(I, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Right shift with fill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIFTBL</td>
<td>(I, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Left shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIFTTR</td>
<td>(I, SHIFT)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Right shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGN</td>
<td>(A, B)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Magnitude of A with the sign of B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIN</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Sine function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Hyperbolic sine function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>(ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Extent of an array along a specified dimension or the total number of elements in the array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPACING</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Absolute spacing of model numbers near the argument value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPREAD</td>
<td>(SOURCE, DIM, NCOPIES)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Array with rank that is one greater than SOURCE formed by broadcasting SOURCE along a specified dimension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQRT</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Square root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORAGE_SIZE</td>
<td>(A [, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Storage size in bits that an array element of the same dynamic type and type parameters of A would have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or (ARRAY [, MASK])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Sum of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM_CLOCK</td>
<td>([COUNT, COUNT_RATE, COUNT_MAX])</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Return numeric data from a real-time clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAN</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Tangent function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANH</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Hyperbolic tangent function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIS_IMAGE</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Index of the invoking image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIS_IMAGE</td>
<td>(COARRAY [, DIM])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A list of cosubscripts, or a single cosubscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TINY</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Smallest positive model number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAILZ</td>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Number of trailing zero bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSFER</td>
<td>(SOURCE, MOLD [, SIZE])</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Data object having a physical representation identical to that of SOURCE but with the type and type parameters of MOLD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPOSE</td>
<td>(MATRIX)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Transpose of an array of rank two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM</td>
<td>(STRING)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Argument with trailing blank characters removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOUND</td>
<td>(ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Upper bounds of an array or a specified upper bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPACK</td>
<td>(VECTOR, MASK, FIELD)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Array unpacked from an array of rank one under the control of a mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERIFY</td>
<td>(STRING, SET [, BACK, KIND])</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Position of a character in a string of characters that does not appear in a given set of characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 13.6 Specific names for standard intrinsic functions

1. Except for AMAX0, AMIN0, MAX1, and MIN1, the result type of the specific function is the same that the result type of the corresponding generic function reference would be if it were invoked with the same arguments as the specific function.
A specific intrinsic function marked with a bullet (●) shall not be used as an actual argument or as a target in a procedure pointer assignment statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Name</th>
<th>Generic Name</th>
<th>Argument Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACOS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AIMAG</td>
<td>default complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AINT</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LOG</td>
<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOG10</td>
<td>LOG10</td>
<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AMAX0 (…)</td>
<td>REAL (MAX (…))</td>
<td>default integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AMAX1</td>
<td>MAX</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>● AMIN0 (…)</td>
<td>REAL (MIN (…))</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ANINT</td>
<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIN</td>
<td>ASIN</td>
<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN (X)</td>
<td>ATAN</td>
<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN2</td>
<td>ATAN2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ABS</td>
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<td>COS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>TANH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>default real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● FLOAT</td>
<td>REAL</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.7 Specifications of the standard intrinsic procedures

13.7.1 General

1 Detailed specifications of the standard generic intrinsic procedures are provided in 13.7 in alphabetical order.

2 The types and type parameters of standard intrinsic procedure arguments and function results are determined by these specifications. The “Argument(s)” paragraphs specify requirements on the actual arguments of the procedures. The result characteristics are sometimes specified in terms of the characteristics of dummy arguments. A program is prohibited from invoking an intrinsic procedure under circumstances where a value to be returned in a subroutine argument or function result is outside the range of values representable by objects of the specified type and type parameters, unless the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC (clause 14) is accessible and there is support for an infinite or a NaN result, as appropriate. If an infinite result is returned, the flag IEEE_OVERFLOW or IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO shall signal; if a NaN result is returned, the flag IEEE_INVALID shall signal. If all results are normal, these flags shall have the same status as when the intrinsic procedure was invoked.

13.7.2 ABS (A)

1 Description. Absolute value.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. A shall be of type integer, real, or complex.

4 Result Characteristics. The same as A except that if A is complex, the result is real.
5 Result Value. If A is of type integer or real, the value of the result is \(|A|\); if A is complex with value \((x, y)\), the result is equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\) computed without undue overflow or underflow.

6 Example. ABS ((3.0, 4.0)) has the value 5.0 (approximately).

13.7.3 ACHAR (I [, KIND])

1 Description. Character in a specified position of the ASCII collating sequence. It is the inverse of the IACHAR function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Character of length one. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default character type.

5 Result Value. If I has a value in the range \(0 \leq I \leq 127\), the result is the character in position I of the ASCII collating sequence, provided the processor is capable of representing that character in the character kind of the result; otherwise, the result is processor dependent. ACHAR (IACHAR (C)) shall have the value C for any character C capable of representation as a default character.

6 Example. ACHAR (88) has the value 'X'.

13.7.4 ACOS (X)

1 Description. Arccosine (inverse cosine) function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real with a value that satisfies the inequality \(|X| \leq 1\), or of type complex.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \(\arccos(X)\). If it is real it is expressed in radians and lies in the range \(0 \leq \text{ACOS}(X) \leq \pi\). If it is complex the real part is expressed in radians and lies in the range \(0 \leq \text{REAL(ACOS}(X)) \leq \pi\).

6 Example. ACOS (0.54030231) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

13.7.5 ACOSH (X)

1 Description. Inverse hyperbolic cosine function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic cosine function of X. If the result is complex the imaginary part is expressed in radians and lies in the range \(0 \leq \text{AIMAG(ACOSH}(X)) \leq \pi\).
Example. ACOSH(1.5430806) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

**13.7.6 ADJUSTL (STRING)**

1. **Description.** Adjust to the left, removing leading blanks and inserting trailing blanks.
2. **Class.** Elemental function.
3. **Argument.** STRING shall be of type character.
4. **Result Characteristics.** Character of the same length and kind type parameter as STRING.
5. **Result Value.** The value of the result is the same as STRING except that any leading blanks have been deleted and the same number of trailing blanks have been inserted.
6. **Example.** ADJUSTL ('WORD') has the value 'WORD'.

**13.7.7 ADJUSTR (STRING)**

1. **Description.** Adjust to the right, removing trailing blanks and inserting leading blanks.
2. **Class.** Elemental function.
3. **Argument.** STRING shall be of type character.
4. **Result Characteristics.** Character of the same length and kind type parameter as STRING.
5. **Result Value.** The value of the result is the same as STRING except that any trailing blanks have been deleted and the same number of leading blanks have been inserted.
6. **Example.** ADJUSTR ('WORD ') has the value ' WORD'.

**13.7.8 AIMAG (Z)**

1. **Description.** Imaginary part of a complex number.
2. **Class.** Elemental function.
3. **Argument.** Z shall be of type complex.
4. **Result Characteristics.** Real with the same kind type parameter as Z.
5. **Result Value.** If Z has the value \((x, y)\), the result has the value \(y\).
6. **Example.** AIMAG ((2.0, 3.0)) has the value 3.0.

**13.7.9 AINT (A [, KIND])**

1. **Description.** Truncation toward zero to a whole number.
2. **Class.** Elemental function.
3. **Arguments.**
   - A shall be of type real.
   - KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.
4. **Result Characteristics.** The result is of type real. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of A.
5. **Result Value.** If \(|A| < 1\), AINT (A) has the value 0; if \(|A| \geq 1\), AINT (A) has a value equal to the integer
whose magnitude is the largest integer that does not exceed the magnitude of A and whose sign is the same as the sign of A.

6 Examples. AINT (2.783) has the value 2.0. AINT (–2.783) has the value –2.0.

13.7.10 ALL (MASK [, DIM])

1 Description. Logical conjunction of elements of MASK along dimension DIM.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   MASK shall be a logical array.
   DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with value in the range 1 \leq DIM \leq n, where n is the rank of MASK.
   The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of type logical with the same kind type parameter as MASK. It is scalar if DIM is absent or n = 1; otherwise, the result has rank n – 1 and shape [d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1}, d_{DIM+1}, \ldots, d_n] where [d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n] is the shape of MASK.

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): The result of ALL (MASK) has the value true if all elements of MASK are true or if MASK has size zero, and the result has value false if any element of MASK is false.
   Case (ii): If MASK has rank one, ALL(MASK,DIM) is equal to ALL(MASK). Otherwise, the value of element (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n) of ALL (MASK, DIM) is equal to ALL (MASK (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)).

6 Examples.
   Case (i): The value of ALL ([.TRUE., .FALSE., .TRUE.]) is false.
   Case (ii): If B is the array
               \[
               \begin{bmatrix}
               1 & 3 & 5 \\
               2 & 4 & 6 \\
               \end{bmatrix}
               \]
   and C is the array
   \[
   \begin{bmatrix}
   0 & 3 & 5 \\
   7 & 4 & 8 \\
   \end{bmatrix}
   \]
   then ALL (B /= C, DIM = 1) is [true, false, false] and ALL (B /= C, DIM = 2) is [false, false].

13.7.11 ALLOCATED (ARRAY) or ALLOCATED (SCALAR)

1 Description. True if and only if an allocatable variable is allocated.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.
   ARRAY shall be an allocatable array.
   SCALAR shall be an allocatable scalar.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has the value true if the argument (ARRAY or SCALAR) is allocated and has the value false if the argument is unallocated.

13.7.12 ANINT (A [, KIND])

1 Description. Nearest whole number.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   A shall be of type real.
KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** The result is of type real. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of A.

5 **Result Value.** The result is the integer nearest A, or if there are two integers equally near A, the result is whichever such integer has the greater magnitude.

6 **Examples.** ANINT (2.783) has the value 3.0. ANINT (−2.783) has the value −3.0.

13.7.13 **ANY (MASK [, DIM])**

1 **Description.** Logical inclusive disjunction of elements of MASK along dimension DIM.

2 **Class.** Transformational function.

3 **Arguments.**

   MASK shall a logical array.

   DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range 1 ≤ DIM ≤ n, where n is the rank of MASK. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

4 **Result Characteristics.** The result is of type logical with the same kind type parameter as MASK. It is scalar if DIM is absent or n = 1; otherwise, the result has rank n − 1 and shape [d_1, d_2, ..., d_{DIM−1}, d_{DIM+1}, ..., d_n] where [d_1, d_2, ..., d_n] is the shape of MASK.

5 **Result Value.**

   Case (i): The result of ANY (MASK) has the value true if any element of MASK is true and has the value false if no elements are true or if MASK has size zero.

   Case (ii): If MASK has rank one, ANY(MASK,DIM) is equal to ANY(MASK). Otherwise, the value of element (s_1, s_2, ..., s_{DIM−1}, s_{DIM+1}, ..., s_n) of ANY(MASK, DIM) is equal to ANY(MASK (s_1, s_2, ..., s_{DIM−1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, ..., s_n)).

6 **Examples.**

   Case (i): The value of ANY ([.TRUE., .FALSE., .TRUE.]) is true.

   Case (ii): If B is the array \( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \) and C is the array \( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \) then ANY(B /= C, DIM = 1) is [true, false, true] and ANY(B /= C, DIM = 2) is [true, true].

13.7.14 **ASIN (X)**

1 **Description.** Arcsine (inverse sine) function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real with a value that satisfies the inequality |X| ≤ 1, or of type complex.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

5 **Result Value.** The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to arcsin(X). If it is real it is expressed in radians and and lies in the range \(-\pi/2 ≤ \text{ASIN}(X) ≤ \pi/2\). If it is complex the real part is expressed in radians and lies in the range \(-\pi/2 ≤ \text{REAL}(\text{ASIN}(X)) ≤ \pi/2\).

6 **Example.** ASIN (0.84147098) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

13.7.15 **ASINH (X)**

1 **Description.** Inverse hyperbolic sine function.
**Class.** Elemental function.

**Argument.** X shall be of type real or complex.

**Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

**Result Value.** The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic sine function of X. If the result is complex the imaginary part is expressed in radians and lies in the range $-\pi/2 \leq \text{AIMAG(ASINH(X))} \leq \pi/2$.

**Example.** ASINH(1.1752012) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

### 13.7.16 ASSOCIATED (POINTER [, TARGET])

**Description.** True if and only if POINTER is associated or POINTER is associated with TARGET.

**Class.** Inquiry function.

**Arguments.**
- **POINTER** shall be a pointer. It may be of any type or may be a procedure pointer. Its pointer association status shall not be undefined.
- **TARGET** (optional) shall be allowable as the *data-target* or *proc-target* in a pointer assignment statement (7.2.2) in which POINTER is *data-pointer-object* or *proc-pointer-object*. If TARGET is a pointer then its pointer association status shall not be undefined.

**Result Characteristics.** Default logical scalar.

**Result Value.**

Case (i): If TARGET is absent, the result is true if and only if POINTER is associated with a target.

Case (ii): If TARGET is present and is a procedure, the result is true if and only if POINTER is associated with TARGET.

Case (iii): If TARGET is present and is a procedure pointer, the result is true if and only if POINTER and TARGET are associated with the same procedure.

Case (iv): If TARGET is present and is a scalar target, the result is true if and only if TARGET is not a zero-sized storage sequence and POINTER is associated with a target that occupies the same storage units as TARGET.

Case (v): If TARGET is present and is an array target, the result is true if and only if POINTER is associated with a target that has the same shape as TARGET, is neither of size zero nor an array whose elements are zero-sized storage sequences, and occupies the same storage units as TARGET in array element order.

Case (vi): If TARGET is present and is a scalar pointer, the result is true if and only if POINTER and TARGET are associated, the targets are not zero-sized storage sequences, and they occupy the same storage units.

Case (vii): If TARGET is present and is an array pointer, the result is true if and only if POINTER and TARGET are both associated, have the same shape, are neither of size zero nor arrays whose elements are zero-sized storage sequences, and occupy the same storage units in array element order.

**Examples.** ASSOCIATED (CURRENT, HEAD) is true if CURRENT is associated with the target HEAD. After the execution of

```
A_PART => A (:N)
```

ASSOCIATED (A_PART, A) is true if N is equal to UBOUND (A, DIM = 1). After the execution of

```
NULLIFY (CUR); NULLIFY (TOP)
```
10 ASSOCIATED (CUR, TOP) is false.

13.7.17 ATAN (X) or ATAN (Y, X)

1 Description. Arctangent (inverse tangent) function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   Y shall be of type real.
   X If Y appears, X shall be of type real with the same kind type parameter as Y. If Y has the value
   zero, X shall not have the value zero. If Y does not appear, X shall be of type real or complex.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. If Y appears, the result is the same as the result of ATAN2(Y,X). If Y does not appear, the result
   has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to arctan(X) whose real part is expressed in radians
   and lies in the range $-\pi/2 \leq ATAN(X) \leq \pi/2$.

6 Example. ATAN (1.5574077) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

13.7.18 ATAN2 (Y, X)

1 Description. Arctangent (inverse tangent) function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   Y shall be of type real.
   X shall be of the same type and kind type parameter as Y. If Y has the value zero, X shall not have
   the value zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the principal value of
   the argument of the complex number (X, Y), expressed in radians. It lies in the range $-\pi \leq ATAN2(Y,X) \leq \pi$
   and is equal to a processor-dependent approximation to a value of arctan(Y/X) if X $\neq 0$. If Y $> 0$, the result is
   positive. If Y = 0 and X $> 0$, the result is Y. If Y = 0 and X $< 0$, then the result is approximately $\pi$ if Y is
   positive real zero or the processor cannot distinguish between positive and negative real zero, and approximately
   $-\pi$ if Y is negative real zero. If Y $< 0$, the result is negative. If X = 0, the absolute value of the result is
   approximately $\pi/2$.

6 Examples. ATAN2 (1.5574077, 1.0) has the value 1.0 (approximately). If Y has the value $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and X
   has the value $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, the value of ATAN2 (Y, X) is approximately $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{bmatrix}$.

13.7.19 ATANH (X)

1 Description. Inverse hyperbolic tangent function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the inverse hyperbolic
tangent function of X. If the result is complex the imaginary part is expressed in radians and lies in the range 
\[-\pi/2 \leq \text{AIMAG}(\text{ATANH}(X)) \leq \pi/2.\]

6 Example. \(\text{ATANH}(0.76159416)\) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

13.7.20 \(\text{BESSEL}_J_0\) (X)

1 Description. Bessel function of the first kind and order zero.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of

the first kind and order zero of X.

6 Example. \(\text{BESSEL}_J_0\) (1.0) has the value 0.765 (approximately).

13.7.21 \(\text{BESSEL}_J_1\) (X)

1 Description. Bessel function of the first kind and order one.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of

the first kind and order one of X.

6 Example. \(\text{BESSEL}_J_1\) (1.0) has the value 0.440 (approximately).

13.7.22 \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N, X) or \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N1, N2, X)

1 Description. Bessel function of the first kind and order N.

2 Class.

Case (i): \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N,X) is an elemental function.

Case (ii): \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N1,N2,X) is a transformational function.

3 Arguments.

N shall be of type integer and nonnegative.

N1 shall be of type integer and nonnegative.

N2 shall be of type integer and nonnegative.

X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same type and kind as X.

Case (i): The result of \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N, X) is scalar.

Case (ii): The result of \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N1, N2, X) is a rank-one array with extent \(\text{MAX}(N2-N1+1,0)\).

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result value of \(\text{BESSEL}_J_N\) (N, X) is a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of

the first kind and order N of X.
Case (ii): Element \( i \) of the result value of \( \text{BESSEL} \_J \_N \left( N_1, N_2, X \right) \) is a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of the first kind and order \( N_1 + i - 1 \) of \( X \).

Example. \( \text{BESSEL} \_J \_N \left( 2, 1.0 \right) \) has the value 0.115 (approximately).

### 13.7.23 \textbf{BESSEL} \_Y \_0 \left( X \right)

1 Description. Bessel function of the second kind and order zero.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. \( X \) shall be of type real. Its value shall be greater than zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as \( X \).

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of the second kind and order zero of \( X \).

Example. \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_0 \left( 1.0 \right) \) has the value 0.088 (approximately).

### 13.7.24 \textbf{BESSEL} \_Y \_1 \left( X \right)

1 Description. Bessel function of the second kind and order one.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. \( X \) shall be of type real. Its value shall be greater than zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as \( X \).

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of the second kind and order one of \( X \).

Example. \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_1 \left( 1.0 \right) \) has the value -0.781 (approximately).

### 13.7.25 \textbf{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N, X \right) \text{ or } \textbf{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N_1, N_2, X \right)

1 Description. Bessel function of the second kind and order \( N \).

2 Class.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Case (i): \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N, X \right) \) is an elemental function.
  \item Case (ii): \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N_1, N_2, X \right) \) is a transformational function.
\end{itemize}

3 Arguments.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \( N \) shall be of type integer and nonnegative.
  \item \( N_1 \) shall be of type integer and nonnegative.
  \item \( N_2 \) shall be of type integer and nonnegative.
  \item \( X \) shall be of type real. Its value shall be greater than zero.
\end{itemize}

4 Result Characteristics. Same type and kind as \( X \).

\begin{itemize}
  \item Case (i): The result of \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N, X \right) \) is scalar.
  \item Case (ii): The result of \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N_1, N_2, X \right) \) is a rank-one array with extent \( \text{MAX}(N_2-N_1+1,0) \).
\end{itemize}

5 Result Value.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Case (i): The result value of \( \text{BESSEL} \_Y \_N \left( N, X \right) \) is a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of the second kind and order \( N \) of \( X \).
\end{itemize}
Case (ii): Element $i$ of the result value of BESSEL_YN (N1, N2, X) is a processor-dependent approximation to the Bessel function of the second kind and order N1+i − 1 of X.

6 Example. BESSEL_YN (2, 1.0) has the value -1.651 (approximately).

13.7.26 BGE (I, J)

1 Description. True if and only if I is bitwise greater than or equal to J.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical.

5 Result Value. The result is true if the sequence of bits represented by I is greater than or equal to the sequence of bits represented by J, according to the method of bit sequence comparison in 13.3.2; otherwise the result is false.

6 The interpretation of a boz-literal-constant as a sequence of bits is described in 4.7. The interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is described in 13.3.

7 Example. If BIT_SIZE (J) has the value 8, BGE (Z'FF', J) has the value true for any value of J. BGE (0, -1) has the value false.

13.7.27 BGT (I, J)

1 Description. True if and only if I is bitwise greater than J.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical.

5 Result Value. The result is true if the sequence of bits represented by I is greater than the sequence of bits represented by J, according to the method of bit sequence comparison in 13.3.2; otherwise the result is false.

6 The interpretation of a boz-literal-constant as a sequence of bits is described in 4.7. The interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is described in 13.3.

7 Example. BGT (Z'FF', Z'FC') has the value true. BGT (0, -1) has the value false.

13.7.28 BLE (I, J)

1 Description. True if and only if I is bitwise less than or equal to J.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical.

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5 **Result Value.** The result is true if the sequence of bits represented by I is less than or equal to the sequence of bits represented by J, according to the method of bit sequence comparison in 13.3.2; otherwise the result is false.

6 The interpretation of a boz-literal-constant as a sequence of bits is described in 4.7. The interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is described in 13.3.

7 **Example.** BLE (0, J) has the value true for any value of J. BLE (−1, 0) has the value false.

13.7.29 **BLT (I, J)**

1 **Description.** True if and only if I is bitwise less than J.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**

   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.

   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

5 **Result Value.** The result is true if the sequence of bits represented by I is less than the sequence of bits represented by J, according to the method of bit sequence comparison in 13.3.2; otherwise the result is false.

6 The interpretation of a boz-literal-constant as a sequence of bits is described in 4.7. The interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is described in 13.3.

7 **Example.** BLT (0, −1) has the value true. BLT(Z'FF',Z'FC') has the value false.

13.7.30 **BIT_SIZE (I)**

1 **Description.** Number of bits $z$ defined by the model of 13.3.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Argument.** I shall be of type integer. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Scalar integer with the same kind type parameter as I.

5 **Result Value.** The result has the value of the number of bits $z$ of the model integer defined for bit manipulation contexts in 13.3.

6 **Example.** BIT_SIZE (1) has the value 32 if $z$ of the model is 32.

13.7.31 **BTEST (I, POS)**

1 **Description.** True if and only if a specified bit of an integer value is one.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**

   I shall be of type integer.

   POS shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and be less than BIT_SIZE (I).

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

5 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if bit POS of I has the value 1 and has the value false if bit POS of I has the value 0. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.
Examples. BTEST (8, 3) has the value true. If A has the value \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\], the value of BTEST (A, 2) is \[
\begin{bmatrix}
false & false \\
false & true
\end{bmatrix}
\] and the value of BTEST (2, A) is \[
\begin{bmatrix}
true & false \\
false & false
\end{bmatrix}
\].

13.7.32 CEILING (A [, KIND])

1 Description. Least integer greater than or equal to A.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

A shall be of type real.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the least integer greater than or equal to A.

6 Examples. CEILING (3.7) has the value 4. CEILING (–3.7) has the value –3.

13.7.33 CHAR (I [, KIND])

1 Description. Character in a given position of the processor collating sequence associated with the specified kind type parameter. It is the inverse of the ICHAR function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer with a value in the range \(0 \leq I \leq n - 1\), where \(n\) is the number of characters in the collating sequence associated with the specified kind type parameter.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Character of length one. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default character type.

5 Result Value. The result is the character in position I of the collating sequence associated with the specified kind type parameter. ICHAR (CHAR (I, KIND (C))) shall have the value I for \(0 \leq I \leq n - 1\) and CHAR (ICHAR (C), KIND (C)) shall have the value C for any character C capable of representation in the processor.

6 Example. CHAR (88) has the value ‘X’ on a processor using the ASCII {collating sequence for default characters.

13.7.34 CMPLX (X [, Y, KIND])

1 Description. Conversion to complex type.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

X shall be of type integer, real, or complex, or a boz-literal-constant.

Y (optional) shall be of type integer or real, or a boz-literal-constant. If X is of type complex, no actual argument shall correspond to Y.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of type complex. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that
specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default real type.

5 **Result Value.** If Y is absent and X is not complex, it is as if Y were present with the value zero. If X is complex, it is as if X were real with the value REAL (X, KIND) and Y were present with the value AIMAG (X, KIND). CMPLX (X, Y, KIND) has the complex value whose real part is REAL (X, KIND) and whose imaginary part is REAL (Y, KIND).

6 **Example.** CMPLX (–3) has the value (–3.0, 0.0).

### 13.7.35 **CO_LBOUND (COARRAY [, DIM, KIND])**

1 **Description.** Lower cobounds or a specified lower cobound of a coarray.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Arguments.**

   - **COARRAY** shall be a coarray and may be of any type. It may be a scalar or an array. If it is allocatable it shall be allocated.
   - **DIM** (optional) shall be scalar and of type integer with a value in the range \(1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n\), where \(n\) is the corank of COARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.
   - **KIND** (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is scalar if DIM is present; otherwise, the result is an array of rank one and size \(n\), where \(n\) is the corank of COARRAY.

5 **Result Value.**

   - **Case (i):** CO_LBOUND (COARRAY, DIM) has a value equal to the lower cobound for cosubscript DIM of COARRAY.
   - **Case (ii):** CO_LBOUND (COARRAY) has a value whose \(i^{th}\) element is equal to CO_LBOUND (COARRAY, \(i\)), for \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\), where \(n\) is the corank of COARRAY.

6 **Examples.** If A is allocated by the statement `ALLOCATE (A [2:3, 7::])` then CO_LBOUND (A) is \([2, 7]\) and CO_LBOUND (A, DIM=2) is 7.

### 13.7.36 **CO_UBOUND (COARRAY [, DIM, KIND])**

1 **Description.** Upper cobounds or a specified upper cobound of a coarray.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Arguments.**

   - **COARRAY** shall be a coarray of any type. It may be a scalar or an array. If it is allocatable it shall be allocated.
   - **DIM** (optional) shall be scalar and of type integer with a value in the range \(1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n\), where \(n\) is the corank of COARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.
   - **KIND** (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is scalar if DIM is present; otherwise, the result is an array of rank one and size \(n\), where \(n\) is the corank of COARRAY.

5 **Result Value.** The final upper cobound is the final cosubscript in the cosubscript list for the coarray that selects the image with `index NUM_IMAGES()`.

   - **Case (i):** CO_UBOUND (COARRAY, DIM) has a value equal to the upper cobound for cosubscript DIM of COARRAY.
Case (ii): CO_UBOUND (COARRAY) has a value whose $i^{th}$ element is equal to CO_UBOUND (COARRAY, $i$), for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$, where $n$ is the corank of COARRAY.

Examples. If NUM_IMAGES() has the value 30 and A is allocated by the statement ALLOCATE (A [2:3, 0:7, *]) then CO_UBOUND (A) is [3, 7, 2] and CO_UBOUND (A, DIM=2) is 7. Note that the cosubscripts [3, 7, 2] do not correspond to an actual image.

13.7.37 COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT ()

1 Description. Number of command arguments.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Argument. None.
4 Result Characteristics. Scalar default integer.
5 Result Value. The result value is equal to the number of command arguments available. If there are no command arguments available or if the processor does not support command arguments, then the result has the value zero. If the processor has a concept of a command name, the command name does not count as one of the command arguments.
6 Example. See 13.7.66.

13.7.38 CONJG (Z)

1 Description. Conjugate of a complex number.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. Z shall be of type complex.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as Z.
5 Result Value. If Z has the value $(x, y)$, the result has the value $(x, -y)$.
6 Example. CONJG ((2.0, 3.0)) has the value (2.0, –3.0).

13.7.39 COS (X)

1 Description. Cosine function.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.
5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to cos(X). If X is of type real, it is regarded as a value in radians. If X is of type complex, its real part is regarded as a value in radians.
6 Example. COS (1.0) has the value 0.54030231 (approximately).

13.7.40 COSH (X)

1 Description. Hyperbolic cosine function.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to cOSH(X). If X is of type complex its imaginary part is regarded as a value in radians.

6 Example. COSH (1.0) has the value 1.5430806 (approximately).

13.7.41 COUNT (MASK [, DIM, KIND])

1 Description. Number of true elements of MASK along dimension DIM.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

MASK shall be a logical array.

DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range 1 ≤ DIM ≤ n, where n is the rank of MASK. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is scalar if DIM is absent or n = 1; otherwise, the result has rank n − 1 and shape [d1, d2, . . . , dDIM−1, dDIM+1, . . . , dn] where [d1, d2, . . . , dn] is the shape of MASK.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of COUNT (MASK) has a value equal to the number of true elements of MASK or has the value zero if MASK has size zero.

Case (ii): If MASK has rank one, COUNT (MASK, DIM) has a value equal to that of COUNT (MASK). Otherwise, the value of element (s1, s2, . . . , sDIM−1, sDIM+1, . . . , sn) of COUNT (MASK, DIM) is equal to COUNT (MASK (s1, s2, . . . , sDIM−1, :, sDIM+1, . . . , sn)).

6 Examples.

Case (i): The value of COUNT ([.TRUE., .FALSE., .TRUE.]) is 2.

Case (ii): If B is the array \[1 3 5 \\
2 4 6\] and C is the array \[0 3 5 \\
7 4 8\], COUNT (B /= C, DIM = 1) is \[2, 0, 1\] and COUNT (B /= C, DIM = 2) is \[1, 2\].

13.7.42 CPU_TIME (TIME)

1 Description. Return the processor time.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Argument. TIME shall be scalar and of type real. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument that is assigned a processor-dependent approximation to the processor time in seconds. If the processor cannot return a meaningful time, a processor-dependent negative value is returned.

4 Example.

5

REAL T1, T2

. . .
CALL CPU_TIME(T1)

. . . ! Code to be timed.
CALL CPU_TIME(T2)
writes the processor time taken by a piece of code.

NOTE 13.7
A processor for which a single result is inadequate (for example, a parallel processor) might choose to provide an additional version for which time is an array.

The exact definition of time is left imprecise because of the variability in what different processors are able to provide. The primary purpose is to compare different algorithms on the same processor or discover which parts of a calculation are the most expensive.

The start time is left imprecise because the purpose is to time sections of code, as in the example.

Most computer systems have multiple concepts of time. One common concept is that of time expended by the processor for a given program. This might or might not include system overhead, and has no obvious connection to elapsed “wall clock” time.

13.7.43 CSHIFT (ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM])

Description. Circular shift on an array expression of rank one or circular shifts on all the complete rank one sections along a given dimension of an array expression of rank two or greater. Elements shifted out at one end of a section are shifted in at the other end. Different sections may be shifted by different amounts and in different directions.

Class. Transformational function.

Arguments.
- ARRAY may be of any type. It shall be an array.
- SHIFT shall be of type integer and shall be scalar if ARRAY has rank one; otherwise, it shall be scalar or of rank n − 1 and of shape [d1, d2, ..., dDIM−1, dDIM+1, ..., dN] where [d1, d2, ..., dN] is the shape of ARRAY.
- DIM (optional) shall be scalar and of type integer with a value in the range 1 ≤ DIM ≤ n, where n is the rank of ARRAY. If DIM is omitted, it is as if it were present with the value 1.

Result Characteristics. The result is of the type and type parameters of ARRAY, and has the shape of ARRAY.

Result Value.
- Case (i): If ARRAY has rank one, element i of the result is ARRAY (1 + MODULO (i + SHIFT − 1, SIZE (ARRAY))).
- Case (ii): If ARRAY has rank greater than one, section (s1, s2, ..., sDIM−1, sDIM+1, ..., sN) of the result has a value equal to CSHIFT (ARRAY (s1, s2, ..., sDIM−1, sDIM+1, ..., sN), sh, 1), where sh is SHIFT or SHIFT (s1, s2, ..., sDIM−1, sDIM+1, ..., sN).

Examples.
- Case (i): If V is the array [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], the effect of shifting V circularly to the left by two positions is achieved by CSHIFT (V, SHIFT = 2) which has the value [3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2]; CSHIFT (V, SHIFT = −2) achieves a circular shift to the right by two positions and has the value [5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4].
- Case (ii): The rows of an array of rank two may all be shifted by the same amount or by different amounts.
  - If M is the array
    
    \[
    \begin{bmatrix}
    1 & 2 & 3 \\
    4 & 5 & 6 \\
    7 & 8 & 9 
    \end{bmatrix}
    \]

    , the value of
CSHIFT (M, SHIFT = –1, DIM = 2) is \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 1 & 2 \\
6 & 4 & 5 \\
9 & 7 & 8
\end{bmatrix},
\]
and the value of
CSHIFT (M, SHIFT = [–1, 1, 0], DIM = 2) is \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 1 & 2 \\
5 & 6 & 4 \\
7 & 8 & 9
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

13.7.44 DATE_AND_TIME ([DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES])

1 **Description.** Return data about the real-time clock and date in a form compatible with the representations defined in ISO 8601:1988.

2 **Class.** Subroutine.

3 **Arguments.**

DATE (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned a value of the form CCYYMMDD, where CC is the century, YY is the year within the century, MM is the month within the year, and DD is the day within the month. If there is no date available, DATE is assigned all blanks.

TIME (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned a value of the form hhmmss.sss, where hh is the hour of the day, mm is the minutes of the hour, and ss.sss is the seconds and milliseconds of the minute. If there is no clock available, TIME is assigned all blanks.

ZONE (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned a value of the form +hhmm or -hhmm, where hh and mm are the time difference with respect to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in hours and minutes, respectively. If this information is not available, ZONE is assigned all blanks.

VALUES (optional) shall be a rank-one default integer array. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. Its size shall be at least 8. The values returned in VALUES are as follows:

VALUES (1) the year, including the century (for example, 1990), or –HUGE (0) if there is no date available;
VALUES (2) the month of the year, or –HUGE (0) if there is no date available;
VALUES (3) the day of the month, or –HUGE (0) if there is no date available;
VALUES (4) the time difference with respect to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) in minutes, or –HUGE (0) if this information is not available;
VALUES (5) the hour of the day, in the range of 0 to 23, or –HUGE (0) if there is no clock;
VALUES (6) the minutes of the hour, in the range 0 to 59, or –HUGE (0) if there is no clock;
VALUES (7) the seconds of the minute, in the range 0 to 60, or –HUGE (0) if there is no clock;
VALUES (8) the milliseconds of the second, in the range 0 to 999, or –HUGE (0) if there is no clock.

4 **Example.**

```
INTEGER DATE_TIME (8)
CHARACTER (LEN = 10) BIG_BEN (3)
CALL DATE_AND_TIME (BIG_BEN (1), BIG_BEN (2), &
BIG_BEN (3), DATE_TIME)
```

6 If run in Geneva, Switzerland on April 12, 1985 at 15:27:35.5 with a system configured for the local time zone, this sample would have assigned the value 19850412 to BIG_BEN (1), the value 152735.500 to BIG_BEN (2), the value +0100 to BIG_BEN (3), and the value [1985, 4, 12, 60, 15, 27, 35, 50] to DATE_TIME.
NOTE 13.8
UTC is defined by ISO 8601:1988.

13.7.45 DBLE (A)
1 Description. Conversion to double precision real type.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. A shall be of type integer, real, complex, or a boz-literal-constant.
4 Result Characteristics. Double precision real.
5 Result Value. The result has the value REAL (A, KIND (0.0D0)).
6 Example. DBLE (–3) has the value –3.0D0.

13.7.46 DIGITS (X)
1 Description. Number of significant digits of a numeric model.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Argument. X shall be of type integer or real. It may be a scalar or an array.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.
5 Result Value. The result has the value q if X is of type integer and p if X is of type real, where q and p are as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.
6 Example. DIGITS (X) has the value 24 for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.47 DIM (X, Y)
1 Description. Maximum of X − Y and zero.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
X shall be of type integer or real.
Y shall be of the same type and kind type parameter as X.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.
5 Result Value. The value of the result is the maximum of X − Y and zero.
6 Example. DIM (–3.0, 2.0) has the value 0.0.

13.7.48 DOT_PRODUCT (VECTOR_A, VECTOR_B)
1 Description. Dot-product multiplication of numeric or logical vectors.
2 Class. Transformational function.
3 Arguments.
VECTOR_A shall be of numeric type (integer, real, or complex) or of logical type. It shall be a rank-one array.
VECTOR_B shall be of numeric type if VECTOR_A is of numeric type or of type logical if VECTOR_A is of type logical. It shall be a rank-one array. It shall be of the same size as VECTOR_A.
4 Result Characteristics. If the arguments are of numeric type, the type and kind type parameter of the result are those of the expression VECTOR_A * VECTOR_B determined by the types and kinds of the arguments according to 7.1.9.3. If the arguments are of type logical, the result is of type logical with the kind type parameter of the expression VECTOR_A .AND. VECTOR_B according to 7.1.9.3. The result is scalar.

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): If VECTOR_A is of type integer or real, the result has the value SUM (VECTOR_A*VECTOR_B).
   If the vectors have size zero, the result has the value zero.
   Case (ii): If VECTOR_A is of type complex, the result has the value SUM (CONJG (VECTOR_A)*VECTOR_B). If the vectors have size zero, the result has the value zero.
   Case (iii): If VECTOR_A is of type logical, the result has the value ANY (VECTOR_A .AND. VECTOR_B).
   If the vectors have size zero, the result has the value false.

6 Example. DOT_PRODUCT ([1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4]) has the value 20.

13.7.49 DPROD (X, Y)
1 Description. Double precision real product.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
   X shall be default real.
   Y shall be default real.
4 Result Characteristics. Double precision real.
5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the product of X and Y. It is recommended that the processor compute the product in double precision, rather than in single precision and then converted to double precision.
6 Example. DPROD (–3.0, 2.0) has the value –6.0D0.

13.7.50 DSHIFTL (I, J, SHIFT)
1 Description. Combined left shift.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant. If both I and J are of type integer, they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be boz-literal-constants.
   SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I) if I is of type integer; otherwise, it shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (J).
4 Result Characteristics. Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.
5 Result Value. If either I or J is a boz-literal-constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to type integer with the kind type parameter of the other. The rightmost SHIFT bits of the result value are the same as the leftmost bits of J, and the remaining bits of the result value are the same as the rightmost bits of I. This is equal to IOR (SHIFTL (I, SHIFT), SHIFTR (J, BIT_SIZE (J)–SHIFT)). The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.
6 Examples. DSHIFTL (1, 2**30, 2) has the value 5 if default integer has 32 bits. DSHIFTL (I, I, SHIFT) has
the same result value as ISHFTC (I, SHIFT).

13.7.51 DSHIFTR (I, J, SHIFT)

1 Description. Combined right shift.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a _boz-literal-constant_.
   J shall be of type integer or a _boz-literal-constant_. If both I and J are of type integer, they shall have
   the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be _boz-literal-constants_.
   SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I) if I is of
   type integer; otherwise, it shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (J).

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.

5 Result Value. If either I or J is a _boz-literal-constant_, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to
   type integer with the kind type parameter of the other. The leftmost SHIFT bits of the result value are the same
   as the rightmost bits of I, and the remaining bits of the result value are the same as the leftmost bits of J. This
   is equal to IOR (SHIFTL (I, BIT_SIZE (I)−SHIFT), SHIFTR (J, SHIFT)). The model for the interpretation of
   an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

6 Examples. DSHIFTR (1, 16, 3) has the value $2^{16} + 2$ if default integer has 32 bits. DSHIFTR (I, I, SHIFT) has
   the same result value as ISHFTC (I, −SHIFT).

13.7.52 EOSHIFT (ARRAY, SHIFT [, BOUNDARY, DIM])

1 Description. End-off shift on an array expression of rank one or end-off shifts on all the complete rank-one
   sections along a given dimension of an array expression of rank two or greater. Elements are shifted off at one end
   of a section and copies of a boundary value are shifted in at the other end. Different sections may have different
   boundary values and may be shifted by different amounts and in different directions.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   ARRAY shall be an array be of any type.
   SHIFT shall be of type integer and shall be scalar if ARRAY has rank one; otherwise, it shall be scalar or of
   rank $n-1$ and of shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of
   ARRAY.
   BOUNDARY (optional) shall be of the same type and type parameters as ARRAY and shall be scalar if ARRAY
   has rank one; otherwise, it shall be either scalar or of rank $n-1$ and of shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1},
   \ldots, d_n]$. BOUNDARY may be absent for the types in the following table and, in this case, it is as if it were present with the scalar value shown converted, if necessary, to the kind type
   parameter value of ARRAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of ARRAY</th>
<th>Value of BOUNDARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>(0.0, 0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character (len)</td>
<td>len blanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bits</td>
<td>B’0’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq DIM \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY.
If DIM is omitted, it is as if it were present with the value 1.

4 Result Characteristics. The result has the type, type parameters, and shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value. Element \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_n)\) of the result has the value ARRAY \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}} + s, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) where \(s\) is SHIFT or SHIFT \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) provided the inequality LBOUND (ARRAY, DIM) \(\leq s_{\text{DIM}} + s \leq\) UBOUND (ARRAY, DIM) holds and is otherwise BOUNDARY or BOUNDARY \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)\).

6 Examples.

Case (i): If V is the array \([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]\), the effect of shifting V end-off to the left by 3 positions is achieved by EOSHIFT (V, SHIFT = 3), which has the value \([4, 5, 6, 0, 0, 0]\); EOSHIFT (V, SHIFT = –2, BOUNDARY = 99) achieves an end-off shift to the right by 2 positions with the boundary value of 99 and has the value \([99, 99, 1, 2, 3, 4]\).

Case (ii): The rows of an array of rank two may all be shifted by the same amount or by different amounts and the boundary elements can be the same or different. If M is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
A & B & C \\
D & E & F \\
G & H & I
\end{bmatrix}
\]

then the value of EOSHIFT (M, SHIFT = –1, BOUNDARY = 'ast', DIM = 2) is

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
* & A & B \\
* & D & E \\
* & G & H
\end{bmatrix}
\]

and the value of EOSHIFT (M, SHIFT = [–1, 1, 0], BOUNDARY = ["ast", "/", "?"], DIM = 2) is

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
* & A & B \\
E & F & / \\
G & H & I
\end{bmatrix}
\]

13.7.53 EPSILON (X)

1 Description. Positive model number that is almost negligible compared to unity.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 Result Characteristics. Scalar of the same type and kind type parameter as X.

5 Result Value. The result has the value \(b^{1-p}\) where \(b\) and \(p\) are as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.

6 Example. EPSILON (X) has the value \(2^{-23}\) for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.54 ERF (X)

1 Description. Error function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the error function of X,

\[
\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^X \exp(-t^2) \, dt.
\]

6 Example. ERF (1.0) has the value 0.843 (approximately).

13.7.55 ERFC (X)

1 Description. Complementary error function.
Class. Elemental function.

Argument. X shall be of type real.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the complementary error function of X, 1 – ERF (X); this is equivalent to \( \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{X}^{\infty} \exp(-t^2)dt \).

Example. ERFC (1.0) has the value 0.157 (approximately).

13.7.56 ERFC_SCALED (X)

Description. Exponentially-scaled complementary error function.

Class. Elemental function.

Argument. X shall be of type real.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the exponentially-scaled complementary error function of X, \( \exp(X^2) \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{X}^{\infty} \exp(-t^2)dt \).

Example. ERFC_SCALED (20.0) has the value 0.02817434874 (approximately).

NOTE 13.9

The complementary error function is asymptotic to \( \exp(-X^2)/(X \sqrt{\pi}) \). As such it underflows for \( X > \approx 9 \) when using IEEE single precision arithmetic. The exponentially-scaled complementary error function is asymptotic to \( 1/(X \sqrt{\pi}) \). As such it does not underflow until \( X > \text{HUGE (X)}/\sqrt{\pi} \).

13.7.57 EXECUTE_COMMAND_LINE (COMMAND [, WAIT, EXITSTAT, CMDSTAT, CMDMSG ])

Description. Execute the command line specified by the string COMMAND.

Class. Subroutine.

Arguments.

COMMAND shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. Its value is the command line to be executed. The interpretation is processor-dependent.

WAIT (optional) shall be a default logical scalar. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. If WAIT is present with the value false, and the processor supports asynchronous execution of the command, the command is executed asynchronously; otherwise it is executed synchronously.

EXITSTAT (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (INOUT) argument. If the command is executed synchronously, it is assigned the value of the processor-dependent exit status. Otherwise, the value of EXITSTAT is unchanged.

CMDSTAT (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value \(-1\) if the processor does not support command line execution, a processor-dependent positive value if an error condition occurs, or the value \(-2\) if no error condition occurs but WAIT is present with the value false and the processor does not support asynchronous execution. Otherwise it is assigned the value 0.

CMDMSG (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (INOUT) argument. If an error condition occurs, it is assigned a processor-dependent explanatory message. Otherwise, it is unchanged.

If the processor supports command line execution, it shall support synchronous and may support asynchronous
execution of the command line.

5 When the command is executed synchronously, EXECUTE_COMMAND LINE returns after the command line has completed execution. Otherwise, EXECUTE_COMMAND LINE returns without waiting.

6 If an error condition occurs and CMDSTAT is not present, error termination of execution of the image is initiated.

13.7.58 EXP (X)

1 Description. Exponential function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \( e^X \). If X is of type complex, its imaginary part is regarded as a value in radians.

6 Example. EXP (1.0) has the value 2.7182818 (approximately).

13.7.59 EXPONENT (X)

1 Description. Exponent part of the argument when represented as an extended model number.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the exponent \( e \) of the representation for the value of X in the extended real model for the kind of X (13.4), provided X is nonzero and \( e \) is within the range for default integers. If X has the value zero, the result has the value zero. If X is an IEEE infinity or NaN, the result has the value HUGE(0).

6 Examples. EXPONENT (1.0) has the value 1 and EXPONENT (4.1) has the value 3 for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.60 EXTENDS_TYPE_OF (A, MOLD)

1 Description. True if and only if the dynamic type of A is an extension of the dynamic type of MOLD.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.

A shall be an object of extensible type. If it is a pointer, it shall not have an undefined association status.

MOLD shall be an object of extensible type. If it is a pointer, it shall not have an undefined association status.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value. If MOLD is unlimited polymorphic and is either a disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable variable, the result is true; otherwise if A is unlimited polymorphic and is either a disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable variable, the result is false; otherwise the result is true if and only if the dynamic type of A is an extension type of the dynamic type of MOLD.
NOTE 13.10

The dynamic type of a disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable variable is its declared type.

13.7.61 FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK]) or
FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE [, MASK, KIND, BACK])

1 Description. Location of the first element of ARRAY identified by MASK along dimension DIM having a value equal to VALUE.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of intrinsic type.

VALUE shall be scalar and in type conformance with ARRAY, as specified in Table 7.3 for relational intrinsic operations 7.1.5.5.2).

DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range 1 \leq DIM \leq n, where n is the rank of ARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

BACK (optional) shall be a logical scalar.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. If DIM does not appear, the result is an array of rank one and of size equal to the rank of ARRAY; otherwise, the result is of rank \( n - 1 \) and shape \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1}, d_{DIM+1}, \ldots, d_n] \), where \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n] \) is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY whose value matches VALUE. If there is such a value, the \( i^{th} \) subscript returned lies in the range 1 to \( e_i \), where \( e_i \) is the extent of the \( i^{th} \) dimension of ARRAY. If no elements match VALUE or ARRAY has size zero, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (ii): The result of FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE, MASK = MASK) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY, corresponding to a true element of MASK, whose value matches VALUE. If there is such a value, the \( i_{th} \) subscript returned lies in the range 1 to \( e_i \), where \( e_i \) is the extent of the \( i_{th} \) dimension of ARRAY. If no elements match VALUE, ARRAY has size zero, or every element of MASK has the value false, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (iii): If ARRAY has rank one, the result of FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE, DIM=DIM [, MASK = MASK]) is a scalar whose value is equal to that of the first element of FINDLOC (ARRAY, VALUE [, MASK = MASK]). Otherwise, the value of element \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) of the result is equal to FINDLOC (ARRAY \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, \ldots, s_n)\), VALUE, DIM=1 [, MASK = MASK \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, \ldots, s_n)\)])

6 If both ARRAY and VALUE are of type logical, the comparison is performed with the \( \text{.EQV.} \) operator; otherwise, the comparison is performed with the \( \text{==} \) operator. If the value of the comparison is true, that element of ARRAY matches VALUE.

7 If only one element matches VALUE, that element’s subscripts are returned. Otherwise, if more than one element matches VALUE and BACK is absent or present with the value false, the element whose subscripts are returned is the first such element, taken in array element order. If BACK is present with the value true, the element whose subscripts are returned is the last such element, taken in array element order.
8 Examples.

Case (i): The value of FINDLOC ([2, 6, 4, 6], VALUE = 6) is [2], and the value of FINDLOC ([2, 6, 4, 6], VALUE = 6, BACK = .TRUE.) is [4].

Case (ii): If A has the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -5 & 7 & 7 \\
3 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & 5 & 6 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\]
and M has the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
T & T & F & T \\
T & T & F & T \\
T & T & F & T
\end{bmatrix}
\]
FINDLOC (A, 7, MASK = M) has the value [1, 4] and FINDLOC (A, 7, MASK = M, BACK = .TRUE.) has the value [3, 4]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for A.

Case (iii): The value of FINDLOC ([2, 6, 4], VALUE = 6, DIM = 1) is 2. If B has the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & -9 \\
2 & 2 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]
FINDLOC (B, VALUE = 2, DIM = 1) has the value [2, 1, 0] and FINDLOC (B, VALUE = 2, DIM = 2) has the value [2, 1]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for B.

13.7.62 FLOOR (A [, KIND])

1 Description. Greatest integer less than or equal to A.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments. A shall be of type real.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the greatest integer less than or equal to A.

6 Examples. FLOOR (3.7) has the value 3. FLOOR (–3.7) has the value –4.

13.7.63 FRACTION (X)

1 Description. Fractional part of the extended model representation of the argument value.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has the value \(X \times b^{-e}\), where \(b\) and \(e\) are as defined in 13.4 for the representation of X in the extended real model for the kind of X. If X has the value zero or is an IEEE NaN, the result has the same value as X. If X is an IEEE infinity, the result is an IEEE NaN.

6 Example. FRACTION (3.0) has the value 0.75 for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.64 GAMMA (X)

1 Description. Gamma function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real. Its value shall not be a negative integer or zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the gamma function of X, \(\Gamma(X) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{X-1} \exp(-t) dt\).
Example. GAMMA (1.0) has the value 1.000 (approximately).

### 13.7.65 GET_COMMAND ([COMMAND, LENGTH, STATUS])

**Description.** Get the entire command by which the program was invoked.

**Class.** Subroutine.

**Arguments.**

- **COMMAND** (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the entire command by which the program was invoked. If the command cannot be determined, COMMAND is assigned all blanks.

- **LENGTH** (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the significant length of the command by which the program was invoked. The significant length may include trailing blanks if the processor allows commands with significant trailing blanks. This length does not consider any possible truncation or padding in assigning the command to the COMMAND argument; in fact the COMMAND argument need not even be present. If the command length cannot be determined, a length of 0 is assigned.

- **STATUS** (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value $-1$ if the COMMAND argument is present and has a length less than the significant length of the command. It is assigned a processor-dependent positive value if the command retrieval fails. Otherwise it is assigned the value 0.

### 13.7.66 GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT (NUMBER [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS])

**Description.** Get an argument from the command by which the program was invoked.

**Class.** Subroutine.

**Arguments.**

- **NUMBER** shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (IN) argument.

  It specifies the number of the command argument that the other arguments give information about. Useful values of NUMBER are those between 0 and the argument count returned by the intrinsic function `COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT`. Other values are allowed, but will result in error status return (see below).

  Command argument 0 is defined to be the command name by which the program was invoked if the processor has such a concept. NUMBER is allowed to be zero even if the processor does not define command names or other command arguments.

  The remaining command arguments are numbered consecutively from 1 to the argument count in an order determined by the processor.

- **VALUE** (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value of the command argument specified by NUMBER. If the command argument value cannot be determined, VALUE is assigned all blanks.

- **LENGTH** (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the significant length of the command argument specified by NUMBER. The significant length may include trailing blanks if the processor allows command arguments with significant trailing blanks. This length does not consider any possible truncation or padding in assigning the command argument value to the VALUE argument; in fact the VALUE argument need not even be present. If the command argument length cannot be determined, a length of 0 is assigned.

- **STATUS** (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value $-1$ if the VALUE argument is present and has a length less than the significant length of the command argument specified by NUMBER. It is assigned a processor-dependent positive value if the argument retrieval fails. Otherwise it is assigned the value 0.
NOTE 13.11
One possible reason for failure is that NUMBER is negative or greater than COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT().

Example.

Program echo
integer :: i
character :: command*32, arg*128
call get_command_argument(0, command)
write (*,*) "Command name is: ", command
do i = 1 , command_argument_count()
call get_command_argument(i, arg)
write (*,*) "Argument ", i, ", " is ", arg
end do
end program echo

13.7.67 GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE (NAME [, VALUE, LENGTH, STATUS, TRIM_NAME])

Description. Get the value of an environment variable.

Class. Subroutine.

Arguments.
NAME shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. The interpretation of case is processor dependent.

VALUE (optional) shall be a default character scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value of the environment variable specified by NAME. VALUE is assigned all blanks if the environment variable does not exist or does not have a value or if the processor does not support environment variables.

LENGTH (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. If the specified environment variable exists and has a value, LENGTH is set to the length of that value. Otherwise LENGTH is set to 0.

STATUS (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. If the environment variable exists and either has no value or its value is successfully assigned to VALUE, STATUS is set to zero. STATUS is set to −1 if the VALUE argument is present and has a length less than the significant length of the environment variable. It is assigned the value 1 if the specified environment variable does not exist, or 2 if the processor does not support environment variables. Processor-dependent values greater than 2 may be returned for other error conditions.

TRIM_NAME (optional) shall be a logical scalar. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. If TRIM_NAME is present with the value false then trailing blanks in NAME are considered significant if the processor supports trailing blanks in environment variable names. Otherwise trailing blanks in NAME are not considered part of the environment variable’s name.

13.7.68 HUGE (X)

Description. Largest model number.

Class. Inquiry function.

Argument. X shall be of type integer or real. It may be a scalar or an array.
351

13.7.69  **HYPOT (X, Y)**

1 **Description.** Euclidean distance function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**
   
   X  shall be of type real.

   Y  shall be of type real with the same kind type parameter as X.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

5 **Result Value.** The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the Euclidean distance, \( \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \), without undue overflow or underflow.

6 **Example.** HYPOT (3.0, 4.0) has the value 5.0 (approximately).

13.7.70  **IACHAR (C [, KIND])**

1 **Description.** Position of a character in the ASCII collating sequence. This is the inverse of the ACHAR function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**
   
   C  shall be of type character and of length one.

   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 **Result Value.** If C is in the collating sequence defined by the codes specified in ISO/IEC 646:1991 (International Reference Version), the result is the position of C in that sequence and satisfies the inequality \( 0 \leq \text{IACHAR}(C) \leq 127 \). A processor-dependent value is returned if C is not in the ASCII collating sequence. The results are consistent with the LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT lexical comparison functions. For example, if LLE (C, D) is true, IACHAR (C) <= IACHAR (D) is true where C and D are any two characters representable by the processor.

6 **Example.** IACHAR ("X") has the value 88.

13.7.71  **IALL (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or IALL (ARRAY [, MASK])**

1 **Description.** Bitwise AND of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.

2 **Class.** Transformational function.

3 **Arguments.**
   
   ARRAY  shall be an array of type integer.

   DIM  shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range \( 1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n \), where \( n \) is the rank of ARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.
MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and kind type parameter as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear or if ARRAY has rank one; otherwise, the result is an array of rank \( n - 1 \) and shape \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1}, d_{DIM+1}, \ldots, d_n]\) where \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]\) is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): If ARRAY has size zero the result value is equal to NOT (INT (0, KIND (ARRAY))). Otherwise, the result of IALL (ARRAY) has a value equal to the bitwise AND of all the elements of ARRAY.

Case (ii): The result of IALL (ARRAY, MASK=MASK) has a value equal to IALL (PACK (ARRAY, MASK)).

Case (iii): The result of IALL (ARRAY, DIM=DIM \([, \text{MASK} = \text{MASK}]\)) has a value equal to that of IALL (ARRAY \([, \text{MASK} = \text{MASK}]\)) if ARRAY has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) of the result is equal to IALL (ARRAY \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)\), \text{MASK} = \text{MASK} \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)\))

6 Examples. IALL([14, 13, 11]) has the value 8. IALL([14, 13, 11], MASK=[.true., .false., .true]) has the value 10.

13.7.72 IAND (I, J)

1 Description. Bitwise AND.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a \textit{boz-literal-constant}.
   J shall be of type integer or a \textit{boz-literal-constant}. If both I and J are of type integer, they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be \textit{boz-literal-constants}.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.

5 Result Value. If either I or J is a \textit{boz-literal-constant}, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to type integer with the kind type parameter of the other. The result has the value obtained by combining I and J bit-by-bit according to the following truth table:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
I & J & I\text{AND} (I, J) \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

6 The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

7 Example. IAND (1, 3) has the value 1.

13.7.73 IANY (ARRAY, DIM \[, \text{MASK}\]) or IANY (ARRAY \[, \text{MASK}\])

1 Description. Bitwise OR of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   ARRAY shall be of type integer. It shall be an array.
DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and kind type parameter as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear or if ARRAY has rank one; otherwise, the result is an array of rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM-1}}, d_{\text{DIM+1}}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of IANY (ARRAY) is the bitwise OR of all the elements of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero the result value is equal to zero.

Case (ii): The result of IANY (ARRAY, MASK=MASK) has a value equal to IANY (PACK (ARRAY, MASK)).

Case (iii): The result of IANY (ARRAY, DIM=DIM [, MASK=MASK]) has a value equal to that of IANY (ARRAY [, MASK=MASK]) if ARRAY has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM-1}}, s_{\text{DIM+1}}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to IANY (ARRAY $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM-1}}, s_{\text{DIM+1}}, \ldots, s_n)$ [, MASK = MASK$(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM-1}}, s_{\text{DIM+1}}, \ldots, s_n)$]).

6 Examples. IANY ([14, 13, 8]) has the value 15. IANY ([14, 13, 8], MASK=[.true., .false., .true]) has the value 14.

13.7.74 IBCLR (I, POS)

1 Description. I with bit POS replaced by zero.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

POS shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than BIT_SIZE (I).

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

5 Result Value. The result has the value of the sequence of bits of I, except that bit POS is zero. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

6 Examples. IBCLR (14, 1) has the value 12. If V has the value [1, 2, 3, 4], the value of IBCLR (POS = V, I = 31) is [29, 27, 23, 15].

13.7.75 IBITS (I, POS, LEN)

1 Description. Specified sequence of bits.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

POS shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and POS + LEN shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).

LEN shall be of type integer and nonnegative.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

5 Result Value. The result has the value of the sequence of LEN bits in I beginning at bit POS, right-adjusted and with all other bits zero. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.
Example. IBITS (14, 1, 3) has the value 7.

### 13.7.76 IBSET (I, POS)

**Description.** I with bit POS replaced by one.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- I shall be of type integer.
- POS shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than BIT_SIZE (I).

**Result Characteristics.** Same as I.

**Result Value.** The result has the value of the sequence of bits of I, except that bit POS is one. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

**Examples.** IBSET (12, 1) has the value 14. If V has the value [1, 2, 3, 4], the value of IBSET (POS = V, I = 0) is [2, 4, 8, 16].

### 13.7.77 ICHAR (C [, KIND])

**Description.** Position of a character in the processor collating sequence associated with the kind type parameter of the character. This is the inverse of the CHAR function.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- C shall be of type character and of length one. Its value shall be that of a character capable of representation in the processor.
- KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

**Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

**Result Value.** The result is the position of C in the processor collating sequence associated with the kind type parameter of C and is in the range 0 ≤ ICHAR(C) ≤ n − 1, where n is the number of characters in the collating sequence. For any characters C and D capable of representation in the processor, C <= D is true if and only if ICHAR (C) <= ICHAR (D) is true and C == D is true if and only if ICHAR (C) == ICHAR (D) is true.

**Example.** ICHAR ('X') has the value 88 on a processor using the ASCII collating sequence for default characters.

### 13.7.78 IEOR (I, J)

**Description.** Bitwise exclusive OR.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
- J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant. If both I and J are of type integer, they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be boz-literal-constants.

**Result Characteristics.** Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.

**Result Value.** If either I or J is a boz-literal-constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to type integer with the kind type parameter of the other. The result has the value obtained by combining I and J.
bit-by-bit according to the following truth table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>IEOR (I, J)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

7 Example. IEOR (1, 3) has the value 2.

13.7.79 **IMAGE_INDEX (COARRAY, SUB)**

1 **Description.** Index of the image corresponding to the cosubscripts SUB for COARRAY.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Arguments.**
   - COARRAY  shall be a coarray of any type.
   - SUB  shall be a rank-one integer array of size equal to the corank of COARRAY.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default integer scalar.

5 **Result Value.** If the value of SUB is a valid sequence of cosubscripts for COARRAY, the result is the index of the corresponding image. Otherwise, the result is zero.

6 **Examples.** If A is declared A [0:*], IMAGE_INDEX (A, [0]) has the value 1. If B is declared B (10, 20) [10, 0:9, 0:*], IMAGE_INDEX (B, [3, 1, 2]) has the value 213 (on any image).

**NOTE 13.12**

For an example of a module that implements a function similar to the intrinsic function IMAGE_INDEX, see subclause C.10.1.

13.7.80 **INDEX (STRING, SUBSTRING [, BACK, KIND])**

1 **Description.** Starting position of a substring within a string.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**
   - STRING  shall be of type character.
   - SUBSTRING  shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING.
   - BACK (optional)  shall be of type logical.
   - KIND (optional)  shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 **Result Value.**

   **Case (i):** If BACK is absent or has the value false, the result is the minimum positive value of I such that STRING (I : I + LEN (SUBSTRING) – 1) = SUBSTRING or zero if there is no such value. Zero is returned if LEN (STRING) < LEN (SUBSTRING) and one is returned if LEN (SUBSTRING) = 0.
Case (ii): If BACK is present with the value true, the result is the maximum value of I less than or equal to LEN (STRING) – LEN (SUBSTRING) + 1 such that STRING (I : I + LEN (SUBSTRING) – 1) = SUBSTRING or zero if there is no such value. Zero is returned if LEN (STRING) < LEN (SUBSTRING) and LEN (STRING) + 1 is returned if LEN (SUBSTRING) = 0.

Examples. INDEX (‘FORTRAN’, ‘R’) has the value 3. INDEX (‘FORTRAN’, ‘R’, BACK = .TRUE.) has the value 5.

13.7.81 INT (A [, KIND])

1 Description. Conversion to integer type.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   A shall be of type integer, real, or complex, or a boz-literal-constant.
   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): If A is of type integer, INT (A) = A.
   Case (ii): If A is of type real, there are two cases: if |A| < 1, INT (A) has the value 0; if |A| ≥ 1, INT (A) is the integer whose magnitude is the largest integer that does not exceed the magnitude of A and whose sign is the same as the sign of A.
   Case (iii): If A is of type complex, INT(A) = INT(REAL(A, KIND(A))).
   Case (iv): If A is a boz-literal-constant, the value of the result is the value whose bit sequence according to the model in 13.3 is the same as that of A as modified by padding or truncation according to 13.3.3. The interpretation of a bit sequence whose most significant bit is 1 is processor dependent.

Example. INT (–3.7) has the value –3.

13.7.82 IOR (I, J)

1 Description. Bitwise inclusive OR.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
   J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant. If both I and J are of type integer, they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be boz-literal-constants.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.

5 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

6 Result Value. If either I or J is a boz-literal-constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to type integer with the kind type parameter of the other. The result has the value obtained by combining I and J bit-by-bit according to the following truth table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>IOR (I, J)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

Example. IOR (5, 3) has the value 7.

13.7.83 IPARITY (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or IPARITY (ARRAY [, MASK])

Description. Bitwise exclusive OR of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.

Class. Transformational function.

Arguments.

ARRAY shall be of type integer. It shall be an array.

DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and kind type parameter as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear; otherwise, the result has rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

Result Value.

Case (i): The result of IPARITY (ARRAY) has a value equal to the bitwise exclusive OR of all the elements of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero the result has the value zero.

Case (ii): The result of IPARITY (ARRAY, MASK=MASK) has a value equal to that of IPARITY (PACK (ARRAY, MASK)).

Case (iii): The result of IPARITY (ARRAY, DIM=DIM [, MASK=MASK]) has a value equal to that of IPARITY (ARRAY [, MASK=MASK]) if ARRAY has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to IPARITY (ARRAY $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, \ldots, s_n)$ [, MASK = MASK$(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, \ldots, s_n)$]).

Examples. IPARITY ([14, 13, 8]) has the value 11. IPARITY ([14, 13, 8], MASK=[.true., .false., .true]) has the value 6.

13.7.84 ISHFT (I, SHIFT)

Description. Logical shift.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

SHIFT shall be of type integer. The absolute value of SHIFT shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).

Result Characteristics. Same as I.

Result Value. The result has the value obtained by shifting the bits of I by SHIFT positions. If SHIFT is positive, the shift is to the left; if SHIFT is negative, the shift is to the right; if SHIFT is zero, no shift is performed. Bits shifted out from the left or from the right, as appropriate, are lost. Zeros are shifted in from the opposite end. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.
Example. ISHFT (3, 1) has the value 6.

### 13.7.85 ISHFTC (I, SHIFT [, SIZE])

**Description.** Circular shift of the rightmost bits.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- \( I \) shall be of type integer.
- \( SHIFT \) shall be of type integer. The absolute value of \( SHIFT \) shall be less than or equal to \( SIZE \).
- \( SIZE \) (optional) shall be of type integer. The value of \( SIZE \) shall be positive and shall not exceed BIT SIZE (I).
  
  If \( SIZE \) is absent, it is as if it were present with the value of BIT SIZE (I).

**Result Characteristics.** Same as \( I \).

**Result Value.** The result has the value obtained by shifting the \( SIZE \) rightmost bits of \( I \) circularly by \( SHIFT \) positions. If \( SHIFT \) is positive, the shift is to the left; if \( SHIFT \) is negative, the shift is to the right; and if \( SHIFT \) is zero, no shift is performed. No bits are lost. The unshifted bits are unaltered. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

Example. ISHFTC (3, 2, 3) has the value 5.

### 13.7.86 IS_CONTIGUOUS (A)

**Description.** True if and only if an object is contiguous (5.3.7).

**Class.** Inquiry function.

**Argument.** \( A \) may be of any type. It shall be an array. If it is a pointer it shall be associated.

**Result Characteristics.** Default logical scalar.

**Result Value.** The result has the value true if \( A \) is contiguous, and false otherwise.

Example. After the pointer assignment \( AP = \text{TARGET (1:10:2)} \), IS_CONTIGUOUS (AP) has the value false.

### 13.7.87 IS_IOSTAT_END (I)

**Description.** True if and only if a value indicates an end-of-file condition.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Argument.** \( I \) shall be of type integer.

**Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

**Result Value.** The result has the value true if and only if \( I \) is a value for the \( \text{scalar-int-variable} \) in an \( \text{IOSTAT=} \) specifier (9.11.5) that would indicate an end-of-file condition.

### 13.7.88 IS_IOSTAT_EOR (I)

**Description.** True if and only if a value indicates an end-of-record condition.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Argument.** \( I \) shall be of type integer.

**Result Characteristics.** Default logical.
5 Result Value. The result has the value true if and only if I is a value for the scalar-int-variable in an IOSTAT= specifier (9.11.5) that would indicate an end-of-record condition.

13.7.89 KIND (X)
1 Description. Value of the kind type parameter of X.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Argument. X may be of any intrinsic type. It may be a scalar or an array.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.
5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the kind type parameter value of X.
6 Example. KIND (0.0) has the kind type parameter value of default real.

13.7.90 LBOUND (ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])
1 Description. Lower bounds or a specified lower bound of an array.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Arguments.
   ARRAY shall be an array of any type. It shall not be an unallocated allocatable variable or a pointer that is not associated.
   DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range \(1 \leq DIM \leq n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.
   The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.
   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.
4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is scalar if DIM is present; otherwise, the result is an array of rank one and size \(n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.
5 Result Value.
   Case (i): If ARRAY is a whole array or array structure component and either ARRAY is an assumed-size array of rank DIM or dimension DIM of ARRAY has nonzero extent, LBOUND (ARRAY, DIM) has a value equal to the lower bound for subscript DIM of ARRAY. Otherwise the result value is 1.
   Case (ii): LBOUND (ARRAY) has a value whose \(i\)th element is equal to LBOUND (ARRAY, \(i\), for \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.
6 Examples. If A is declared by the statement
7     REAL A (2:3, 7:10)
8 then LBOUND (A) is [2, 7] and LBOUND (A, DIM=2) is 7.

13.7.91 LEADZ (I)
1 Description. Number of leading zero bits.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. I shall be of type integer.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer.
5 Result Value. If all of the bits of I are zero, the result has the value BIT_SIZE (I). Otherwise, the result has...
the value $\text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) - 1 - k$, where $k$ is the position of the leftmost 1 bit in $I$. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

**Examples.** LEADZ (1) has the value 31 if BIT\_SIZE (1) has the value 32.

### 13.7.92 LEN (STRING [, KIND])

**Description.** Length of a character entity.

**Class.** Inquiry function.

**Arguments.**
- STRING shall be a type character scalar or array. If it is an unallocated allocatable variable or a pointer that is not associated, its length type parameter shall not be deferred.
- KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

**Result Characteristics.** Integer scalar. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

**Result Value.** The result has a value equal to the number of characters in STRING if it is scalar or in an element of STRING if it is an array.

**Example.** If $C$ is declared by the statement

```fortran
CHARACTER (11) C (100)
```

LEN (C) has the value 11.

### 13.7.93 LEN\_TRIM (STRING [, KIND])

**Description.** Length of the character argument without counting trailing blank characters.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- STRING shall be of type character.
- KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

**Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

**Result Value.** The result has a value equal to the number of characters remaining after any trailing blanks in STRING are removed. If the argument contains no nonblank characters, the result is zero.

**Examples.** LEN\_TRIM (’ A B ’) has the value 4 and LEN\_TRIM (’ ’) has the value 0.

### 13.7.94 LGE (STRING\_A, STRING\_B)

**Description.** True if and only if a string is lexically greater than or equal to another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- STRING\_A shall be default character or ASCII character.
- STRING\_B shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING\_A.

**Result Characteristics.** Default logical.
Result Value. If the strings are of unequal length, the comparison is made as if the shorter string were extended on the right with blanks to the length of the longer string. If either string contains a character not in the ASCII character set, the result is processor dependent. The result is true if the strings are equal or if STRING_A follows STRING_B in the ASCII collating sequence; otherwise, the result is false.

NOTE 13.13
The result is true if both STRING_A and STRING_B are of zero length.

Example. LGE ('ONE', 'TWO') has the value false.

13.7.95 LGT (STRING_A, STRING_B)

Description. True if and only if a string is lexically greater than another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.
STRING_A shall be default character or ASCII character.
STRING_B shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING_A.

Result Characteristics. Default logical.

Result Value. If the strings are of unequal length, the comparison is made as if the shorter string were extended on the right with blanks to the length of the longer string. If either string contains a character not in the ASCII character set, the result is processor dependent. The result is true if STRING_A follows STRING_B in the ASCII collating sequence; otherwise, the result is false.

NOTE 13.14
The result is false if both STRING_A and STRING_B are of zero length.

Example. LGT ('ONE', 'TWO') has the value false.

13.7.96 LLE (STRING_A, STRING_B)

Description. True if and only if a string is lexically less than or equal to another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.
STRING_A shall be default character or ASCII character.
STRING_B shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING_A.

Result Characteristics. Default logical.

Result Value. If the strings are of unequal length, the comparison is made as if the shorter string were extended on the right with blanks to the length of the longer string. If either string contains a character not in the ASCII character set, the result is processor dependent. The result is true if the strings are equal or if STRING_A precedes STRING_B in the ASCII collating sequence; otherwise, the result is false.

NOTE 13.15
The result is true if both STRING_A and STRING_B are of zero length.
Example. LLE (‘ONE’, ‘TWO’) has the value true.

13.7.97 LLT (STRING_A, STRING_B)

Description. True if and only if a string is lexically less than another string, based on the ASCII collating sequence.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.

STRING_A shall be default character or ASCII character.
STRING_B shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING_A.

Result Characteristics. Default logical.

Result Value. If the strings are of unequal length, the comparison is made as if the shorter string were extended on the right with blanks to the length of the longer string. If either string contains a character not in the ASCII character set, the result is processor dependent. The result is true if STRING_A precedes STRING_B in the ASCII collating sequence; otherwise, the result is false.

NOTE 13.16 The result is false if both STRING_A and STRING_B are of zero length.

Example. LLT (‘ONE’, ‘TWO’) has the value true.

13.7.98 LOG (X)

Description. Natural logarithm.

Class. Elemental function.

Argument. X shall be of type real or complex. If X is real, its value shall be greater than zero. If X is complex, its value shall not be zero.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to log_e X. A result of type complex is the principal value with imaginary part ω in the range −π ≤ ω ≤ π. If the real part of X is less than zero and the imaginary part of X is zero, then the imaginary part of the result is approximately π if the imaginary part of X is positive real zero or the processor cannot distinguish between positive and negative real zero, and approximately −π if the imaginary part of X is negative real zero.

Example. LOG (10.0) has the value 2.3025851 (approximately).

13.7.99 LOG_GAMMA (X)

Description. Logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function.

Class. Elemental function.

Argument. X shall be of type real. Its value shall not be a negative integer or zero.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of X.
Example. LOG_GAMMA (3.0) has the value 0.693 (approximately).

13.7.100 LOG10 (X)

1 Description. Common logarithm.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. X shall be of type real. The value of X shall be greater than zero.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.
5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to log_{10} X.
6 Example. LOG10 (10.0) has the value 1.0 (approximately).

13.7.101 LOGICAL (L [, KIND])

1 Description. Conversion between kinds of logical.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
   L shall be of type logical.
   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.
4 Result Characteristics. Logical. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default logical.
5 Result Value. The value is that of L.
6 Example. LOGICAL (L .OR. .NOT. L) has the value true and is default logical, regardless of the kind type parameter of the logical variable L.

13.7.102 MASKL (I [, KIND])

1 Description. Left justified mask.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to the number of bits z of the model integer defined for bit manipulation contexts in 13.3 for the kind of the result.
   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.
4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.
5 Result Value. The result value has its leftmost I bits set to 1 and the remaining bits set to 0. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.
6 Example. MASKL (3) has the value SHIFTL(7, BIT_SIZE (0)–3).

13.7.103 MASKR (I [, KIND])

1 Description. Right justified mask.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to the number of bits \( z \) of
   the model integer defined for bit manipulation contexts in 13.3 for the kind of the result.
   KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Bits. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of
   KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 Result Value. The result value has its rightmost I bits set to 1 and the remaining bits set to 0. The model for
   the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

6 Example. MASKR (3) has the value 7.

13.7.104 MATMUL (MATRIX_A, MATRIX_B)

1 Description. Matrix product of numeric or logical matrices.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   MATRIX_A shall be a rank-one or rank-two array of numeric type or logical type.
   MATRIX_B shall be of numeric type if MATRIX_A is of numeric type and of logical type if MATRIX_A is of
   logical type. It shall be an array of rank one or two. MATRIX_A and MATRIX_B shall not both have
   rank one. The size of the first (or only) dimension of MATRIX_B shall equal the size of the
   last (or only) dimension of MATRIX_A.

4 Result Characteristics. If the arguments are of numeric type, the type and kind type parameter of the result
   are determined by the types of the arguments as specified in 7.1.9.3 for the * operator. If the arguments are of
   type logical, the result is of type logical with the kind type parameter of the arguments as specified in 7.1.9.3 for
   the .AND. operator. The shape of the result depends on the shapes of the arguments as follows:
   Case (i): If MATRIX_A has shape \([n, m]\) and MATRIX_B has shape \([m, k]\), the result has shape \([n, k]\).
   Case (ii): If MATRIX_A has shape \([m]\) and MATRIX_B has shape \([m, k]\), the result has shape \([k]\).
   Case (iii): If MATRIX_A has shape \([n, m]\) and MATRIX_B has shape \([m]\), the result has shape \([n]\).

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): Element \((i, j)\) of the result has the value SUM (MATRIX_A \((i, :)\) * MATRIX_B \((::, j)\)) if the
   arguments are of numeric type and has the value ANY (MATRIX_A \((i, :)\) .AND. MATRIX_B \((::, j)\)) if the
   arguments are of logical type.
   Case (ii): Element \((j)\) of the result has the value SUM (MATRIX_A \((::, :)\) * MATRIX_B \((::, j)\)) if the arguments
   are of numeric type and has the value ANY (MATRIX_A \((::, :)\) .AND. MATRIX_B \((::, j)\)) if the
   arguments are of logical type.
   Case (iii): Element \((i)\) of the result has the value SUM (MATRIX_A \((i, :)\) * MATRIX_B \((::)\)) if the arguments
   are of numeric type and has the value ANY (MATRIX_A \((i, :)\) .AND. MATRIX_B \((::)\)) if the
   arguments are of logical type.

6 Examples. Let A and B be the matrices

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
2 & 3 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\] and

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
2 & 3 \\
3 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]; let X and Y be the vectors \([1, 2]\) and \([1, 2, 3]\).

   Case (i): The result of MATMUL (A, B) is the matrix-matrix product AB with the value
   \[
   \begin{bmatrix}
   14 & 20 \\
   20 & 29
   \end{bmatrix}
   \].
   Case (ii): The result of MATMUL (X, A) is the vector-matrix product XA with the value \([5, 8, 11]\).
   Case (iii): The result of MATMUL (A, Y) is the matrix-vector product AY with the value \([14, 20]\).
13.7.105 MAX (A1, A2 [, A3, ...])

1 Description. Maximum value.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments. The arguments shall all have the same type which shall be integer, real, or character and they shall all have the same kind type parameter.

4 Result Characteristics. The type and kind type parameter of the result are the same as those of the arguments. For arguments of character type, the length of the result is the length of the longest argument.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is that of the largest argument. For arguments of character type, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied. If the selected argument is shorter than the longest argument, the result is extended with blanks on the right to the length of the longest argument.

6 Examples. MAX (–9.0, 7.0, 2.0) has the value 7.0, MAX(’Z’, ’BB’) has the value ’Z ’, and MAX([’A’, ’Z’], [’BB’, ’Y ’]) has the value [’BB’, ’Z ’].

13.7.106 MAXEXPONENT (X)

1 Description. Maximum exponent of a real model.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has the value $e_{\text{max}}$, as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.

6 Example. MAXEXPONENT (X) has the value 127 for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.107 MAXLOC (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK]) or MAXLOC (ARRAY [, MASK, KIND, BACK])

1 Description. Location of an element of ARRAY along dimension DIM having the maximum value of the elements identified by MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of type integer, real, or character.

DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

BACK (optional) shall be scalar and of type logical.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. If DIM does not appear, the result is an array of rank one and of size equal to the rank of ARRAY; otherwise, the result is of rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$, where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.
Case (i): The result of MAXLOC (ARRAY) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY whose value equals the maximum value of all of the elements of ARRAY. The $i^{th}$ subscript returned lies in the range 1 to $e_i$, where $e_i$ is the extent of the $i^{th}$ dimension of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (ii): The result of MAXLOC (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY, corresponding to a true element of MASK, whose value equals the maximum value of all such elements of ARRAY. The $i^{th}$ subscript returned lies in the range 1 to $e_i$, where $e_i$ is the extent of the $i^{th}$ dimension of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero or every element of MASK has the value false, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (iii): If ARRAY has rank one, MAXLOC (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) is a scalar whose value is equal to that of the first element of MAXLOC (ARRAY [, MASK = MASK]). Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to

\[
\text{MAXLOC} (\text{ARRAY} (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n), \text{DIM}=1 \[, \text{MASK} = \text{MASK} (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n) \]).
\]

If only one element has the maximum value, that element’s subscripts are returned. Otherwise, if more than one element has the maximum value and BACK is absent or present with the value false, the element whose subscripts are returned is the first such element, taken in array element order. If BACK is present with the value true, the element whose subscripts are returned is the last such element, taken in array element order.

If ARRAY has type character, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied.

6 Examples.

Case (i): The value of MAXLOC ([2, 6, 4, 6]) is [2] and the value of MAXLOC ([2, 6, 4, 6], BACK=.TRUE.) is [4].

Case (ii): If A has the value

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -5 & 8 & -3 \\
3 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & 5 & 6 & -4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

MAXLOC (A, MASK = A < 6) has the value [3, 2]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for A.

Case (iii): The value of MAXLOC ([5, -9, 3], DIM = 1) is 1. If B has the value

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & -9 \\
2 & 2 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

MAXLOC (B, DIM = 1) is [2, 1, 2] and MAXLOC (B, DIM = 2) is [2, 3]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for B.

13.7.108 MAXVAL (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or MAXVAL (ARRAY [, MASK])

1 Description. Maximum value of the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of type integer, real, or character.

DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range 1 \leq DIM \leq n, where n is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and type parameters as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear; otherwise, the result has rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM-1}, d_{DIM+1}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.
Case (i): The result of MAXVAL (ARRAY) has a value equal to the maximum value of all the elements of ARRAY if the size of ARRAY is not zero. If ARRAY has size zero and type integer or real, the result has the value of the negative number of the largest magnitude supported by the processor for numbers of the type and kind type parameter of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero and type character, the result has the value of a string of characters of length LEN (ARRAY), with each character equal to CHAR (0, KIND (ARRAY)).

Case (ii): The result of MAXVAL (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) has a value equal to that of MAXVAL (PACK (ARRAY, MASK)).

Case (iii): The result of MAXVAL (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [,MASK = MASK]) has a value equal to that of MAXVAL (ARRAY [,MASK = MASK]) if ARRAY has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) of the result is equal to

\[
\text{MAXVAL (ARRAY (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n))}
\]

\[
[, \text{MASK = MASK (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, :, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n} )]
\]

6 If ARRAY is of type character, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied.

Examples.

Case (i): The value of MAXVAL ([1, 2, 3]) is 3.

Case (ii): MAXVAL (C, MASK = C < 0.0) is the maximum of the negative elements of C.

Case (iii): If B is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
2 & 7 & 6 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

MAXVAL (B, DIM = 1) is [2, 7, 6] and MAXVAL (B, DIM = 2) is [5, 7].

13.7.109 MERGE (TSOURCE, FSOURCE, MASK)

1 Description. Value of TSOURCE or FSOURCE according to the value of MASK.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 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.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as TSOURCE.

5 Result Value. The result is TSOURCE if MASK is true and FSOURCE otherwise.

6 Examples. If TSOURCE is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 6 & 5 \\
2 & 4 & 6 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

FSOURCE is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 3 & 2 \\
7 & 4 & 8 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

and MASK is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
T & T \\
. & . \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

where “T” represents true and “.” represents false, then MERGE (TSOURCE, FSOURCE, MASK) is

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
7 & 4 & 6 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The value of MERGE (1.0, 0.0, K > 0) is 1.0 for K = 5 and 0.0 for K = –2.

13.7.110 MERGE_BITS (I, J, MASK)

1 Description. Merge of bits under mask.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant.
J shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant. If both I and J are of type integer they shall have the same kind type parameter. I and J shall not both be boz-literal-constants.

MASK shall be of type integer or a boz-literal-constant. If MASK is of type integer, it shall have the same kind type parameter as each other argument of type integer.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I if I is of type integer; otherwise, same as J.

5 Result Value. If any argument is a boz-literal-constant, it is first converted as if by the intrinsic function INT to the type and kind type parameter of the result. The result has the value of IOR (IAND (I, MASK), IAND (J, NOT (MASK))).

6 Example. MERGE_BITS (13, 18, 22) has the value 20.

13.7.111 MIN (A1, A2 [, A3, ...])

1 Description. Minimum value.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments. The arguments shall all be of the same type which shall be integer, real, or character and they shall all have the same kind type parameter.

4 Result Characteristics. The type and kind type parameter of the result are the same as those of the arguments. For arguments of character type, the length of the result is the length of the longest argument.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is that of the smallest argument. For arguments of character type, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied. If the selected argument is shorter than the longest argument, the result is extended with blanks on the right to the length of the longest argument.

6 Examples. MIN (–9.0, 7.0, 2.0) has the value –9.0, MIN (′A′, ′YY′) has the value ′A′, and MIN ([′Z′, ′A′], [′YY′, ′B′]) has the value [′YY′, ′A′].

13.7.112 MINEXPONENT (X)

1 Description. Minimum (most negative) exponent of a real model.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has the value \(e_{\text{min}}\), as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.

6 Example. MINEXPONENT (X) has the value –126 for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.113 MINLOC (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK, KIND, BACK]) or MINLOC (ARRAY [, MASK, KIND, BACK])

1 Description. Location of an element of ARRAY along dimension DIM having the minimum value of the elements identified by MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of type integer, real, or character.
DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

BACK (optional) shall be scalar and of type logical.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. If DIM does not appear, the result is an array of rank one and of size equal to the rank of ARRAY; otherwise, the result is of rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$, where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of MINLOC (ARRAY) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY whose value equals the minimum value of all the elements of ARRAY. The $i$th subscript returned lies in the range 1 to $e_i$, where $e_i$ is the extent of the $i$th dimension of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (ii): The result of MINLOC (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) is a rank-one array whose element values are the values of the subscripts of an element of ARRAY, corresponding to a true element of MASK, whose value equals the minimum value of all such elements of ARRAY. The $i$th subscript returned lies in the range 1 to $e_i$, where $e_i$ is the extent of the $i$th dimension of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero or every element of MASK has the value false, all elements of the result are zero.

Case (iii): If ARRAY has rank one, MINLOC (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) is a scalar whose value is equal to that of the first element of MINLOC (ARRAY [, MASK = MASK]). Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to

\[
\text{MINLOC (ARRAY (} s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n), \text{DIM=}1 \\
[, \text{MASK = MASK (} s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n) \text{)})}.
\]

If only one element has the minimum value, that element’s subscripts are returned. Otherwise, if more than one element has the minimum value and BACK is absent or present with the value false, the element whose subscripts are returned is the first such element, taken in array element order. If BACK is present with the value true, the element whose subscripts are returned is the last such element, taken in array element order.

7 If ARRAY is of type character, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied.

8 Examples.

Case (i): The value of MINLOC ([4, 3, 6, 3]) is [2] and the value of MINLOC ([4, 3, 6, 3], BACK = .TRUE.) is [4].

Case (ii): If A has the value

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -5 & 8 & -3 \\
3 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & 5 & 6 & -4
\end{bmatrix},
\]

MINLOC (A, MASK = A > -4) has the value [1, 4]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for A.

Case (iii): The value of MINLOC ([5, -9, 3], DIM = 1) is 2. If B has the value

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & -9 \\
2 & 2 & 6
\end{bmatrix},
\]

MINLOC (B, DIM = 1) is [1, 2, 1] and MINLOC (B, DIM = 2) is [3, 1]. This is independent of the declared lower bounds for B.

13.7.114 MINVAL (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or MINVAL (ARRAY [, MASK])

1 Description. Minimum value of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to true elements of MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.
3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of type integer, real, or character.
DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq DIM \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and type parameters as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear; otherwise, the result has rank $n-1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{DIM} - 1, d_{DIM} + 1, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of MINVAL (ARRAY) has a value equal to the minimum value of all the elements of ARRAY if the size of ARRAY is not zero. If ARRAY has size zero and type integer or real, the result has the value of the positive number of the largest magnitude supported by the processor for numbers of the type and kind type parameter of ARRAY. If ARRAY has size zero and type character, the result has the value of a string of characters of length LEN (ARRAY), with each character equal to CHAR ($n - 1$, KIND (ARRAY)), where $n$ is the number of characters in the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of ARRAY.

Case (ii): The result of MINVAL (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) has a value equal to that of MINVAL (PACK (ARRAY, MASK)).

Case (iii): The result of MINVAL (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) has a value equal to that of MINVAL (ARRAY [, MASK = MASK]) if ARRAY has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to

\[ \text{MINVAL (ARRAY (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n) [, MASK = MASK (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{DIM-1}, s_{DIM+1}, \ldots, s_n) ])} \]

6 If ARRAY is of type character, the result is the value that would be selected by application of intrinsic relational operators; that is, the collating sequence for characters with the kind type parameter of the arguments is applied.

7 Examples.

Case (i): The value of MINVAL ([1, 2, 3]) is 1.

Case (ii): MINVAL (C, MASK = C > 0.0) is the minimum of the positive elements of C.

Case (iii): If B is the array \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
2 & 4 & 6
\end{bmatrix},
\]
MINVAL (B, DIM = 1) is [1, 3, 5] and MINVAL (B, DIM = 2) is [1, 2].

13.7.115 MOD (A, P)

1 Description. Remainder function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

A shall be of type integer or real.

P shall be of the same type and kind type parameter as A. P shall not be zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as A.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is $A - \text{INT (A/P)} \times P$.

6 Examples. MOD (3.0, 2.0) has the value 1.0 (approximately). MOD (8, 5) has the value 3. MOD (−8, 5) has the value −3. MOD (8, −5) has the value 3. MOD (−8, −5) has the value −3.

13.7.116 MODULO (A, P)
1 **Description.** Modulo function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**
   
   A shall be of type integer or real.
   
   P shall be of the same type and kind type parameter as A. P shall not be zero.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as A.

5 **Result Value.**

   **Case (i):** A is of type integer. MODULO (A, P) has the value R such that A = Q × P + R, where Q is an integer, the inequalities 0 ≤ R < P hold if P > 0, and P < R ≤ 0 hold if P < 0.

   **Case (ii):** A is of type real. The value of the result is A − FLOOR (A / P) × P.

6 **Examples.** MODULO (8, 5) has the value 3. MODULO (−8, 5) has the value 2. MODULO (8, −5) has the value −2. MODULO (−8, −5) has the value −3.

### 13.7.117 MOVE_ALLOC (FROM, TO)

1 **Description.** Move an allocation from one allocatable object to another.

2 **Class.** Pure subroutine.

3 **Arguments.**

   FROM may be of any type and rank. It shall be allocatable. It is an INTENT (INOUT) argument.

   TO shall be type compatible (4.3.1.3) with FROM and have the same rank. It shall be allocatable. It shall be polymorphic if FROM is polymorphic. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. Each nondeferred parameter of the declared type of TO shall have the same value as the corresponding parameter of the declared type of FROM.

4 The allocation status of TO becomes unallocated if FROM is unallocated on entry to MOVE_ALLOC. Otherwise, TO becomes allocated with dynamic type, type parameters, array bounds, and value identical to those that FROM had on entry to MOVE_ALLOC.

5 If TO has the **TARGET** attribute, any pointer associated with FROM on entry to MOVE_ALLOC becomes correspondingly associated with TO. If TO does not have the **TARGET** attribute, the pointer association status of any pointer associated with FROM on entry becomes undefined.

6 The allocation status of FROM becomes unallocated.

7 **Example.**

   ```fortran
   REAL,ALLOCATABLE :: GRID(:,),TEMPGRID(:)
   ...
   ALLOCATE(GRID(-N:N)) ! initial allocation of GRID
   ...
   ! "reallocation" of GRID to allow intermediate points
   ALLOCATE(TEMPGRID(-2*N:2*N)) ! allocate bigger grid
   TEMPGRID(:,2)=GRID ! distribute values to new locations
   CALL MOVE_ALLOC(TO=GRID,FROM=TEMPGRID)
   ! old grid is deallocated because TO is
   ! INTENT (OUT), and GRID then "takes over"
   ! new grid allocation
   ```

---

**Intrinsic procedures and modules**
NOTE 13.17
It is expected that the implementation of allocatable objects will typically involve descriptors to locate the allocated storage; MOVE_ALLOC could then be implemented by transferring the contents of the descriptor for FROM to the descriptor for TO and clearing the descriptor for FROM.

13.7.118 MVBITS (FROM, FROMPOS, LEN, TO, TOPOS)

1 Description. Copy a sequence of bits from one data object to another.

2 Class. Elemental subroutine.

3 Arguments.

FROM shall be of type integer. It is an INTENT (IN) argument.

FROMPOS shall be of type integer and nonnegative. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. FROMPOS + LEN shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (FROM). The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

LEN shall be of type integer and nonnegative. It is an INTENT (IN) argument.

TO shall be a variable of the same type and kind type parameter value as FROM and may be associated with FROM (12.8.3). It is an INTENT (INOUT) argument. TO is defined by copying the sequence of bits of length LEN, starting at position FROMPOS of FROM to position TOPOS of TO. No other bits of TO are altered. On return, the LEN bits of TO starting at TOPOS are equal to the value that the LEN bits of FROM starting at FROMPOS had on entry. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

TOPOS shall be of type integer and nonnegative. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. TOPOS + LEN shall be less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (TO).

4 Example. If TO has the initial value 6, the value of TO after the statement
CALL MVBITS (7, 2, 2, TO, 0) is 5.

13.7.119 NEAREST (X, S)

1 Description. Nearest different machine-representable number in a given direction.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

X shall be of type real.

S shall be of type real and not equal to zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the machine-representable number distinct from X and nearest to it in the direction of the infinity with the same sign as S.

6 Example. NEAREST (3.0, 2.0) has the value 3 + 2−22 on a machine whose representation is that of the model in Note 13.4.

NOTE 13.18
Unlike other floating-point manipulation functions, NEAREST operates on machine-representable numbers rather than model numbers. On many systems there are machine-representable numbers that lie between adjacent model numbers.

13.7.120 NEW_LINE (A)
Description. Newline character.

Class. Inquiry function.

Argument. A shall be of type character. It may be a scalar or an array.

Result Characteristics. Character scalar of length one with the same kind type parameter as A.

Result Value.

Case (i): If A is of the default character type and the character in position 10 of the ASCII collating sequence is representable in the default character set, then the result is ACHAR(10).

Case (ii): If A is ASCII character or ISO 10646 character, then the result is CHAR(10,KIND(A)).

Case (iii): Otherwise, the result is a processor-dependent character that represents a newline in output to files connected for formatted stream output if there is such a character.

Case (iv): Otherwise, the result is the blank character.

13.7.121 NINT (A [, KIND])

Description. Nearest integer.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.

A shall be of type real.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

Result Value. The result is the integer nearest A, or if there are two integers equally near A, the result is whichever such integer has the greater magnitude.

Example. NINT (2.783) has the value 3.

13.7.122 NOT (I)

Description. Bitwise complement.

Class. Elemental function.

Argument. I shall be of type integer.

Result Characteristics. Same as I.

Result Value. The result has the value obtained by complementing I bit-by-bit according to the following truth table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>NOT (I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

Example. If I is represented by the string of bits 01010101, NOT (I) has the binary value 10101010.

13.7.123 NORM2 (X [, DIM])

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Description. $L_2$ norm of an array.

Class. Transformational function.

Arguments.

X shall be a real array.
DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and type parameters as X. It is scalar if DIM is absent; otherwise the result has rank $n-1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$, where $n$ is the rank of X and $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of X.

Result Value.

Case (i): The result of NORM2(X) has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the generalized $L_2$ norm of X, which is the square root of the sum of the squares of the elements of X.

Case (ii): The result of NORM2(X,DIM=DIM) has a value equal to that of NORM2(X) if X has rank one. Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of the result is equal to NORM2(X($s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, : , s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n$)).

It is recommended that the processor compute the result without undue overflow or underflow.

Example. The value of NORM2 ([3.0, 4.0]) is 5.0 (approximately). If X has the value $\begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 2.0 \\ 3.0 & 4.0 \end{bmatrix}$ then the value of NORM2(X,DIM=1) is [3.162, 4.472] (approximately) and the value of NORM2(X,DIM=2) is [2.236, 5.0] (approximately).

13.7.124 NULL ([MOLD])

Description. Disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable entity.

Class. Transformational function.

Argument. MOLD shall be a pointer or allocatable. It may be of any type or may be a procedure pointer. If MOLD is a pointer its pointer association status may be undefined, disassociated, or associated. If MOLD is allocatable its allocation status may be allocated or unallocated. It need not be defined with a value.

Result Characteristics. If MOLD is present, the characteristics are the same as MOLD. If MOLD has deferred type parameters, those type parameters of the result are deferred.

If MOLD is absent, the characteristics of the result are determined by the entity with which the reference is associated. See Table 13.2. MOLD shall not be absent in any other context. If any type parameters of the contextual entity are deferred, those type parameters of the result are deferred. If any type parameters of the contextual entity are assumed, MOLD shall be present.

If the context of the reference to NULL is an actual argument in a generic procedure reference, MOLD shall be present if the type, type parameters, or rank are required to resolve the generic reference.

Table 13.2: Characteristics of the result of NULL ( )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance of NULL ( )</th>
<th>Type, type parameters, and rank of result:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>right side of a pointer assignment</td>
<td>pointer on the left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initialization for an object in a declaration</td>
<td>the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default initialization for a component</td>
<td>the component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a structure constructor</td>
<td>the corresponding component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as an actual argument</td>
<td>the corresponding dummy argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a DATA statement</td>
<td>the corresponding pointer object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 **Result.** The result is a **disassociated** pointer or an unallocated **allocatable** entity.

8 **Examples.**

*Case (i):* REAL, POINTER, DIMENSION(:) :: VEC => NULL () defines the initial association status of VEC to be **disassociated**.

*Case (ii):* The MOLD argument is required in the following:

```fortran
INTERFACE GEN
  SUBROUTINE S1 (J, PI)
    INTEGER J
    INTEGER, POINTER :: PI
  END SUBROUTINE S1
  SUBROUTINE S2 (K, PR)
    INTEGER K
    REAL, POINTER :: PR
  END SUBROUTINE S2
END INTERFACE
REAL, POINTER :: REAL_PTR
CALL GEN (7, NULL (REAL_PTR) ) ! Invokes S2
```

### 13.7.125 NUM_IMAGES (

1 **Description.** Number of images.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Argument.** None.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default integer scalar.

5 **Result Value.** The number of images.

6 **Example.** The following code uses image 1 to read data and broadcast it to other images.

```fortran
REAL :: P[*]
IF (THIS_IMAGE()==1) THEN
  READ (6,*) P
  DO I = 2, NUM_IMAGES()
    P[I] = P
  END DO
END IF
SYNC ALL
```

### 13.7.126 PACK (ARRAY, MASK [, VECTOR])

1 **Description.** Array of rank one packed under the control of a mask.

2 **Class.** Transformational function.

3 **Arguments.**
   - **ARRAY** shall be an array of any type.
   - **MASK** shall be of type logical and shall be **conformable** with ARRAY.
VECTOR (optional) shall be of the same type and type parameters as ARRAY and shall have rank one. VECTOR shall have at least as many elements as there are true elements in MASK. If MASK is scalar with the value true, VECTOR shall have at least as many elements as there are in ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is an array of rank one with the same type and type parameters as ARRAY. If VECTOR is present, the result size is that of VECTOR; otherwise, the result size is the number of true elements in MASK unless MASK is scalar with the value true, in which case the result size is the size of ARRAY.

5 Result Value. Element $i$ of the result is the element of ARRAY that corresponds to the $i^{th}$ true element of MASK, taking elements in array element order, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, t$. If VECTOR is present and has size $n > t$, element $i$ of the result has the value VECTOR ($i$), for $i = t + 1, \ldots, n$.

6 Examples. The nonzero elements of an array $M$ with the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 \\
9 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\]
may be “gathered” by the function PACK. The result of PACK ($M$, MASK = $M /= 0$) is $[9, 7]$ and the result of PACK ($M$, $M /= 0$, VECTOR = $[2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12]$) is $[9, 7, 6, 8, 10, 12]$.

13.7.127 PARITY (MASK [, DIM])

1 Description. True if and only if an odd number of values are true in MASK along dimension DIM.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

MASK shall be a logical array.
DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of MASK.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of type logical with the same kind type parameter as MASK. It is scalar if DIM is absent; otherwise, the result has rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of MASK.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of PARITY (MASK) has the value true if an odd number of the elements of MASK are true, and false otherwise.

Case (ii): If MASK has rank one, PARITY (MASK, DIM) is equal to PARITY (MASK). Otherwise, the value of element ($s_1$, $s_2$, $s_{\text{DIM}-1}$, $s_{\text{DIM}+1}$, $\ldots$, $s_n$) of PARITY (MASK, DIM) is equal to PARITY (MASK ($s_1$, $s_2$, $s_{\text{DIM}-1}$, $s_{\text{DIM}+1}$, $\ldots$, $s_n$)).

6 Examples.

Case (i): The value of PARITY ([T, T, T, F]) is true if T has the value true and F has the value false.

Case (ii): If B is the array $\begin{bmatrix} T & T & F \\ T & T & T \end{bmatrix}$, where T has the value true and F has the value false, then PARITY (B, DIM=1) has the value [F, F, T] and PARITY (B, DIM=2) has the value [F, T].

13.7.128 POPCNT (I)

1 Description. Number of one bits.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. I shall be of type integer.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer.
Result Value. The result value is equal to the number of one bits in the sequence of bits of I. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

Examples. POPCNT ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) has the value [1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2].

13.7.129 POPPAR (I)

1 Description. Parity expressed as 0 or 1.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. I shall be of type integer.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer.
5 Result Value. POPPAR (I) has the value 1 if POPCNT (I) is odd, and 0 if POPCNT (I) is even.
6 Examples. POPPAR ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) has the value [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0].

13.7.130 PRECISION (X)

1 Description. Decimal precision of a real model.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex. It may be a scalar or an array.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.
5 Result Value. The result has the value \( \text{INT} \left( \left( p - 1 \right) \times \log_{10} \left( b \right) \right) + k \), where \( b \) and \( p \) are as defined in 13.4 for the model representing real numbers with the same value for the kind type parameter as X, and where \( k \) is 1 if \( b \) is an integral power of 10 and 0 otherwise.
6 Example. PRECISION (X) has the value \( \text{INT} \left( 23 \times \log_{10} \left( 2. \right) \right) = \text{INT} \left( 6.92\ldots \right) = 6 \) for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.131 PRESENT (A)

1 Description. True if and only if an optional argument is present.
2 Class. Inquiry function.
3 Argument. A shall be the name of an optional dummy argument that is accessible in the subprogram in which the PRESENT function reference appears. It may be of any type and it may be a pointer. It may be a scalar or an array. It may be a dummy procedure. The dummy argument A has no INTENT attribute.
4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.
5 Result Value. The result has the value true if A is present (12.5.2.12) and otherwise has the value false.

13.7.132 PRODUCT (ARRAY, DIM [., MASK]) or PRODUCT (ARRAY [., MASK])

1 Description. Product of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.
2 Class. Transformational function.
3 Arguments.
   ARRAY shall be an array of numeric type.
DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range \(1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and kind type parameter as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear; otherwise, the result has rank \(n - 1\) and shape \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]\) where \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]\) is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of PRODUCT (ARRAY) has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the product of all the elements of ARRAY or has the value one if ARRAY has size zero.

Case (ii): The result of PRODUCT (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the product of the elements of ARRAY corresponding to the true elements of MASK or has the value one if there are no true elements.

Case (iii): If ARRAY has rank one, PRODUCT (ARRAY, DIM = DIM \[, MASK = MASK\]) has a value equal to that of PRODUCT (ARRAY [, MASK = MASK ]). Otherwise, the value of element \((s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)\) of PRODUCT (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) is equal to

\[
\text{PRODUCT} (\text{ARRAY} (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, :, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n) [, \text{MASK} = \text{MASK} (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, :, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n) ]).
\]

6 Examples.

Case (i): The value of PRODUCT ([1, 2, 3]) is 6.

Case (ii): PRODUCT (C, MASK = C > 0.0) forms the product of the positive elements of C.

Case (iii): If B is the array

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
2 & 4 & 6
\end{bmatrix},
\]

PRODUCT (B, DIM = 1) is [2, 12, 30] and PRODUCT (B, DIM = 2) is [15, 48].

13.7.133 RADIUS (X)

1 Description. Base of a numeric model.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type integer or real. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has the value \(r\) if X is of type integer and the value \(b\) if X is of type real, where \(r\) and \(b\) are as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.

6 Example. RADIUS (X) has the value 2 for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.134 RANDOM_NUMBER (HARVEST)

1 Description. Generate one pseudorandom number or an array of pseudorandom numbers.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Argument. HARVEST shall be of type real. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It may be a scalar or an array. It is assigned pseudorandom numbers from the uniform distribution in the interval \(0 \leq x < 1\).

4 Examples.

\[
\text{REAL X, Y (10, 10)}
\]

! Initialize X with a pseudorandom number
CALL RANDOM_NUMBER (HARVEST = X)
CALL RANDOM_NUMBER (Y)
! X and Y contain uniformly distributed random numbers

13.7.135  RANDOM_SEED ([SIZE, PUT, GET])

1 Description. Restart or query the pseudorandom number generator used by RANDOM_NUMBER.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Arguments. There shall either be exactly one or no arguments present.

   SIZE (optional) shall be default integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the number \( N \)
   of integers that the processor uses to hold the value of the seed.

   PUT (optional) shall be a default integer array of rank one and \( \geq N \). It is an INTENT (IN) argument. It
   is used in a processor-dependent manner to compute the seed value accessed by the pseudorandom
   number generator.

   GET (optional) shall be a default integer array of rank one and \( \geq N \). It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It
   is assigned the current value of the seed.

4 If no argument is present, the processor assigns a processor-dependent value to the seed.

5 The pseudorandom number generator used by RANDOM_NUMBER maintains a seed that is updated during the
   execution of RANDOM_NUMBER and that may be specified or returned by RANDOM_SEED. Computation of
   the seed from the argument PUT is performed in a processor-dependent manner. The value returned by GET
   need not be the same as the value specified by PUT in an immediately preceding reference to RANDOM_SEED.
   For example, following execution of the statements

   CALL RANDOM_SEED (PUT=SEED1)
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (GET=SEED2)

7 SEED2 need not equal SEED1. When the values differ, the use of either value as the PUT argument in a
   subsequent call to RANDOM_SEED shall result in the same sequence of pseudorandom numbers being generated.
   For example, after execution of the statements

   CALL RANDOM_SEED (PUT=SEED1)
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (GET=SEED2)
   CALL RANDOM_NUMBER (X1)
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (PUT=SEED2)
   CALL RANDOM_NUMBER (X2)

9 X2 equals X1.

10 Examples.

11 CALL RANDOM_SEED                       ! Processor initialization
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (SIZE = K)             ! Puts size of seed in K
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (PUT = SEED (1 : K))   ! Define seed
   CALL RANDOM_SEED (GET = OLD (1 : K))    ! Read current seed

13.7.136  RANGE (X)

1 Description. Decimal exponent range of the model representing integer or real numbers with the same kind
   type parameter as the argument.
Class. Inquiry function.

Argument. X shall be of type integer, real, or complex. It may be a scalar or an array.

Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

Result Value.

Case (i): For an integer argument, the result has the value INT (LOG10 (HUGE(X))).
Case (ii): For a real argument, the result has the value INT (MIN (LOG10 (HUGE(X)), –LOG10 (TINY(X)))).
Case (iii): For a complex argument, the result has the value RANGE(REAL(X)).

Examples. RANGE (X) has the value 38 for real X whose model is as in Note 13.4, because in this case HUGE(X) = (1 – 2⁻二十四) × 2¹²七 and TINY(X) = 2⁻¹²七.

13.7.137 REAL (A [, KIND])

Description. Conversion to real type.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.

A shall be of type integer, real, or complex, or a *boz-literal-constant*. 
KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

Result Characteristics. Real.

Case (i): If A is of type integer or real and KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND. If A is of type integer or real and KIND is not present, the kind type parameter is that of default real type.
Case (ii): If A is of type complex and KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND. If A is of type complex and KIND is not present, the kind type parameter is the kind type parameter of A.
Case (iii): If A is a *boz-literal-constant* and KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND. If A is a *boz-literal-constant* and KIND is not present, the kind type parameter is that of default real type.

Result Value.

Case (i): If A is of type integer or real, the result is equal to a processor-dependent approximation to A.
Case (ii): If A is of type complex, the result is equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the real part of A.
Case (iii): If A is a *boz-literal-constant*, the value of the result is the value whose internal representation as a bit sequence is the same as that of A as modified by padding or truncation according to 13.3.3. The interpretation of the bit sequence is processor dependent.

Examples. REAL (–3) has the value –3.0. REAL (Z) has the same kind type parameter and the same value as the real part of the complex variable Z.

13.7.138 REPEAT (STRING, NCOPIES)

Description. Concatenation of several copies of a string.

Class. Transformational function.

Arguments.

STRING shall be a character scalar.
NCOPIES shall be an integer scalar. Its value shall not be negative.

4 Result Characteristics. Character scalar of length NCOPIES times that of STRING, with the same kind type parameter as STRING.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is the concatenation of NCOPIES copies of STRING.

6 Examples. REPEAT ('H', 2) has the value HH. REPEAT ('XYZ', 0) has the value of a zero-length string.

13.7.139 RESHAPE (SOURCE, SHAPE [, PAD, ORDER])

1 Description. Construct an array of an arbitrary shape.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   SOURCE shall be an array of any type. If PAD is absent or of size zero, the size of SOURCE shall be greater than or equal to PRODUCT (SHAPE). The size of the result is the product of the values of the elements of SHAPE.

   SHAPE shall be a rank-one integer array. SIZE(x), where x is the actual argument corresponding to SHAPE, shall be an initialization expression whose value is positive and less than 16. It shall not have an element whose value is negative.

   PAD (optional) shall be an array of the same type and type parameters as SOURCE.

   ORDER (optional) shall be of type integer, shall have the same shape as SHAPE, and its value shall be a permutation of (1, 2, \ldots, n), where n is the size of SHAPE. If absent, it is as if it were present with value (1, 2, \ldots, n).

4 Result Characteristics. The result is an array of shape SHAPE (that is, SHAPE (RESHAPE (SOURCE, SHAPE, PAD, ORDER)) is equal to SHAPE) with the same type and type parameters as SOURCE.

5 Result Value. The elements of the result, taken in permuted subscript order ORDER (1), \ldots, ORDER (n), are those of SOURCE in normal array element order followed if necessary by those of PAD in array element order, followed if necessary by additional copies of PAD in array element order.

6 Examples. RESHAPE ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], [2, 3]) has the value \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
2 & 4 & 6
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

   RESHAPE ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], [2, 4], [0, 0], [2, 1]) has the value \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
5 & 6 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}.
\]

13.7.140 RRSPACING (X)

1 Description. Reciprocal of the relative spacing of model numbers near the argument value.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has the value |Y \times b^{-c}| \times b^{p} = \text{ABS(FRACTION}(Y)) \times \text{RADIX}(X) / \text{EPSILON}(X), where b, c, and p are as defined in 13.4 for Y, the value nearest to X in the model for real values whose kind type parameter is that of X; if there are two such values, the value of greater absolute value is taken. If X is an IEEE infinity, the result is an IEEE NaN. If X is an IEEE NaN, the result is that NaN.

6 Example. RRSPACING (-3.0) has the value 0.75 \times 2^{24} for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.141 SAME_TYPE_AS (A, B)

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Description. True if and only if the dynamic type of A is the same as the dynamic type of B.

Class. Inquiry function.

Arguments.
A shall be an object of extensible type. If it is a pointer, it shall not have an undefined association status.
B shall be an object of extensible type. If it is a pointer, it shall not have an undefined association status.

Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

Result Value. The result is true if and only if the dynamic type of A is the same as the dynamic type of B.

NOTE 13.19
The dynamic type of a disassociated pointer or unallocated allocatable variable is its declared type. An unlimited polymorphic entity has no declared type.

13.7.142 SCALE (X, I)

Description. X \times b^I where b is the base of the model representation of X.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.
X shall be of type real.
I shall be of type integer.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value. The result has the value X \times b^I, where b is defined in 13.4 for model numbers representing values of X, provided this result is within range; if not, the result is processor dependent.

Example. SCALE (3.0, 2) has the value 12.0 for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.143 SCAN (STRING, SET [, BACK, KIND])

Description. Position in a string of any one of the characters in a set of characters.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments.
STRING shall be of type character.
SET shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING.
BACK (optional) shall be of type logical.
KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

Result Value.
Case (i): If BACK is absent or is present with the value false and if STRING contains at least one character that is in SET, the value of the result is the position of the leftmost character of STRING that is in SET.
Case (ii): If BACK is present with the value true and if STRING contains at least one character that is in
SET, the value of the result is the position of the rightmost character of STRING that is in SET.

Case (iii): The value of the result is zero if no character of STRING is in SET or if the length of STRING or SET is zero.

Examples.

Case (i): SCAN ('FORTRAN', 'TR') has the value 3.

Case (ii): SCAN ('FORTRAN', 'TR', BACK = .TRUE.) has the value 5.

Case (iii): SCAN ('FORTRAN', 'BCD') has the value 0.

13.7.144 SELECTED_CHAR_KIND (NAME)

Description. Value of the kind type parameter of the character set named by the argument.

Class. Transformational function.

Argument. NAME shall be default character scalar.

Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

Result Value. If NAME has the value DEFAULT, then the result has a value equal to that of the kind type parameter of the default character type. If NAME has the value ASCII, then the result has a value equal to that of the kind type parameter of ASCII character if the processor supports such a kind; otherwise the result has the value -1. If NAME has the value ISO_10646, then the result has a value equal to that of the kind type parameter of the ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 UCS-4 character kind if the processor supports such a kind; otherwise the result has the value -1. If NAME is a processor-defined name of some other character kind supported by the processor, then the result has a value equal to that kind type parameter value. If NAME is not the name of a supported character type, then the result has the value -1. The NAME is interpreted without respect to case or trailing blanks.

Examples. SELECTED_CHAR_KIND ('ASCII') has the value 1 on a processor that uses 1 as the kind type parameter for the ASCII character set. The following subroutine produces a Japanese date stamp.

```
SUBROUTINE create_date_string(string)
    INTRINSIC date_and_time, selected_char_kind
    INTEGER,PARAMETER :: ucs4 = selected_char_kind("ISO_10646")
    CHARACTER(1,UCS4),PARAMETER :: nen=CHAR(INT(Z'5e74'),UCS4), & !year
                                    gatsu=CHAR(INT(Z'6708'),UCS4), & !month
                                    nichi=CHAR(INT(Z'65e5'),UCS4) !day
    CHARACTER(len= *, kind= ucs4) string
    INTEGER values(8)
    CALL date_and_time(values=values)
    WRITE(string,1) values(1),nen,values(2),gatsu,values(3),nichi
1 FORMAT(I0,A,I0,A,I0,A)
END SUBROUTINE
```

13.7.145 SELECTED_INT_KIND (R)

Description. Value of the kind type parameter of an integer type that represents all integer values \( n \) with \( -10^R < n < 10^R \).

Class. Transformational function.

Argument. R shall be an integer scalar.
4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to the value of the kind type parameter of an integer type that represents all values \( n \) in the range \( -10^R < n < 10^R \), or if no such kind type parameter is available on the processor, the result is \(-1\). If more than one kind type parameter meets the criterion, the value returned is the one with the smallest decimal exponent range, unless there are several such values, in which case the smallest of these kind values is returned.

6 Example. Assume a processor supports two integer kinds, 32 with representation method \( r = 2 \) and \( q = 31 \), and 64 with representation method \( r = 2 \) and \( q = 63 \). On this processor SELECTED_INT_KIND(9) has the value 32 and SELECTED_INT_KIND(10) has the value 64.

13.7.146 SELECTED_REAL_KIND ([P, R, RADIX])

1 Description. Value of the kind type parameter of a real type with decimal precision of at least \( P \) digits, a decimal exponent range of at least \( R \), and a radix of RADIX.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments. At least one argument shall be present.

   P (optional) shall be an integer scalar.
   R (optional) shall be an integer scalar.
   RADIX (optional) shall be an integer scalar.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. If \( P \) or \( R \) is absent, the result value is the same as if it were present with the value zero. If RADIX is absent, there is no requirement on the radix of the selected kind.

6 The result has a value equal to a value of the kind type parameter of a real type with decimal precision, as returned by the function PRECISION, of at least \( P \) digits, a decimal exponent range, as returned by the function RANGE, of at least \( R \), and a radix, as returned by the function RADIX, of RADIX, if such a kind type parameter is available on the processor.

7 Otherwise, the result is \(-1\) if the processor supports a real type with radix RADIX and exponent range of at least \( R \) but not with precision of at least \( P \), \(-2\) if the processor supports a real type with radix RADIX and precision of at least \( P \) but not with exponent range of at least \( R \), \(-3\) if the processor supports a real type with radix RADIX but with neither precision of at least \( P \) nor exponent range of at least \( R \), \(-4\) if the processor supports a real type with radix RADIX and either precision of at least \( P \) or exponent range of at least \( R \) but not both together, and \(-5\) if the processor supports no real type with radix RADIX.

8 If more than one kind type parameter value meets the criteria, the value returned is the one with the smallest decimal precision, unless there are several such values, in which case the smallest of these kind values is returned.

9 Example. SELECTED_REAL_KIND (6, 70) has the value KIND (0.0) on a machine that supports a default real approximation method with \( b = 16 \), \( p = 6 \), \( \epsilon^{\min} = -64 \), and \( \epsilon^{\max} = 63 \) and does not have a less precise approximation method.

13.7.147 SET_EXPONENT (X, I)

1 Description. Number whose fractional part is the fractional part of the extended model representation of \( X \) and whose exponent part is \( I \).

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

   X shall be of type real.
I shall be of type integer.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. If X has the value zero, the result has the same value as X. If X is an IEEE infinity, the result is an IEEE NaN. If X is an IEEE NaN, the result is the same NaN. Otherwise, the result has the value $X \times b^e$, where $b$ and $e$ are as defined in 13.4 for the representation for the value of X in the extended real model for the kind of X.

6 Example. SET_EXPONENT (3.0, 1) has the value 1.5 for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.148 SHAPE (SOURCE [, KIND])

1 Description. Shape of an array or a scalar.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.

SOURCE shall be a scalar or array of any type. It shall not be an unallocated allocatable variable or a pointer that is not associated. It shall not be an assumed-size array.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is an array of rank one whose size is equal to the rank of SOURCE.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is the shape of SOURCE.

6 Examples. The value of SHAPE (A (2:5, –1:1) ) is [4, 3]. The value of SHAPE (3) is the rank-one array of size zero.

13.7.149 SHIFTA (I, SHIFT)

1 Description. Right shift with fill.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

5 Result Value. The result has the value obtained by shifting the bits of I to the right SHIFT bits and replicating the leftmost bit of I in the left SHIFT bits.

6 If SHIFT is zero the result is I. Bits shifted out from the right are lost. The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

7 Example. SHIFTA (IBSET (0, BIT_SIZE (0)), 2) is equal to SHIFTL (7, BIT_SIZE (0) – 3).

13.7.150 SHIFTL (I, SHIFT)

1 Description. Left shift.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.

I shall be of type integer.

SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).
I shall be of type integer.
SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is ISHFT (I, SHIFT).

6 Examples. SHIFTL (3, 1) has the value 6.

13.7.151 SHIFTR (I, SHIFT)

1 Description. Right shift.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   I shall be of type integer.
   SHIFT shall be of type integer. It shall be nonnegative and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE (I).

4 Result Characteristics. Same as I.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is ISHFT (I, \(-\)SHIFT).

6 Examples. SHIFTR (3, 1) has the value 1.

13.7.152 SIGN (A, B)

1 Description. Magnitude of A with the sign of B.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Arguments.
   A shall be of type integer or real.
   B shall be of the same type and kind type parameter as A.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as A.

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): If B > 0, the value of the result is |A|.
   Case (ii): If B < 0, the value of the result is -|A|.
   Case (iii): If B is of type integer and B=0, the value of the result is |A|.
   Case (iv): If B is of type real and is zero, then:
               - if the processor cannot distinguish between positive and negative real zero, or if B is positive real zero, the value of the result is |A|;
               - if B is negative real zero, the value of the result is -|A|.

6 Example. SIGN (–3.0, 2.0) has the value 3.0.

13.7.153 SIN (X)

1 Description. Sine function.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex.
4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

5 **Result Value.** The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \( \sin(X) \). If X is of type real, it is regarded as a value in radians. If X is of type complex, its real part is regarded as a value in radians.

6 **Example.** \( \sin(1.0) \) has the value 0.84147098 (approximately).

### 13.7.154 SINH (X)

1 **Description.** Hyperbolic sine function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real or complex.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

5 **Result Value.** The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \( \sinh(X) \). If X is of type complex its imaginary part is regarded as a value in radians.

6 **Example.** \( \sinh(1.0) \) has the value 1.1752012 (approximately).

### 13.7.155 SIZE (ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])

1 **Description.** Extent of an array along a specified dimension or the total number of elements in the array.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Arguments.**

   - ARRAY shall be a scalar or array of any type. It shall not be an unallocated allocatable variable or a pointer that is not associated. If ARRAY is an assumed-size array, DIM shall be present with a value less than the rank of ARRAY.
   - DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range \( 1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n \), where \( n \) is the rank of ARRAY.
   - KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Integer scalar. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 **Result Value.** The result has a value equal to the extent of dimension DIM of ARRAY or, if DIM is absent, the total number of elements of ARRAY.

6 **Examples.** The value of SIZE (A (2:5, –1:1), DIM=2) is 3. The value of SIZE (A (2:5, –1:1)) is 12.

### 13.7.156 SPACING (X)

1 **Description.** Absolute spacing of model numbers near the argument value.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

5 **Result Value.** If X does not have the value zero and is not an IEEE infinity or NaN, the result has the value \( b_{\max}(e – p + \text{MIN} - 1) \), where \( b, e, \) and \( p \) are as defined in 13.4 for the value nearest to X in the model for real values whose kind type parameter is that of X; if there are two such values the value of greater absolute value is taken. If X has the value zero, the result is the same as that of TINY (X). If X is an IEEE infinity, the result is an IEEE NaN. If X is an IEEE NaN, the result is that NaN.
Example. SPACING (3.0) has the value $2^{-22}$ for reals whose model is as in Note 13.4.

13.7.157 SPREAD (SOURCE, DIM, NCOPIES)

1 Description. Array with rank that is one greater than SOURCE formed by broadcasting SOURCE along a specified dimension.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.
   SOURCE shall be a scalar or array of any type. The rank of SOURCE shall be less than 15.
   DIM shall be an integer scalar with value in the range \(1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n + 1\), where \(n\) is the rank of SOURCE.
   NCOPIES shall be scalar and of type integer.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is an array of the same type and type parameters as SOURCE and of rank \(n + 1\), where \(n\) is the rank of SOURCE.
   Case (i): If SOURCE is scalar, the shape of the result is (MAX (NCOPIES, 0)).
   Case (ii): If SOURCE is an array with shape \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]\), the shape of the result is \([d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, \text{MAX (NCOPIES, 0)}, d_{\text{DIM}}, \ldots, d_n]\).

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): If SOURCE is scalar, each element of the result has a value equal to SOURCE.
   Case (ii): If SOURCE is an array, the element of the result with subscripts \((r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_{n+1})\) has the value SOURCE \((r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_{\text{DIM}-1}, r_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, r_{n+1})\).

6 Examples. If A is the array \([2, 3, 4]\), SPREAD (A, DIM=1, NCOPIES=NC) is the array \[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 3 & 4 \\
2 & 3 & 4 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\] if NC has the value 3 and is a zero-sized array if NC has the value 0.

13.7.158 SQRT (X)

1 Description. Square root.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. X shall be of type real or complex. Unless X is complex, its value shall be greater than or equal to zero.

4 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the square root of X. A result of type complex is the principal value with the real part greater than or equal to zero. When the real part of the result is zero, the imaginary part has the same sign as the imaginary part of X.

6 Example. SQRT (4.0) has the value 2.0 (approximately).

13.7.159 STORAGE_SIZE (A [, KIND])

1 Description. Storage size in bits that an array element of the same dynamic type and type parameters of A would have.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.
A shall be a scalar or array of any type. If it is polymorphic it shall not be an undefined pointer. If it has any deferred type parameters it shall not be an unallocated allocatable variable or a disassociated or undefined pointer.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer scalar. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise, the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

5 Result Value. 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. If the type and type parameters are such that storage association (16.5.3) applies, the result is consistent with the named constants defined in the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.

NOTE 13.20
An array element might take more bits to store than an isolated scalar, since any hardware-imposed alignment requirements for array elements might not apply to a simple scalar variable.

NOTE 13.21
This is intended to be the size in memory that an object takes when it is stored; this might differ from the size it takes during expression handling (which might be the native register size) or when stored in a file. If an object is never stored in memory but only in a register, this function nonetheless returns the size it would take if it were stored in memory.

6 Example. STORAGE_SIZE(1.0) has the same value as the named constant NUMERIC_STORAGE_SIZE in the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.

13.7.160 SUM (ARRAY, DIM [, MASK]) or SUM (ARRAY [, MASK])

1 Description. Sum of all the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM corresponding to the true elements of MASK.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of numeric type.

DIM shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range $1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n$, where $n$ is the rank of ARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK (optional) shall be of type logical and shall be conformable with ARRAY.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and kind type parameter as ARRAY. It is scalar if DIM does not appear; otherwise, the result has rank $n - 1$ and shape $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{\text{DIM}-1}, d_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, d_n]$ where $[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n]$ is the shape of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): The result of SUM (ARRAY) has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the sum of all the elements of ARRAY or has the value zero if ARRAY has size zero.

Case (ii): The result of SUM (ARRAY, MASK = MASK) has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to the sum of the elements of ARRAY corresponding to the true elements of MASK or has the value zero if there are no true elements.

Case (iii): If ARRAY has rank one, SUM (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) has a value equal to that of SUM (ARRAY [, MASK = MASK]). Otherwise, the value of element $(s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ of SUM (ARRAY, DIM = DIM [, MASK = MASK]) is equal to

$$\text{SUM (ARRAY (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n) [, \text{MASK} = \text{MASK (s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}-1}, \ldots, s_{\text{DIM}+1}, \ldots, s_n})])}.$$

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Examples.
Case (i): The value of \text{SUM ([1, 2, 3])} is 6.
Case (ii): \text{SUM (C, MASK= C > 0.0)} forms the sum of the positive elements of C.
Case (iii): If \text{B} is the array \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 5 \\
2 & 4 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\], \text{SUM (B, DIM = 1)} is [3, 7, 11] and \text{SUM (B, DIM = 2)} is [9, 12].

13.7.161 \text{SYSTEM\_CLOCK ([COUNT, COUNT\_RATE, COUNT\_MAX])}

1 Description. Return numeric data from a real-time clock.
2 Class. Subroutine.
3 Arguments.
   \text{COUNT} (optional) shall be an integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned a processor-dependent value based on the current value of the processor clock, or \text{\text{	extendash}HUGE (COUNT)} if there is no clock. The processor-dependent value is incremented by one for each clock count until the value \text{COUNT\_MAX} is reached and is reset to zero at the next count. It lies in the range 0 to \text{COUNT\_MAX} if there is a clock.
   \text{COUNT\_RATE} (optional) shall be an integer or real scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned a processor-dependent approximation to the number of processor clock counts per second, or zero if there is no clock.
   \text{COUNT\_MAX} (optional) shall be an integer scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the maximum value that \text{COUNT} can have, or zero if there is no clock.
4 Example. If the processor clock is a 24-hour clock that registers time at approximately 18.20648193 ticks per second, at 11:30 A.M. the reference
\begin{verbatim}
   CALL SYSTEM\_CLOCK (COUNT = C, COUNT\_RATE = R, COUNT\_MAX = M)
\end{verbatim}
defines \text{C} = (11 \times 3600 + 30 \times 60) \times 18.20648193 = 753748, \text{R} = 18.20648193, and \text{M} = 24 \times 3600 \times 18.20648193 - 1 = 1573039.

13.7.162 \text{TAN (X)}
1 Description. Tangent function.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. \text{X} shall be of type real or complex.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as \text{X}.
5 Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \text{tan(X)}. If \text{X} is of type real, it is regarded as a value in radians. If \text{X} is of type complex, its real part is regarded as a value in radians.
6 Example. \text{TAN (1.0)} has the value 1.5574077 (approximately).

13.7.163 \text{TANH (X)}
1 Description. Hyperbolic tangent function.
2 Class. Elemental function.
3 Argument. \text{X} shall be of type real or complex.
4 Result Characteristics. Same as \text{X}.
Result Value. The result has a value equal to a processor-dependent approximation to \( \tanh(X) \). If \( X \) is of type complex its imaginary part is regarded as a value in radians.

Example. \( \tanh(1.0) \) has the value 0.76159416 (approximately).

13.7.164 THIS_IMAGE () or THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY [, DIM])

1 Description. Index of the invoking image, a single cosubscript, or a list of cosubscripts.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.
   COARRAY shall be a coarray of any type. If it is allocatable it shall be allocated.
   DIM (optional) shall be a default integer scalar. Its value shall be in the range \( 1 \leq DIM \leq n \), where \( n \) is the corank of COARRAY. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer. It is scalar if COARRAY does not appear or DIM is present; otherwise, the result has rank one and its size is equal to the corank of COARRAY.

5 Result Value.
   Case (i): The result of THIS_IMAGE () is a scalar with a value equal to the index of the invoking image.
   Case (ii): The result of THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY) is the sequence of cosubscript values for COARRAY that would specify the invoking image.
   Case (iii): The result of THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY, DIM) is the value of cosubscript DIM in the sequence of cosubscript values for COARRAY that would specify the invoking image.

6 Examples. If \( A \) is declared by the statement

\[
\text{REAL } A (10, 20) [10, 0:9, 0:*]
\]

then on image 5, THIS_IMAGE () has the value 5 and THIS_IMAGE (A) has the value [5, 0, 0]. For the same coarray on image 213, THIS_IMAGE (A) has the value [3, 1, 2].

The following code uses image 1 to read data. The other images then copy the data.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{IF (THIS_IMAGE()==1) READ} & (*,*) P \\
\text{SYNC ALL} & \\
\text{P = P[1]}
\end{align*}
\]

NOTE 13.22
For an example of a module that implements a function similar to the intrinsic function THIS_IMAGE, see subclause C.10.1.

13.7.165 TINY (X)

1 Description. Smallest positive model number.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Scalar with the same type and kind type parameter as X.

5 Result Value. The result has the value \( b^{-\epsilon_{\text{min}}-1} \) where \( b \) and \( \epsilon_{\text{min}} \) are as defined in 13.4 for the model representing numbers of the same type and kind type parameter as X.
Example. TINY \((X)\) has the value \(2^{-127}\) for real \(X\) whose model is as in Note 13.4.

### 13.7.166 TRAILZ (I)

1 Description. Number of trailing zero bits.

2 Class. Elemental function.

3 Argument. \(I\) shall be of type integer.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer.

5 Result Value. If all of the bits of \(I\) are zero, the result value is \(\text{BIT\_SIZE} (I)\). Otherwise, the result value is the position of the rightmost 1 bit in \(I\). The model for the interpretation of an integer value as a sequence of bits is in 13.3.

6 Examples. TRAILZ \((8)\) has the value 3.

### 13.7.167 TRANSFER (SOURCE, MOLD [, SIZE])

1 Description. Data object having a physical representation identical to that of \(\text{SOURCE}\) but with the type and type parameters of \(\text{MOLD}\).

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments.

   - \(\text{SOURCE}\) shall be a scalar or array of any type.
   - \(\text{MOLD}\) shall be a scalar or array of any type. If it is a variable, it need not be defined.
   - \(\text{SIZE}\) (optional) shall be an integer scalar. The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is of the same type and type parameters as \(\text{MOLD}\).

   - Case (i): If \(\text{MOLD}\) is a scalar and \(\text{SIZE}\) is absent, the result is a scalar.
   - Case (ii): If \(\text{MOLD}\) is an array and \(\text{SIZE}\) is absent, the result is an array of rank one. Its size is as small as possible such that its physical representation is not shorter than that of \(\text{SOURCE}\).
   - Case (iii): If \(\text{SIZE}\) is present, the result is an array of rank one and size \(\text{SIZE}\).

5 Result Value. If the physical representation of the result has the same length as that of \(\text{SOURCE}\), the physical representation of the result is that of \(\text{SOURCE}\). If the physical representation of the result is longer than that of \(\text{SOURCE}\), the physical representation of the leading part is that of \(\text{SOURCE}\) and the remainder is processor dependent. If the physical representation of the result is shorter than that of \(\text{SOURCE}\), the physical representation of the result is the leading part of \(\text{SOURCE}\). If \(\text{D}\) and \(\text{E}\) are scalar variables such that the physical representation of \(\text{D}\) is as long as or longer than that of \(\text{E}\), the value of \(\text{TRANSFER} (\text{TRANSFER} (\text{E}, \text{D}), \text{E})\) shall be the value of \(\text{E}\). If \(\text{D}\) is an array and \(\text{E}\) is an array of rank one, the value of \(\text{TRANSFER} (\text{TRANSFER} (\text{E}, \text{D}), \text{E}, \text{SIZE} (\text{E}))\) shall be the value of \(\text{E}\).

6 Examples.

   - Case (i): \(\text{TRANSFER} (1082130432, 0.0)\) has the value 4.0 on a processor that represents the values 4.0 and 1082130432 as the string of binary digits 0100 0000 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000.
   - Case (ii): \(\text{TRANSFER} ([1.1, 2.2, 3.3], [(0.0, 0.0)])\) is a complex rank-one array of length two whose first element has the value \((1.1, 2.2)\) and whose second element has a real part with the value 3.3. The imaginary part of the second element is processor dependent.
   - Case (iii): \(\text{TRANSFER} ([1.1, 2.2, 3.3], [(0.0, 0.0)], 1)\) is a complex rank-one array of length one whose only element has the value \((1.1, 2.2)\).
13.7.168 TRANSPOSE (MATRIX)

1 Description. Transpose of an array of rank two.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Argument. MATRIX shall be a rank-two array of any type.

4 Result Characteristics. The result is an array of the same type and type parameters as MATRIX and with rank two and shape \([n, m]\) where \([m, n]\) is the shape of MATRIX.

5 Result Value. Element \((i, j)\) of the result has the value \(\text{MATRIX} (j + \text{LBOUND (MATRIX, 1)} - 1, i + \text{LBOUND (MATRIX, 2)} - 1)\).

6 Example. If \(A\) is the array
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
4 & 5 & 6 \\
7 & 8 & 9
\end{bmatrix}
\]
then \(\text{TRANSPOSE (A)}\) has the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 4 & 7 \\
2 & 5 & 8 \\
3 & 6 & 9
\end{bmatrix}
\].

13.7.169 TRIM (STRING)

1 Description. Argument with trailing blank characters removed.

2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Argument. STRING shall be a character scalar.

4 Result Characteristics. Character with the same kind type parameter value as STRING and with a length that is the length of STRING less the number of trailing blanks in STRING. If STRING contains no nonblank characters, the result has zero length.

5 Result Value. The value of the result is the same as STRING except any trailing blanks are removed.

6 Example. \(\text{TRIM (' A B ')}\) has the value \(' A B'\).

13.7.170 UBOUND (ARRAY [, DIM, KIND])

1 Description. Upper bounds of an array or a specified upper bound.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.

ARRAY shall be an array of any type. It shall not be an unallocated allocatable array or a pointer that is not associated. If ARRAY is an assumed-size array, DIM shall be present with a value less than the rank of ARRAY.

DIM (optional) shall be an integer scalar with a value in the range \(1 \leq \text{DIM} \leq n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.

The corresponding actual argument shall not be an optional dummy argument.

KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

4 Result Characteristics. Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type. The result is scalar if DIM is present; otherwise, the result is an array of rank one and size \(n\), where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): For an array section or for an array expression, other than a whole array or array structure component, \(\text{UBOUND (ARRAY, DIM)}\) has a value equal to the number of elements in the given dimension; otherwise, it has a value equal to the upper bound for subscript DIM of ARRAY if dimension DIM of ARRAY does not have size zero and has the value zero if dimension DIM has size zero.

Case (ii): \(\text{UBOUND (ARRAY)}\) has a value whose \(i^{th}\) element is equal to \(\text{UBOUND (ARRAY, i)}\), for \(i = 1, 2,\)
Examples. If A is declared by the statement

```
REAL A (2:3, 7:10)
```

then UBOUND (A) is [3, 10] and UBOUND (A, DIM = 2) is 10.

### 13.7.171 UNPACK (VECTOR, MASK, FIELD)

**Description.** Array unpacked from an array of rank one under the control of a mask.

**Class.** Transformational function.

**Arguments.**
- VECTOR shall be a rank-one array of any type. Its size shall be at least \( t \) where \( t \) is the number of true elements in MASK.
- MASK shall be a logical array.
- FIELD shall be of the same type and type parameters as VECTOR and shall be conformable with MASK.

**Result Characteristics.** The result is an array of the same type and type parameters as VECTOR and the same shape as MASK.

**Result Value.** The element of the result that corresponds to the \( i^{th} \) true element of MASK, in array element order, has the value VECTOR (\( i \)) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, t \), where \( t \) is the number of true values in MASK. Each other element has a value equal to FIELD if FIELD is scalar or to the corresponding element of FIELD if it is an array.

**Examples.** Particular values may be “scattered” to particular positions in an array by using UNPACK. If M is the array

```
[ 1 0 0  \\
   0 1 0  \\
   0 0 1 ]
```

V is the array [1, 2, 3], and Q is the logical mask

```
[ T . .  \\
   . T .  \\
   . . T ]
```

where “T” represents true and “.” represents false, then the result of UNPACK (V, MASK = Q, FIELD = M) has the value

```
[ 1 2 0  \\
   1 1 0  \\
   0 0 3 ]
```

and the result of UNPACK (V, MASK = Q, FIELD = 0) has the value

```
[ 0 2 0  \\
   1 0 0  \\
   0 0 3 ]
```

### 13.7.172 VERIFY (STRING, SET [, BACK, KIND])

**Description.** Position of a character in a string of characters that does not appear in a given set of characters.

**Class.** Elemental function.

**Arguments.**
- STRING shall be of type character.
- SET shall be of type character with the same kind type parameter as STRING.
- BACK (optional) shall be of type logical.
- KIND (optional) shall be a scalar integer initialization expression.

**Result Characteristics.** Integer. If KIND is present, the kind type parameter is that specified by the value of KIND; otherwise the kind type parameter is that of default integer type.

**Result Value.**

**Case (i):** If BACK is absent or has the value false and if STRING contains at least one character that is not in SET, the value of the result is the position of the leftmost character of STRING that is not in SET.

**Case (ii):** If BACK is present with the value true and if STRING contains at least one character that is not
in SET, the value of the result is the position of the rightmost character of STRING that is not in SET.

Case (iii): The value of the result is zero if each character in STRING is in SET or if STRING has zero length.

Examples.

Case (i): VERIFY ('ABBA', 'A') has the value 2.

Case (ii): VERIFY ('ABBA', 'A', BACK = .TRUE.) has the value 3.

Case (iii): VERIFY ('ABBA', 'AB') has the value 0.

13.8 Standard modules

13.8.1 General

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 defines five standard intrinsic modules: a Fortran environment module, a set of three modules to support exception handling and IEEE arithmetic, and a module to support interoperability with the C programming language.

The IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, IEEE_ARITHMETIC, and IEEE_FEATURES intrinsic modules are described in Clause 14. The intrinsic module ISO_C_BINDING is described in Clause 15.

NOTE 13.23
The types and procedures defined in standard intrinsic modules are not themselves intrinsic.

A processor may extend the standard intrinsic modules to provide public entities in them in addition to those specified in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

NOTE 13.24
To avoid potential name conflicts with program entities, it is recommended that a program use the ONLY option in any USE statement that references a standard intrinsic module.

13.8.2 The ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module

13.8.2.1 General

The intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV provides public entities relating to the Fortran environment.

The processor shall provide the named constants, derived type, and procedures described in subclause 13.8.2.

13.8.2.2 CHARACTER_KINDS

The values of the elements of the default integer named constant array CHARACTER_KINDS are the kind values supported by the processor for variables of type character. The order of the values is processor dependent. The size of the array is the number of character kinds supported.

13.8.2.3 CHARACTER_STORAGE_SIZE

The value of the default integer scalar constant CHARACTER_STORAGE_SIZE is the size expressed in bits of the character storage unit (16.5.3.2).

13.8.2.4 COMPILER_OPTIONS ()

Description. Processor-dependent string describing the options that controlled the program translation phase.
2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. None.

4 Result Characteristics. Default character scalar with processor-dependent length.

5 Result Value. A processor-dependent value which describes the options that controlled the translation phase of program execution.

6 Example. COMPILER_OPTIONS () might have the value '/OPTIMIZE /FLOAT=IEEE'.

### 13.8.2.5 COMPILER_VERSION ()

1 Description. Processor-dependent string identifying the program translation phase.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. None.

4 Result Characteristics. Default character scalar with processor-dependent length.

5 Result Value. A processor-dependent value that identifies the name and version of the program translation phase of the processor.

6 Example. COMPILER_VERSION () might have the value 'Fast KL-10 Compiler Version 7'.

**NOTE 13.25**

| For both COMPILER_OPTIONS and COMPILER_VERSION the processor should include relevant information that could be useful in solving problems found long after the translation phase. For example, compiler release and patch level, default compiler arguments, environment variable values, and run time library requirements might be included. A processor might include this information in an object file automatically, without the user needing to save the result of this function in a variable.

### 13.8.2.6 ERROR_UNIT

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant ERROR_UNIT identifies the processor-dependent preconnected external unit used for the purpose of error reporting (9.5). This unit may be the same as OUTPUT_UNIT. The value shall not be −1.

### 13.8.2.7 FILE_STORAGE_SIZE

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant FILE_STORAGE_SIZE is the size expressed in bits of the file storage unit (9.3.5).

### 13.8.2.8 INPUT_UNIT

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant INPUT_UNIT identifies the same processor-dependent external unit preconnected for sequential formatted input as the one identified by an asterisk in a READ statement; this unit is the one used for a READ statement that does not contain an input/output control list (9.6.4.2). The value shall not be −1.

### 13.8.2.9 INTEGER_KINDS

1 The values of the elements of the default integer named constant array INTEGER_KINDS are the kind values supported by the processor for variables of type integer. The order of the values is processor dependent. The size of the array is the number of integer kinds supported.
13.8.2.10 INT8, INT16, INT32, and INT64

1 The values of these default integer scalar named constants shall be those of the kind type parameters that specify an INTEGER type whose storage size expressed in bits is 8, 16, 32, and 64 respectively. If, for any of these constants, the processor supports more than one kind of that size, it is processor-dependent which kind value is provided. If the processor supports no kind of a particular size, that constant shall be equal to \(-2\) if the processor supports kinds of a larger size and \(-1\) otherwise.

13.8.2.11 IOSTAT_END

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant IOSTAT_END is assigned to the variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier (9.11.5) if an end-of-file condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement and no error condition occurs. This value shall be negative.

13.8.2.12 IOSTAT_EOR

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant IOSTAT_EOR is assigned to the variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier (9.11.5) if an end-of-record condition occurs during execution of an input/output statement and no end-of-file or error condition occurs. This value shall be negative and different from the value of IOSTAT_END.

13.8.2.13 IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT is assigned to the variable specified in an IOSTAT= specifier in an INQUIRE statement (9.10) if a file-unit-number identifies an internal unit in that statement.

NOTE 13.26 This can only occur when a user defined derived type input/output procedure is called by the processor as the result of executing a parent data transfer statement for an internal unit.

13.8.2.14 LOGICAL_KINDS

1 The values of the elements of the default integer named constant array LOGICAL_KINDS are the kind values supported by the processor for variables of type logical. The order of the values is processor dependent. The size of the array is the number of logical kinds supported.

13.8.2.15 NUMERIC_STORAGE_SIZE

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant NUMERIC_STORAGE_SIZE is the size expressed in bits of the numeric storage unit (16.5.3.2).

13.8.2.16 OUTPUT_UNIT

1 The value of the default integer scalar constant OUTPUT_UNIT identifies the same processor-dependent external unit preconnected for sequential formatted output as the one identified by an asterisk in a WRITE statement (9.6.4.2). The value shall not be \(-1\).

13.8.2.17 REAL_KINDS

1 The values of the elements of the default integer named constant array REAL_KINDS are the kind values supported by the processor for variables of type real. The order of the values is processor dependent. The size of the array is the number of real kinds supported.
13.8.2.18 REAL32, REAL64, and REAL128

The values of these default integer scalar named constants shall be those of the kind type parameters that specify a REAL type whose storage size expressed in bits is 32, 64, and 128 respectively. If, for any of these constants, the processor supports more than one kind of that size, it is processor-dependent which kind value is provided. If the processor supports no kind of a particular size, that constant shall be equal to −2 if the processor supports kinds of a larger size and −1 otherwise.

13.8.2.19 STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE

The value of the default integer scalar constant STAT_STOPPED_IMAGE is assigned to the variable specified in a STAT= specifier (6.6.4, 8.5.5) if execution of the statement with that specifier or argument requires synchronization with an image that has initiated termination of execution. This value shall be positive and different from the value of IOSTAT_INQUIRE_INTERNAL_UNIT.
14 Exceptions and IEEE arithmetic

14.1 General

1 The intrinsic modules IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, IEEE_ARITHMETIC, and IEEE_FEATURES provide support for exceptions and IEEE arithmetic. Whether the modules are provided is processor dependent. If the module IEEE_FEATURES is provided, which of the named constants defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 are included is processor dependent. The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC behaves as if it contained a USE statement for IEEE_EXCEPTIONS; everything that is public in IEEE_EXCEPTIONS is public in IEEE_ARITHMETIC.

NOTE 14.1 The types and procedures defined in these modules are not themselves intrinsic.

2 If IEEE_EXCEPTIONS or IEEE_ARITHMETIC is accessible in a scoping unit, the exceptions IEEE_OVERFLOW and IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO are supported in the scoping unit for all kinds of real and complex data. Which other exceptions are supported can be determined by the inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG (14.11.27); whether control of halting is supported can be determined by the inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_HALTING. The extent of support of the other exceptions may be influenced by the accessibility of the named constants IEEE_INEXACT_FLAG, IEEE_INVALID_FLAG, and IEEE_UNDERFLOW_FLAG of the module IEEE_FEATURES. If a scoping unit has access to IEEE_UNDERFLOW_FLAG of IEEE_FEATURES, within the scoping unit the processor shall support underflow and return true from IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG(IEEE_UNDERFLOW, X) for at least one kind of real. Similarly, if IEEE_INEXACT_FLAG or IEEE_INVALID_FLAG is accessible, within the scoping unit the processor shall support the exception and return true from the corresponding inquiry function for at least one kind of real. If IEEE_HALTING is accessible, within the scoping unit the processor shall support control of halting and return true from IEEE_SUPPORT_HALTING(FLAG) for the flag.

NOTE 14.2 IEEE_INVALID is not required to be supported whenever IEEE_EXCEPTIONS is accessed. This is to allow a non-IEEE processor to provide support for overflow and divide_by_zero. On an IEEE machine, invalid is an equally serious condition.

NOTE 14.3 The IEEE_FEATURES module is provided to allow a reasonable amount of cooperation between the program and the processor in controlling the extent of IEEE arithmetic support. On some processors some IEEE features are natural for the processor to support, others may be inefficient at run time, and others are essentially impossible to support. If IEEE_FEATURES is not used, the processor will support only the natural operations. Within IEEE_FEATURES the processor will define the named constants (14.2) corresponding to the time-consuming features (as well as the natural ones for completeness) but will not define named constants corresponding to the impossible features. If the program accesses IEEE_FEATURES, the processor shall provide support for all of the IEEE_FEATURES that are reasonably possible. If the program uses an ONLY option on a USE statement to access a particular feature name, the processor shall provide support for the corresponding feature, or issue an error message saying the name is not defined in the module.

When used this way, the named constants in the IEEE_FEATURES are similar to what are frequently called command line switches for the compiler. They can specify compilation options in a reasonably portable manner.

3 If a scoping unit does not access IEEE_FEATURES, IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, or IEEE_ARITHMETIC, the level of support is processor dependent, and need not include support for any exceptions. If a flag is signaling on entry to
such a scoping unit, the processor ensures that it is signaling on exit. If a flag is quiet on entry to such a scoping unit, whether it is signaling on exit is processor dependent.

4 Further IEEE support is available through the module IEEE_ARITHMETIC. The extent of support may be influenced by the accessibility of the named constants of the module IEEE_FEATURES. If a scoping unit has access to IEEE_DATATYPE of IEEE_FEATURES, within the scoping unit the processor shall support IEEE arithmetic and return true from IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) (14.11.24) for at least one kind of real. Similarly, if IEEE_DENORMAL, IEEE_DIVIDE, IEEE_INF, IEEE_NAN, IEEE_ROUNDING, or IEEE_SQRT is accessible, within the scoping unit the processor shall support the feature and return true from the corresponding inquiry function for at least one kind of real. In the case of IEEE_ROUNDING, it shall return true for all the rounding modes IEEE_NEAREST, IEEE_TO_ZERO, IEEE_UP, and IEEE_DOWN.

5 Execution might be slowed on some processors by the support of some features. If IEEE.Exceptions or IEEE.-ARITHMETIC is accessed but IEEE_FEATURES is not accessed, the supported subset of features is processor dependent. The processor’s fullest support is provided when all of IEEE_FEATURES is accessed as in

6 USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC; USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_FEATURES

7 but execution might then be slowed by the presence of a feature that is not needed. In all cases, the extent of support can be determined by the inquiry functions.

14.2 Derived types and constants defined in the modules

1 The modules IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, IEEE_ARITHMETIC, and IEEE_FEATURES define five derived types, whose components are all private. No direct component of any of these types is allocatable or a pointer.

2 The module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS defines the following types.

• IEEE_FLAG_TYPE is for identifying a particular exception flag. Its only possible values are those of named constants defined in the module: IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, and IEEE_INEXACT. The module also defines the array named constants IEEE_USUAL = [IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_INVALID] and IEEE_ALL = [IEEE_USUAL, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, IEEE_INEXACT].

• IEEE_STATUS_TYPE is for representing the floating-point status.

3 The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC defines the following.

• The type IEEE_CLASS_TYPE, for identifying a class of floating-point values. Its only possible values are those of named constants defined in the module: IEEE_SIGNALING_NAN, IEEE_QUIET_NAN, IEEE_NEGATIVE_INF, IEEE_NEGATIVE_NORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_DENORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_DENORMAL, IEEE_POSITIVE_NORMAL, IEEE_POSITIVE_INF, and IEEE_OTHER_VALUE.

• The type IEEE_ROUND_TYPE, for identifying a particular rounding mode. Its only possible values are those of named constants defined in the module: IEEE_NEAREST, IEEE_TO_ZERO, IEEE_UP, and IEEE_DOWN for the IEEE modes, and IEEE_OTHER for any other mode.

• The elemental operator == for two values of one of these types to return true if the values are the same and false otherwise.

• The elemental operator /= for two values of one of these types to return true if the values differ and false otherwise.

4 The module IEEE_FEATURES defines the type IEEE_FEATURES_TYPE, for expressing the need for particular IEEE features. Its only possible values are those of named constants defined in the module: IEEE_DATATYPE, IEEE_DENORMAL, IEEE_DIVIDE, IEEE_HALTING, IEEE_INEXACT_FLAG, IEEE_INF, IEEE_INVALID_FLAG, IEEE_NAN, IEEE_ROUNDING, IEEE_SQRT, and IEEE_UNDERFLOW_FLAG.
14.3 The exceptions

The exceptions are the following.

- IEEE_OVERFLOW occurs when the result for an intrinsic real operation or assignment has an absolute value greater than a processor-dependent limit, or the real or imaginary part of the result for an intrinsic complex operation or assignment has an absolute value greater than a processor-dependent limit.

- IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO occurs when a real or complex division has a nonzero numerator and a zero denominator.

- IEEE_INVALID occurs when a real or complex operation or assignment is invalid; possible examples are SQRT(X) when X is real and has a nonzero negative value, and conversion to an integer (by assignment, an intrinsic procedure, or a procedure defined in an intrinsic module) when the result is too large to be representable.

- IEEE_UNDERFLOW occurs when the result for an intrinsic real operation or assignment has an absolute value less than a processor-dependent limit and loss of accuracy is detected, or the real or imaginary part of the result for an intrinsic complex operation or assignment has an absolute value less than a processor-dependent limit and loss of accuracy is detected.

- IEEE_INEXACT occurs when the result of a real or complex operation or assignment is not exact.

Each exception has a flag whose value is either quiet or signaling. The value can be determined by the subroutine IEEE_GET_FLAG. Its initial value is quiet and it signals when the associated exception occurs. Its status can also be changed by the subroutine IEEE_SET_FLAG or the subroutine IEEE_SET_STATUS. Once signaling within a procedure, it remains signaling unless set quiet by an invocation of the subroutine IEEE_SET_FLAG or the subroutine IEEE_SET_STATUS.

NOTE 14.4
If a flag signals during execution of a procedure, the processor shall not set it to quiet on return.

Evaluation of a specification expression might cause an exception to signal.

In a scoping unit that has access to IEEE_EXCEPTIONS or IEEE_ARITHMETIC, if an intrinsic procedure or a procedure defined in an intrinsic module executes normally, the values of the flags IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, and IEEE_INVALID shall be as on entry to the procedure, even if one or more of them signals during the calculation. If a real or complex result is too large for the procedure to handle, IEEE_OVERFLOW may signal. If a real or complex result is a NaN because of an invalid operation (for example, LOG(-1.0)), IEEE_INVALID may signal. Similar rules apply to format processing and to intrinsic operations: no signaling flag shall be set quiet and no quiet flag shall be set signaling because of an intermediate calculation that does not affect the result.

In a sequence of statements that has no invocations of IEEE_GET_FLAG, IEEE_SET_FLAG, IEEE_GET_STATUS, IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE, or IEEE_SET_STATUS, if the execution of an operation would cause an exception to signal but after execution of the sequence no value of a variable depends on the operation, whether the exception is signaling is processor dependent. For example, when Y has the value zero, whether the code

```
REAL, PARAMETER :: X=0.0, Y=6.0
IF (1.0/X == Y) PRINT *, 'Hello world'
```

signals IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO is processor dependent. Another example is the following:
where the processor is permitted to discard the IF statement because the logical expression can never be true and no value of a variable depends on it.

An exception shall not signal if this could arise only during execution of an operation beyond those required or permitted by the standard. For example, the statement

\[ \text{IF } (F(X)>0.0) \ Y = 1.0/Z \]

shall not signal IEEE\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO when both \( F(X) \) and \( Z \) are zero and the statement

\[ \text{WHERE}(A>0.0) \ A = 1.0/A \]

shall not signal IEEE\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO. On the other hand, when \( X \) has the value 1.0 and \( Y \) has the value 0.0, the expression

\[ X>0.00001 \ .OR. \ X/Y>0.00001 \]

is permitted to cause the signaling of IEEE\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO.

The processor need not support IEEE\_INVALID, IEEE\_UNDERFLOW, and IEEE\_INEXACT. If an exception is not supported, its flag is always quiet. The inquiry function IEEE\_SUPPORT\_FLAG can be used to inquire whether a particular flag is supported.

### 14.4 The rounding modes

1. The IEEE International Standard specifies four rounding modes.
   - IEEE\_NEAREST rounds the exact result to the nearest representable value.
   - IEEE\_TO\_ZERO rounds the exact result towards zero to the next representable value.
   - IEEE\_UP rounds the exact result towards +infinity to the next representable value.
   - IEEE\_DOWN rounds the exact result towards -infinity to the next representable value.

2. The subroutine IEEE\_GET\_ROUNDING\_MODE can be used to get the current rounding mode.

3. If the processor supports the alteration of the rounding mode during execution, the subroutine IEEE\_SET\_ROUNDING\_MODE can be used to alter it. The inquiry function IEEE\_SUPPORT\_ROUNDING can be used to inquire whether this facility is available for a particular mode. The inquiry function IEEE\_SUPPORT\_IO can be used to inquire whether rounding for base conversion in formatted input/output (9.5.6.16, 9.6.2.13, 10.7.2.3.7) is as specified in the IEEE International Standard.

4. In a procedure other than IEEE\_SET\_ROUNDING\_MODE or IEEE\_SET\_STATUS, the processor shall not change the rounding mode on entry, and on return shall ensure that the rounding mode is the same as it was on entry.

**NOTE 14.5**

Within a program, all literal constants that have the same form have the same value (4.1.3). Therefore, the value of a literal constant is not affected by the rounding mode.

### 14.5 Underflow mode

1. Some processors allow control during program execution of whether underflow produces a denormalized number in conformance with the IEEE International Standard (gradual underflow) or produces zero instead (abrupt underflow). On some processors, floating-point performance is typically better in abrupt underflow mode than in gradual underflow mode.
2 Control over the underflow mode is exercised by invocation of IEEE\_SET\_UNDERFLOW\_MODE. The subroutine IEEE\_GET\_UNDERFLOW\_MODE can be used to get the current underflow mode. The inquiry function IEEE\_SUPPORT\_UNDERFLOW\_CONTROL can be used to inquire whether this facility is available. The initial underflow mode is processor dependent. In a procedure other than IEEE\_SET\_UNDERFLOW\_MODE or IEEE\_SET\_STATUS, the processor shall not change the underflow mode on entry, and on return shall ensure that the underflow mode is the same as it was on entry.

3 The underflow mode affects only floating-point calculations whose type is that of an X for which IEEE\_SUPPORT\_UNDERFLOW\_CONTROL returns true.

14.6 Halting

1 Some processors allow control during program execution of whether to abort or continue execution after an exception. Such control is exercised by invocation of the subroutine IEEE\_SET\_HALTING\_MODE. Halting is not precise and may occur any time after the exception has occurred. The inquiry function IEEE\_SUPPORT\_HALTING can be used to inquire whether this facility is available. The initial halting mode is processor dependent. In a procedure other than IEEE\_SET\_HALTING\_MODE or IEEE\_SET\_STATUS, the processor shall not change the halting mode on entry, and on return shall ensure that the halting mode is the same as it was on entry.

14.7 The floating-point status

1 The values of all the supported flags for exceptions, rounding mode, underflow mode, and halting are called the floating-point status. The floating-point status can be stored in a scalar variable of type TYPE(IEEE\_STATUS\_TYPE) with the subroutine IEEE\_GET\_STATUS and restored with the subroutine IEEE\_SET\_STATUS. There are no facilities for finding the values of particular flags represented by such a variable. Portions of the floating-point status can be obtained with the subroutines IEEE\_GET\_FLAG, IEEE\_GET\_HALTING\_MODE, and IEEE\_GET\_ROUNDING\_MODE, and set with the subroutines IEEE\_SET\_FLAG, IEEE\_SET\_HALTING\_MODE, and IEEE\_SET\_ROUNDING\_MODE.

NOTE 14.6

Some processors hold all these flags in a floating-point status register that can be obtained and set as a whole much faster than all individual flags can be obtained and set. These procedures are provided to exploit this feature.

NOTE 14.7

The processor is required to ensure that a call to a Fortran procedure does not change the floating-point status other than by setting exception flags to signaling.

14.8 Exceptional values

1 The IEEE International Standard specifies the following exceptional floating-point values.

- Denormalized values have very small absolute values and reduced precision.
- Infinite values (+infinity and -infinity) are created by overflow or division by zero.
- Not-a-Number (NaN) values are undefined values or values created by an invalid operation.

2 In this part of ISO/IEC 1539, the term normal is used for values that are not in one of these exceptional classes.

3 The functions IEEE\_IS\_FINITE, IEEE\_IS\_NAN, IEEE\_IS\_NEGATIVE, and IEEE\_IS\_NORMAL are provided to test whether a value is finite, NaN, negative, or normal. The function IEEE\_VALUE is provided to generate an IEEE number of any class, including an infinity or a NaN. The inquiry functions IEEE\_SUPPORT\_DENORMAL, IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF, and IEEE\_SUPPORT\_NAN are provided to determine whether these facilities are available for a particular kind of real.
14.9 IEEE arithmetic

1 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE can be used to inquire whether IEEE arithmetic is supported for a particular kind of real. Complete conformance with the IEEE International Standard is not required, but

- the normal numbers shall be exactly those of an IEEE floating-point format,
- for at least one rounding mode, the intrinsic operations of addition, subtraction and multiplication shall conform whenever the operands and IEEE result are normal,
- the IEEE operation rem shall be provided by the function IEEE_REM, and
- the IEEE functions copySign, scalb, logb, nextafter, and unordered shall be provided by the functions IEEE_COPY_SIGNAL, IEEE_SCALB, IEEE_LOGB, IEEE_NEXT_AFTER, and IEEE_UNORDERED, respectively, for that kind of real.

2 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN is provided to inquire whether the processor supports IEEE NaNs. Where these are supported, the result of the intrinsic operations +, -, and *, and the functions IEEE_REM and IEEE_RINT from the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC, shall conform to the IEEE International Standard when the result is an IEEE NaN.

3 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_INF is provided to inquire whether the processor supports IEEE infinities. Where these are supported, the result of the intrinsic operations +, -, and *, and the functions IEEE_REM and IEEE_RINT from the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC, shall conform to the IEEE International Standard when exactly one operand or the IEEE result is an IEEE infinity.

4 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL is provided to inquire whether the processor supports IEEE denormals. Where these are supported, the result of the intrinsic operations +, -, and *, and the functions IEEE_REM and IEEE_RINT from the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC, shall conform to the IEEE International Standard when the IEEE result is a IEEE denormal, or any operand is an IEEE denormal and either the result is not an IEEE infinity or IEEE_SUPPORT_INF is true.

5 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE is provided to inquire whether, on kinds of real for which IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE returns true, the intrinsic division operation conforms to the IEEE International Standard when both operands and the IEEE result are normal. If IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic division operation on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when the IEEE result is a NaN. If IEEE_SUPPORT_INF is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic division operation on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when one operand or the IEEE result is an IEEE infinity. If IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic division operation on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when the IEEE result is a denormal, or when any operand is a denormal and either the IEEE result is not an infinity or IEEE_SUPPORT_INF is true.

6 The IEEE International Standard specifies a square root function that returns negative real zero for the square root of negative real zero and has certain accuracy requirements. The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT can be used to inquire whether the intrinsic function SQRT conforms to the IEEE International Standard for a particular kind of real. If IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic function SQRT on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when the IEEE result is a NaN. If IEEE_SUPPORT_INF is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic function SQRT on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when the IEEE result is an IEEE infinity. If IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL is also true for a particular kind of real, the intrinsic function SQRT on that kind conforms to the IEEE International Standard when the argument is a denormal.

7 The inquiry function IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD is provided to inquire whether the processor supports all the IEEE facilities defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 for a particular kind of real.
14.10 Summary of the procedures

14.10.1 General

1 For all of the procedures defined in the modules, the arguments shown are the names that shall be used for argument keywords if the keyword form is used for the actual arguments.

2 A procedure classified in 14.10 as an inquiry function depends on the properties of one or more of its arguments instead of their values; in fact, these argument values may be undefined. Unless the description of one of these inquiry functions states otherwise, these arguments are permitted to be unallocated allocatable variables or pointers that are undefined or disassociated. A procedure that is classified as a transformational function is neither an inquiry function nor elemental.

14.10.2 Inquiry functions

1 The module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS contains the following inquiry functions.

- IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG (FLAG [, X]) Are IEEE exceptions supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_HALTING (FLAG) Is IEEE halting control supported?

2 The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC contains the following inquiry functions.

- IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE ([X]) Is IEEE arithmetic supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL ([X]) Are IEEE denormalized numbers supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE ([X]) Is IEEE divide supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_INF ([X]) Is IEEE infinity supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_IO ([X]) Is IEEE formatting supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN ([X]) Are IEEE NaNs supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDDING (ROUND_VALUE [, X]) Is IEEE rounding supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_sqrt ([X]) Is IEEE square root supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD ([X]) Are all IEEE facilities supported?
- IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL ([X]) Is IEEE underflow control supported?

14.10.3 Elemental functions

1 The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC contains the following elemental functions for reals X and Y for which IEEE SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) and IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(Y) are true.

- IEEE_CLASS (X) IEEE class.
- IEEE_COPY_SIGN (X,Y) IEEE copy sign function.
- IEEE_ISFINITE (X) Determine if value is finite.
- IEEE_IS_NAN (X) Determine if value is IEEE Not-a-Number.
- IEEE_IS_NORMAL (X) Determine if a value is normal, that is, neither an infinity, a NaN, nor denormalized.
- IEEE_IS_NEGATIVE (X) Determine if value is negative.
- IEEE_LOGB (X) Unbiased exponent in the IEEE floating-point format.
- IEEE_NEXT_AFTER (X,Y) Returns the next representable neighbor of X in the direction toward Y.
- IEEE_REM (X,Y) The IEEE REM function, that is X - Y*N, where N is the integer nearest to the exact value X/Y.
- IEEE_RINT (X) Round to an integer value according to the current rounding mode.
- IEEE_SCALB (X,I) Returns \( X \times 2^I \).
IEEE_UNORDERED (X,Y)  
IEEE_VALUE (X,CLASS)

IEEE unordered function. True if X or Y is a NaN and false otherwise.  
Generate an IEEE value.

14.10.4 Kind function

The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC contains the following transformational function.

IEEE_SELECTED_REAL_KIND ([P, R, RADIX])  
Kind type parameter value for an IEEE real with given precision, range, and radix.

14.10.5 Elemental subroutines

The module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS contains the following elemental subroutines.

IEEE_GET_FLAG (FLAG,FLAG_VALUE)  
Get an exception flag.

IEEE_GET_HALTING_MODE (FLAG, HALTING)  
Get halting mode for an exception.

14.10.6 Nonelemental subroutines

The module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS contains the following nonelemental subroutines.

IEEE_GET_STATUS (STATUS_VALUE)  
Get the current state of the floating-point environment.

IEEE_SET_FLAG (FLAG,FLAG_VALUE)  
Set an exception flag.

IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE (FLAG, HALTING)  
Controls continuation or halting on exceptions.

IEEE_SET_STATUS (STATUS_VALUE)  
Restore the state of the floating-point environment.

The nonelemental subroutines IEEE_SET_FLAG and IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE are pure. No other nonelemental subroutine contained in IEEE_EXCEPTIONS is pure.

3 The module IEEE_ARITHMETIC contains the following nonelemental subroutines.

IEEE_GET_ROUNDING_MODE (ROUND_VALUE)  
Get the current IEEE rounding mode.

IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE (GRADUAL)  
Get the current underflow mode.

IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE (ROUND_VALUE)  
Set the current IEEE rounding mode.

IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE (GRADUAL)  
Set the current underflow mode.

4 No nonelemental subroutine contained in IEEE_ARITHMETIC is pure.

14.11 Specifications of the procedures

14.11.1 General

In the detailed descriptions in 14.11, procedure names are generic and are not specific. All the functions are pure. The dummy arguments of the intrinsic module procedures in 14.10.2, 14.10.3, and 14.10.4 have INTENT (IN). The dummy arguments of the intrinsic module procedures in 14.10.5 and 14.10.6 have INTENT (IN) if the intent is not stated explicitly. In the examples, it is assumed that the processor supports IEEE arithmetic for default real.
NOTE 14.8
It is intended that a processor should not check a condition given in a paragraph labeled “Restriction” at compile time, but rather should rely on the program containing code such as

```plaintext
IF (IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X)) THEN
    C = IEEE_CLASS(X)
ELSE
    .
    .
ENDIF
```
to avoid a call being made on a processor for which the condition is violated.

2 For the elemental functions of IEEE_ARITHMETIC, as tabulated in 14.10.3, if X or Y has a value that is an infinity or a NaN, the result shall be consistent with the general rules in 6.1 and 6.2 of the IEEE International Standard. For example, the result for an infinity shall be constructed as the limiting case of the result with a value of arbitrarily large magnitude, if such a limit exists.

14.11.2 IEEE_CLASS (X)

1 **Description.** IEEE class function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_CLASS(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** TYPE(IEEE_CLASS_TYPE).

6 **Result Value.** The result value shall be IEEE_SIGNALING_NAN or IEEE_QUIET_NAN if IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN(X) has the value true and the value of X is a signaling or quiet NaN, respectively. The result value shall be IEEE_NEGATIVE_INF or IEEE_POSITIVE_INF if IEEE_SUPPORT_INF(X) has the value true and the value of X is negative or positive infinity, respectively. The result value shall be IEEE_POSITIVE_DENORMAL or IEEE_NEGATIVE_DENORMAL if IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X) has the value true and the value of X is a negative or positive denormalized value, respectively. The result value shall be IEEE_NEGATIVE_NORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_ZERO, or IEEE_POSITIVE_NORMAL if the value of X is negative normal, negative zero, positive zero, or positive normal, respectively. Otherwise, the result value shall be IEEE_-OTHER_VALUE.

7 **Example.** IEEE_CLASS(-1.0) has the value IEEE_NEGATIVE_NORMAL.

NOTE 14.9
The result value IEEE_OTHER_VALUE is needed for implementing the module on systems which are basically IEEE, but do not implement all of it. It might be needed, for example, if an unformatted file were written in a program executing with gradual underflow enabled and read with it disabled.

14.11.3 IEEE_COPY_SIGN (X, Y)

1 **Description.** IEEE copysign function.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.** The arguments shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_COPY_SIGN(X,Y) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) or IEEE_SUP-
PORT_DATATYPE(Y) has the value false.

5 Result Characteristics. Same as X.

6 Result Value. The result has the value of X with the sign of Y. This is true even for IEEE special values, such
as a NaN or an infinity (on processors supporting such values).

7 Example. The value of IEEE_COPY_SIGN(X,1.0) is ABS(X) even when X is NaN.

14.11.4 IEEE_COPY_SIGN (X, Y)

1 Description. Get the sign of the second argument.

2 Class. Elemental subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   X shall be of type REAL(KIND=4). It specifies the value whose sign is to be obtained.
   Y shall be of type REAL(KIND=4). It specifies the value whose sign is to be returned.

4 Example. The value of IEEE_COPY_SIGN(1.0,-1.0) is -1.0.

14.11.5 IEEE_GET_FLAG (FLAG, FLAG_VALUE)

1 Description. Get an exception flag.

2 Class. Elemental subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   FLAG shall be of type TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE). It specifies the IEEE flag to be obtained.
   FLAG_VALUE shall be default logical. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. If the value of FLAG is IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE_INEXACT, FLAG_VALUE is assigned the value true if the corresponding exception flag is signaling and is assigned the value false otherwise.

4 Example. Following CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(IEEE_OVERFLOW,FLAG_VALUE), FLAG_VALUE is true if the IEEE_OVERFLOW flag is signaling and is false if it is quiet.

14.11.6 IEEE_GET_HALTING_MODE (FLAG, HALTING)

1 Description. Get halting mode for an exception.

2 Class. Elemental subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   FLAG shall be of type TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE). It specifies the IEEE flag. It shall have one of the values IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE_INEXACT.
   HALTING shall be default logical. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value true if the exception specified by FLAG will cause halting. Otherwise, it is assigned the value false.

4 Example. To store the halting mode for IEEE_OVERFLOW, do a calculation without halting, and restore the halting mode later:

5 USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
   LOGICAL HALTING
   ...
   CALL IEEE_GET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_OVERFLOW,HALTING) ! Store halting mode
   CALL IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_OVERFLOW,.FALSE.) ! No halting
   ...! calculation without halting
   CALL IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_OVERFLOW,HALTING) ! Restore halting mode

14.11.7 IEEE_GET_ROUNDING_MODE (ROUND_VALUE)

1 Description. Get the current rounding mode.

2 Class. Subroutine.
**Argument.** ROUND_VALUE shall be scalar of type TYPE(IEEE_ROUND_TYPE). It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value IEEE_NEAREST, IEEE_TO_ZERO, IEEE_UP, or IEEE_DOWN if the corresponding IEEE rounding mode is in operation and IEEE_OTHER otherwise.

**Example.** To store the rounding mode, do a calculation with round to nearest, and restore the rounding mode later:

```
USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
TYPE(IEEE_ROUND_TYPE) ROUND_VALUE
...
CALL IEEE_GET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE) ! Store the rounding mode
CALL IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(IEEE_NEAREST)
... ! calculation with round to nearest
CALL IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE) ! Restore the rounding mode
```

### 14.11.7 IEEE_GET_STATUS (STATUS_VALUE)

**Description.** Get the current value of the floating-point status.

**Class.** Subroutine.

**Argument.** STATUS_VALUE shall be scalar of type TYPE(IEEE_STATUS_TYPE). It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value of the floating-point status.

**Example.** To store all the exception flags, do a calculation involving exception handling, and restore them later:

```
USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
TYPE(IEEE_STATUS_TYPE) STATUS_VALUE
...
CALL IEEE_GET_STATUS(STATUS_VALUE) ! Get the flags
CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(IEEE_ALL,.FALSE.) ! Set the flags quiet.
... ! calculation involving exception handling
CALL IEEE_SET_STATUS(STATUS_VALUE) ! Restore the flags
```

### 14.11.8 IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE (GRADUAL)

**Description.** Get the current underflow mode.

**Class.** Subroutine.

**Argument.** GRADUAL shall be default logical scalar. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. It is assigned the value true if the current underflow mode is gradual underflow, and false if the current underflow mode is abrupt underflow.

**Restriction.** IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE shall not be invoked unless IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL(X) is true for some X.

**Example.** After CALL IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE(.FALSE.), a subsequent CALL IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE(GRADUAL) will set GRADUAL to false.

### 14.11.9 IEEE_IS_FINITE (X)

**Description.** Determine if a value is finite.

**Class.** Elemental function.
3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_IS_FINITE(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORTED_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

6 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if the value of X is finite, that is, IEEE_CLASS(X) has one of the values IEEE_NEGATIVE_NORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_DENORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_DENORMAL, or IEEE_POSITIVE_NORMAL; otherwise, the result has the value false.

7 **Example.** IEEE_IS_FINITE(1.0) has the value true.

### 14.11.10 IEEE_IS_NAN(X)

1 **Description.** Determine if a value is IEEE Not-a-Number.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_IS_NAN(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORTED_NAN(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

6 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if the value of X is an IEEE NaN; otherwise, it has the value false.

7 **Example.** IEEE_IS_NAN(SQRT(-1.0)) has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORTED_SQRT(1.0) has the value true.

### 14.11.11 IEEE_IS_NEGATIVE(X)

1 **Description.** Determine if a value is negative.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_IS_NEGATIVE(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORTED_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

6 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if IEEE_CLASS(X) has one of the values IEEE_NEGATIVE_NORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_DENORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_ZERO or IEEE_NEGATIVE_INF; otherwise, the result has the value false.

7 **Example.** IEEE_IS_NEGATIVE(0.0) has the value false.

### 14.11.12 IEEE_IS_NORMAL(X)

1 **Description.** Determine if a value is normal, that is, neither an infinity, a NaN, nor denormalized.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_IS_NORMAL(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORTED_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.
Result Value. The result has the value true if IEEE_CLASS(X) has one of the values IEEE_NEGATIVE-
NORMAL, IEEE_NEGATIVE_ZERO, IEEE_POSITIVE_ZERO or IEEE_POSITIVE_NORMAL; otherwise, the
result has the value false.

Example. IEEE_IS_NORMAL(SQRT(-1.0)) has the value false if IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT(1.0) has the value
true.

14.11.13 IEEE_LOGB (X)

Description. Unbiased exponent in IEEE floating-point format.

Class. Elemental function.

Argument. X shall be of type real.

Restriction. IEEE_LOGB(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value.

Case (i): If the value of X is neither zero, infinity, nor NaN, the result has the value of the unbiased exponent
of X. Note: this value is equal to EXPONENT(X)-1.

Case (ii): If X==0, the result is -infinity if IEEE_SUPPORT_INF(X) is true and -HUGE(X) otherwise; IEEE-
DIVIDE_BY_ZERO signals.

Example. IEEE_LOGB(-1.1) has the value 0.0.

14.11.14 IEEE_NEXT_AFTER (X, Y)

Description. Next representable neighbor of X in the direction toward Y.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments. The arguments shall be of type real.

Restriction. IEEE_NEXT_AFTER(X,Y) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) or IEEE-
SUPPORT_DATATYPE(Y) has the value false.

Result Characteristics. Same as X.

Result Value.

Case (i): If X == Y, the result is X and no exception is signaled.

Case (ii): If X /= Y, the result has the value of the next representable neighbor of X in the direction of Y.
The neighbors of zero (of either sign) are both nonzero. IEEE_OVERFLOW is signaled when X
is finite but IEEE_NEXT_AFTER(X,Y) is infinite; IEEE_UNDERFLOW is signaled when IEEE-
NEXT_AFTER(X,Y) is denormalized; in both cases, IEEE_INEXACT signals.

Example. The value of IEEE_NEXT_AFTER(1.0,2.0) is 1.0+EPSILON(X).

14.11.15 IEEE.Rem (X, Y)

Description. IEEE REM function.

Class. Elemental function.

Arguments. The arguments shall be of type real.

Restriction. IEEE.Rem(X,Y) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) or IEEE_SUPPORT-
DATATYPE(Y) has the value false.
5 **Result Characteristics.** Real with the kind type parameter of whichever argument has the greater precision.

6 **Result Value.** The result value, regardless of the rounding mode, shall be exactly X - Y*N, where N is the integer nearest to the exact value X/Y; whenever |N - X/Y| = 1/2, N shall be even. If the result value is zero, the sign shall be that of X.

7 **Examples.** The value of IEEE_REM(4.0,3.0) is 1.0, the value of IEEE_REM(3.0,2.0) is -1.0, and the value of IEEE_REM(5.0,2.0) is 1.0.

### 14.11.16 IEEE_RINT (X)

1 **Description.** Round to an integer value according to the current rounding mode.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_RINT(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

6 **Result Value.** The value of the result is the value of X rounded to an integer according to the current rounding mode. If the result has the value zero, the sign is that of X.

7 **Examples.** If the current rounding mode is round to nearest, the value of IEEE_RINT(1.1) is 1.0. If the current rounding mode is round up, the value of IEEE_RINT(1.1) is 2.0.

### 14.11.17 IEEE_SCALB (X, I)

1 **Description.** $X \times 2^I$.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**

   - X shall be of type real.
   - I shall be of type integer.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_SCALB(X) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

6 **Result Value.**

   - **Case (i):** If $X \times 2^I$ is representable as a normal number, the result has this value.
   - **Case (ii):** If X is finite and $X \times 2^I$ is too large, the IEEE_OVERFLOW exception shall occur. If IEEE_SUPPORT_INF(X) is true, the result value is infinity with the sign of X; otherwise, the result value is SIGN(HUGE(X),X).
   - **Case (iii):** If $X \times 2^I$ is too small and there is loss of accuracy, the IEEE_UNDERFLOW exception shall occur. The result is the representable number having a magnitude nearest to $|2^I|$ and the same sign as X.
   - **Case (iv):** If X is infinite, the result is the same as X; no exception signals.

7 **Example.** The value of IEEE_SCALB(1.0,2) is 4.0.

### 14.11.18 IEEE_SELECTED_REAL_KIND ([P, R, RADIX])

1 **Description.** Value of the kind type parameter of an IEEE real data type with decimal precision of at least P digits, a decimal exponent range of at least R, and a radix of RADIX. For data objects of such a type, IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value true.
2 Class. Transformational function.

3 Arguments. At least one argument shall be present.
   P (optional) shall be an integer scalar.
   R (optional) shall be an integer scalar.
   RADIX (optional) shall be an integer scalar.

4 Result Characteristics. Default integer scalar.

5 Result Value. If P or R is absent, the result value is the same as if it were present with the value zero. If RADIX is absent, there is no requirement on the radix of the selected kind. The result has a value equal to a value of the kind type parameter of an IEEE real type with decimal precision, as returned by the intrinsic function PRECISION, of at least P digits, a decimal exponent range, as returned by the intrinsic function RANGE, of at least R, and a radix, as returned by the intrinsic function RADIX, of RADIX, if such a kind type parameter is available on the processor.

Otherwise, the result is −1 if the processor supports an IEEE real type with radix RADIX and exponent range of at least R but not with precision of at least P, −2 if the processor supports an IEEE real type with radix RADIX and precision of at least P but not with exponent range of at least R, −3 if the processor supports an IEEE real type with radix RADIX but with neither precision of at least P nor exponent range of at least R, −4 if the processor supports an IEEE real type with radix RADIX and either precision of at least P or exponent range of at least R but not both together, and −5 if the processor supports no IEEE real type with radix RADIX.

6 If more than one kind type parameter value meets the criteria, the value returned is the one with the smallest decimal precision, unless there are several such values, in which case the smallest of these kind values is returned.

Example. IEEE_SELECTED_REAL_KIND(6,30) has the value KIND(0.0) on a machine that supports IEEE single precision arithmetic for its default real approximation method.

14.11.19 IEEE_SET_FLAG (FLAG, FLAG_VALUE)

1 Description. Assign a value to an exception flag.

2 Class. Pure subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   FLAG shall be a scalar or array of type TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE). If a value of FLAG is IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE_INEXACT, the corresponding exception flag is assigned a value. No two elements of FLAG shall have the same value.

   FLAG_VALUE shall be a default logical scalar or array. It shall be conformable with FLAG. If an element has the value true, the corresponding flag is set to be signaling; otherwise, the flag is set to be quiet.

4 Example. CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(IEEE_OVERFLOW,.TRUE.) sets the IEEE_OVERFLOW flag to be signaling.

14.11.20 IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE (FLAG, HALTING)

1 Description. Control continuation or halting after an exception.

2 Class. Pure subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   FLAG shall be a scalar or array of type TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE). It shall have only the values IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE_INEXACT. No two elements of FLAG shall have the same value.
HALTING shall be a default logical scalar or array. It shall be conformable with FLAG. If an element has the value true, the corresponding exception specified by FLAG will cause halting. Otherwise, execution will continue after this exception.

4 Restriction. IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(FLAG,HALTING) shall not be invoked if IEEE_SUPPORT_HALTING(FLAG) has the value false.

5 Example. CALL IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO,.TRUE.) causes halting after a divide_by_zero exception.

NOTE 14.10
The initial halting mode is processor dependent. Halting is not precise and may occur some time after the exception has occurred.

14.11.21 IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE (ROUND_VALUE)

1 Description. Set the current IEEE rounding mode.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Argument. ROUND_VALUE shall be scalar and of type TYPE(IEEE_ROUND_TYPE). It specifies the mode to be set.

4 Restriction. IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE) shall not be invoked unless IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING(ROUND_VALUE,X) is true for some X such that IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) is true.

5 Example. To store the rounding mode, do a calculation with round to nearest, and restore the rounding mode later:

6 USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
   TYPE(IEEE_ROUND_TYPE) ROUND_VALUE
   ...
   CALL IEEE_GET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE) ! Store the rounding mode
   CALL IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(IEEE_NEAREST)
   : ! calculation with round to nearest
   CALL IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE) ! Restore the rounding mode

14.11.22 IEEE_SET_STATUS (STATUS_VALUE)

1 Description. Restore the value of the floating-point status (14.7).

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Argument. STATUS_VALUE shall be scalar and of type TYPE(IEEE_STATUS_TYPE). Its value shall be one that was assigned by a previous invocation of IEEE_GET_STATUS to its STATUS_VALUE argument.

4 Example. To store all the exceptions flags, do a calculation involving exception handling, and restore them later:

5 USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_EXCEPTIONS
   TYPE(IEEE_STATUS_TYPE) STATUS_VALUE
   ...
   CALL IEEE_GET_STATUS(STATUS_VALUE) ! Store the flags
   CALL IEEE_SET_FLAGS(IEEE_ALL,.FALSE.) ! Set them quiet
14.11.23 **IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE (GRADUAL)**

1 **Description.** Set the current underflow mode.

2 **Class.** Subroutine.

3 **Argument.** GRADUAL shall be default logical scalar. If it is true, the current underflow mode is set to gradual underflow. If it is false, the current underflow mode is set to abrupt underflow.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE shall not be invoked unless IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL(X) is true for some X.

5 **Example.** To perform some calculations with abrupt underflow and then restore the previous mode:

   USE_INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
   LOGICAL SAVE_UNDERFLOW_MODE
   ...
   CALL IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE(SAVE_UNDERFLOW_MODE)
   CALL IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE(GRADUAL=.FALSE.)
   ...
   ! Perform some calculations with abrupt underflow
   CALL IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE(SAVE_UNDERFLOW_MODE)

14.11.24 **IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE () or IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE (X)**

1 **Description.** Inquire whether the processor supports IEEE arithmetic.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical scalar.

5 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if the processor supports IEEE arithmetic for all reals (X does not appear) or for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false. Here, support is as defined in the first paragraph of 14.9.

6 **Example.** If default real type conforms to the IEEE International Standard except that underflow values flush to zero instead of being denormal, IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(1.0) has the value true.

14.11.25 **IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL () or IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL (X)**

1 **Description.** Inquire whether the processor supports IEEE denormalized numbers.

2 **Class.** Inquiry function.

3 **Argument.** X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical scalar.

5 **Result Value.**
Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X) has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X) has the value true and the processor supports arithmetic operations and assignments with denormalized numbers (biased exponent $e = 0$ and fraction $f \neq 0$, see subclause 3.2 of the IEEE International Standard) for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL() has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X) has the value true if the processor supports denormalized numbers for X.

NOTE 14.12

The denormalized numbers are not included in the 13.4 model for real numbers; they satisfy the inequality $\text{ABS}(X) < \text{TINY}(X)$. They usually occur as a result of an arithmetic operation whose exact result is less than TINY(X). Such an operation causes IEEE_UNDERFLOW to signal unless the result is exact. IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X) is false if the processor never returns a denormalized number as the result of an arithmetic operation.

14.11.26 IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE () or IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports divide with the accuracy specified by the IEEE International Standard.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE(X) has the value true if the processor supports divide with the accuracy specified by the IEEE International Standard for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE() has the value true if and only if IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE(X) has the value true for all real X.

Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE divide for X.

14.11.27 IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG (FLAG) or IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG (FLAG, X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports an exception.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.

FLAG shall be a scalar of type TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE). Its value shall be one of IEEE_INVALID, IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO, IEEE_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE_INEXACT.

X shall be of type real. It may be a scalar or an array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG(FLAG, X) has the value true if the processor supports detection of the specified exception for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.
Case (ii): IEEE\_SUPPORT\_FLAG(FLAG) has the value true if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_FLAG(FLAG, X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

6 Example. IEEE\_SUPPORT\_FLAG(IEEE\_INEXACT) has the value true if the processor supports the inexact exception.

14.11.28 IEEE\_SUPPORT\_HALTING (FLAG)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports the ability to control during program execution whether to abort or continue execution after an exception.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. FLAG shall be a scalar of type TYPE(IEEE\_FLAG\_TYPE). Its value shall be one of IEEE\_INVALID, IEEE\_OVERFLOW, IEEE\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO, IEEE\_UNDERFLOW, or IEEE\_INEXACT.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value. The result has the value true if the processor supports the ability to control during program execution whether to abort or continue execution after the exception specified by FLAG; otherwise, it has the value false. Support includes the ability to change the mode by CALL IEEE\_SET\_HALTING(FLAG).

6 Example. IEEE\_SUPPORT\_HALTING(IEEE\_OVERFLOW) has the value true if the processor supports control of halting after an overflow.

14.11.29 IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF () or IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports the IEEE infinity facility.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE infinities (positive and negative) for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF() has the value true if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

6 Example. IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE infinities for X.

14.11.30 IEEE\_SUPPORT\_IO () or IEEE\_SUPPORT\_IO (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports IEEE base conversion rounding during formatted input/output (9.5.6.16, 9.6.2.13, 10.7.2.3.7).

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE\_SUPPORT\_IO(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE base conversion during formatted input/output (9.5.6.16, 9.6.2.13, 10.7.2.3.7) as described in the IEEE International Standard for the modes UP, DOWN, ZERO, and NEAREST for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.
Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_IO() has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_IO(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_IO(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE base conversion for X.

14.11.31 IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN () or IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports the IEEE Not-a-Number facility.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE NaNs for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN() has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN(X) has the value true if the processor supports IEEE NaNs for X.

14.11.32 IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING (ROUND_VALUE) or IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING (ROUND_VALUE, X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports a particular IEEE rounding mode.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Arguments.

ROUND_VALUE shall be of type TYPE(IEEE_ROUND_TYPE).

X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING(ROUND_VALUE, X) has the value true if the processor supports the rounding mode defined by ROUND_VALUE for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false. Support includes the ability to change the mode by CALL IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE(ROUND_VALUE).

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING(ROUND_VALUE) has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING(ROUND_VALUE, X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_ROUNDING(IEEE_TO_ZERO) has the value true if the processor supports rounding to zero for all reals.

14.11.33 IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT () or IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the intrinsic function SQRT conforms to the IEEE International Standard.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.
5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT(X) has the value true if the intrinsic function SQRT conforms to the IEEE International Standard for real variables of the same kind type parameter as X; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT() has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

6 Example. If IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT(1.0) has the value true, SQRT(−0.0) will have the value −0.0.

14.11.34 IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD () or IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD (X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the processor supports all the IEEE facilities defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD(X) has the value true if the results of all the functions IEEE_SUPPORT_DATATYPE(X), IEEE_SUPPORT_DENORMAL(X), IEEE_SUPPORT_DIVIDE(X), IEEE_SUPPORT_FLAG(FLAG,X) for valid FLAG, IEEE_SUPPORT_HALTING(FLAG) for valid FLAG, IEEE_SUPPORT_INF(X), IEEE_SUPPORT_NAN(X), IEEE_SUPPORT_REALMAX (ROUND_VALUE,X) for valid ROUND_VALUE, and IEEE_SUPPORT_SQRT (X) are all true; otherwise, it has the value false.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD() has the value true if IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD(X) has the value true for all real X; otherwise, it has the value false.

6 Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_STANDARD() has the value false if the processor supports both IEEE and non-IEEE kinds of reals.

14.11.35 IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL () or IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL(X)

1 Description. Inquire whether the procedure supports the ability to control the underflow mode during program execution.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be a real scalar or array.

4 Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

5 Result Value.

Case (i): IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL(X) has the value true if the processor supports control of the underflow mode for floating-point calculations with the same type as X, and false otherwise.

Case (ii): IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL() has the value true if the processor supports control of the underflow mode for all floating-point calculations, and false otherwise.

6 Example. IEEE_SUPPORT_UNDERFLOW_CONTROL(2.5) has the value true if the processor supports underflow mode control for default real calculations.

14.11.36 IEEE_UNORDERED (X, Y)
1 **Description.** IEEE unordered function. True if X or Y is a NaN, and false otherwise.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.** The arguments shall be of type real.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE\_UNORDERED(X,Y) shall not be invoked if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_DATATYPE(X) or IEEE\_SUPPORT\_DATATYPE(Y) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Default logical.

6 **Result Value.** The result has the value true if X or Y is a NaN or both are NaNs; otherwise, it has the value false.

7 **Example.** IEEE\_UNORDERED(0.0,SQRT(-1.0)) has the value true if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_SQRT(1.0) has the value true.

### 14.11.37 IEEE\_VALUE (X, CLASS)

1 **Description.** Generate an IEEE value.

2 **Class.** Elemental function.

3 **Arguments.**

   X shall be of type real.

   CLASS shall be of type TYPE(IEEE\_CLASS\_TYPE). The value is permitted to be: IEEE\_SIGNaling\_NAN or IEEE\_QUIET\_NAN if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_NAN(X) has the value true, IEEE\_NEGATIVE\_INF or IEEE\_POSITIVE\_INF if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_INF(X) has the value true, IEEE\_NEGATIVE\_DENORMAL or IEEE\_POSITIVE\_DENORMAL if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_DENORMAL(X) has the value true, IEEE\_NEGATIVE\_NORMAL, IEEE\_NEGATIVE\_ZERO, IEEE\_POSITIVE\_ZERO or IEEE\_POSITIVE\_NORMAL.

4 **Restriction.** IEEE\_VALUE(X,CLASS) shall not be invoked if IEEE\_SUPPORT\_DATATYPE(X) has the value false.

5 **Result Characteristics.** Same as X.

6 **Result Value.** The result value is an IEEE value as specified by CLASS. Although in most cases the value is processor dependent, the value shall not vary between invocations for any particular X kind type parameter and CLASS value.

7 **Example.** IEEE\_VALUE(1.0,IEEE\_NEGATIVE\_INF) has the value -infinity.

8 Whenever IEEE\_VALUE returns a signaling NaN, it is processor dependent whether or not invalid is raised and processor dependent whether or not the signaling NaN is converted into a quiet NaN.

**NOTE 14.13**

If the `expr` in an assignment statement is a reference to the IEEE\_VALUE function that returns a signaling NaN and the `variable` is of the same type and kind as the function result, it is recommended that the signaling NaN be preserved.

### 14.12 Examples

**NOTE 14.14**
NOTE 14.14 (cont.)

! Module for dot product of two real arrays of rank 1.
! The caller needs to ensure that exceptions do not cause halting.

USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_EXCEPTIONS
LOGICAL :: MATRIX_ERROR = .FALSE.
INTERFACE OPERATOR(.dot.)
    MODULE PROCEDURE MULT
END INTERFACE
CONTAINS
REAL FUNCTION MULT(A,B)
    REAL, INTENT(IN) :: A(:),B(:)
    INTEGER I
    LOGICAL OVERFLOW
    IF (SIZE(A)/=SIZE(B)) THEN
        MATRIX_ERROR = .TRUE.
        RETURN
    END IF
    ! The processor ensures that IEEE_OVERFLOW is quiet
    MULT = 0.0
    DO I = 1, SIZE(A)
        MULT = MULT + A(I)*B(I)
    END DO
    CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(IEEE_OVERFLOW,OVERFLOW)
    IF (OVERFLOW) MATRIX_ERROR = .TRUE.
END FUNCTION MULT
END MODULE DOT

This module provides a function that computes the dot product of two real arrays of rank 1. If the sizes of the arrays are different, an immediate return occurs with MATRIX_ERROR true. If overflow occurs during the actual calculation, the IEEE_OVERFLOW flag will signal and MATRIX_ERROR will be true.

NOTE 14.15

USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_EXCEPTIONS
USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_FEATURES, ONLY: IEEE_INVALID_FLAG
! The other exceptions of IEEE_USUAL (IEEE_OVERFLOW and IEEE_DIVIDE_BY_ZERO) are always available with IEEE_EXCEPTIONS
TYPE(IEEE_STATUS_TYPE) STATUS_VALUE
LOGICAL, DIMENSION(3) :: FLAG_VALUE
...
CALL IEEE_GET_STATUS(STATUS_VALUE)
CALL IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_USUAL,.FALSE.) ! Needed in case the default on the processor is to halt on exceptions
CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(IEEE_USUAL,.FALSE.)
! First try the "fast" algorithm for inverting a matrix:
MATRIX1 = FAST_INV(MATRIX) ! This shall not alter MATRIX.
CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(IEEE_USUAL,FLAG_VALUE)
NOTE 14.15 (cont.)

IF (ANY(FLAG_VALUE)) THEN
  ! "Fast" algorithm failed; try "slow" one:
  CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(IEEE_USUAL,.FALSE.)
  MATRIX1 = SLOW_INV(MATRIX)
  CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(IEEE_USUAL,FLAG_VALUE)
  IF (ANY(FLAG_VALUE)) THEN
    WRITE (*, *) 'Cannot invert matrix'
    STOP
  END IF
END IF

CALL IEEE_SET_STATUS(STATUS_VALUE)

In this example, the function FAST_INV might cause a condition to signal. If it does, another try is made with SLOW_INV. If this still fails, a message is printed and the program stops. Note, also, that it is important to set the flags quiet before the second try. The state of all the flags is stored and restored.

NOTE 14.16

USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_EXCEPTIONS
LOGICAL FLAG_VALUE
...
CALL IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE(IEEE_OVERFLOW,.FALSE.)
! First try a fast algorithm for inverting a matrix.
CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(IEEE_OVERFLOW,.FALSE.)
DO K = 1, N
  ...
  CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(IEEE_OVERFLOW,FLAG_VALUE)
  IF (FLAG_VALUE) EXIT
END DO
IF (FLAG_VALUE) THEN
  ! Alternative code which knows that K-1 steps have executed normally.
  ...
END IF

Here the code for matrix inversion is in line and the transfer is made more precise by adding extra tests of the flag.

NOTE 14.17

REAL FUNCTION HYPOT(X, Y)
  ! In rare circumstances this may lead to the signaling of IEEE_OVERFLOW
  ! The caller needs to ensure that exceptions do not cause halting.
  USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_ARITHMETIC
  USE, INTRINSIC :: IEEE_FEATURES, ONLY: IEEE_UNDERFLOW_FLAG
  ! IEEE_OVERFLOW is always available with IEEE_ARITHMETIC
  REAL X, Y
  REAL SCALED_X, SCALED_Y, SCALED_RESULT
LOGICAL, DIMENSION(2) :: FLAGS
TYPE(IEEE_FLAG_TYPE), PARAMETER, DIMENSION(2) :: &
     ! OUT_OF_RANGE = (/ IEEE_OVERFLOW, IEEE_UNDERFLOW /)
INTRINSIC SQRT, ABS, EXPONENT, MAX, DIGITS, SCALE

! The processor clears the flags on entry
! Try a fast algorithm first
HYPOT = SQRT( X**2 + Y**2 )
CALL IEEE_GET_FLAG(OUT_OF_RANGE,FLAGS)
IF ( ANY(Flags) ) THEN
   CALL IEEE_SET_FLAG(OUT_OF_RANGE,.FALSE.)
   IF ( X==0.0 .OR. Y==0.0 ) THEN
      HYPOT = ABS(X) + ABS(Y)
   ELSE IF ( 2*ABS(EXPONENT(X)-EXPONENT(Y)) > DIGITS(X)+1 ) THEN
      HYPOT = MAX( ABS(X), ABS(Y) ) ! one of X and Y can be ignored
   ELSE ! scale so that ABS(X) is near 1
      SCALED_X = SCALE( X, -EXPONENT(X) )
      SCALED_Y = SCALE( Y, -EXPONENT(X) )
      SCALED_RESULT = SQRT( SCALED_X**2 + SCALED_Y**2 )
      HYPOT = SCALE( SCALED_RESULT, EXPONENT(X) ) ! might cause overflow
   END IF
END IF
END IF

! The processor resets any flag that was signaling on entry
END FUNCTION HYPOT

An attempt is made to evaluate this function directly in the fastest possible way. This will work almost every time, but if an exception occurs during this fast computation, a safe but slower way evaluates the function. This slower evaluation might involve scaling and unscaling, and in (very rare) extreme cases this unscaling can cause overflow (after all, the true result might overflow if X and Y are both near the overflow limit). If the IEEE_OVERFLOW or IEEE_UNDERFLOW flag is signaling on entry, it is reset on return by the processor, so that earlier exceptions are not lost.
15 Interoperability with C

15.1 General

1 Fortran provides a means of referencing procedures that are defined by means of the C programming language or procedures that can be described by C prototypes as defined in 6.7.5.3 of the C International Standard, even if they are not actually defined by means of C. Conversely, there is a means of specifying that a procedure defined by a Fortran subprogram can be referenced from a function defined by means of C. In addition, there is a means of declaring global variables that are associated with C variables whose names have external linkage as defined in 6.2.2 of the C International Standard.

2 The ISO_C_BINDING module provides access to named constants that represent kind type parameters of data representations compatible with C types. Fortran also provides facilities for defining derived types (4.5) and enumerations (4.6) that correspond to C types.

15.2 The ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module

15.2.1 Summary of contents

1 The processor shall provide the intrinsic module ISO_C_BINDING. This module shall make accessible the following entities: the named constants C_NULL_PTR and C_NULL_FUNPTR and those with names listed in the first column of Table 15.1 and the second column of Table 15.2, and the types C_PTR and C_FUNPTR. A processor may provide other public entities in the ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module in addition to those listed here.

NOTE 15.1 To avoid potential name conflicts with program entities, it is recommended that a program use the ONLY option in any USE statement that references the ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module.

15.2.2 Named constants and derived types in the module

1 The entities listed in the second column of Table 15.2, shall be default integer named constants.

2 The value of C_INT shall be a valid value for an integer kind parameter on the processor. The values of C_\_SHORT, C_LONG, C_LONG_LONG, C_SIGNED_CHAR, C_SIZE_T, C_INT8_T, C_INT16_T, C_INT32_T, C_INT64_T, C_INT_LEAST8_T, C_INT_LEAST16_T, C_INT_LEAST32_T, C_INT_LEAST64_T, C_INT_FAST8_T, C_INT_FAST16_T, C_INT_FAST32_T, C_INT_FAST64_T, C_INTMAX_T, and C_INTPTR_T shall each be a valid value for an integer kind type parameter on the processor or shall be -1 if the companion processor defines the corresponding C type and there is no interoperating Fortran processor kind or -2 if the C processor does not define the corresponding C type.

3 The values of C_FLOAT, C_DOUBLE, and C_LONG_DOUBLE shall each be a valid value for a real kind type parameter on the processor or shall be -1 if the companion processor’s type does not have a precision equal to the precision of any of the Fortran processor’s real kinds, -2 if the companion processor’s type does not have a range equal to the range of any of the Fortran processor’s real kinds, -3 if the companion processor’s type has neither the precision nor range of any of the Fortran processor’s real kinds, and equal to -4 if there is no interoperating Fortran processor kind for other reasons. The values of C_FLOAT_COMPLEX, C_DOUBLE_COMPLEX, and C_LONG_DOUBLE_COMPLEX shall be the same as those of C_FLOAT, C_DOUBLE, and C_LONG_DOUBLE, respectively.

4 The value of C_BOOL shall be a valid value for a logical kind parameter on the processor or shall be -1.
The value of C_CHAR shall be a valid value for a character kind type parameter on the processor or shall be -1. The value of C_CHAR is known as the C character kind.

The following entities shall be named constants of type character with a length parameter of one. The kind parameter value shall be equal to the value of C_CHAR unless C_CHAR = -1, in which case the kind parameter value shall be the same as for default kind. The values of these constants are specified in Table 15.1. In the case that C_CHAR ≠ -1 the value is specified using C syntax. The semantics of these values are explained in 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 of the C International Standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>C definition</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>C_CHAR = -1</th>
<th>C_CHAR ≠ -1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_NULL_CHAR</td>
<td>null character</td>
<td>CHAR(0)</td>
<td>‘\0’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_ALERT</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>ACHAR(7)</td>
<td>‘\a’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_BACKSPACE</td>
<td>backspace</td>
<td>ACHAR(8)</td>
<td>‘\b’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_FORM_FEED</td>
<td>form feed</td>
<td>ACHAR(12)</td>
<td>‘\f’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_NEW_LINE</td>
<td>new line</td>
<td>ACHAR(10)</td>
<td>‘\n’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_CARRIAGE_RETURN</td>
<td>carriage return</td>
<td>ACHAR(13)</td>
<td>‘\r’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_HORIZONTAL_TAB</td>
<td>horizontal tab</td>
<td>ACHAR(9)</td>
<td>‘\t’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_VERTICAL_TAB</td>
<td>vertical tab</td>
<td>ACHAR(11)</td>
<td>‘\v’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The entities C_PTR and C_FUNPTR are described in 15.3.3.

The entity C_NULL_PTR shall be a named constant of type C_PTR. The value of C_NULL_PTR shall be the same as the value NULL in C. The entity C_NULL_FUNPTR shall be a named constant of type C_FUNPTR. The value of C_NULL_FUNPTR shall be that of a null pointer to a function in C.

NOTE 15.2

The value of NEW_LINE(C_NEW_LINE) is C_NEW_LINE (13.7.120).

15.2.3 Procedures in the module

15.2.3.1 General

In the detailed descriptions below, procedure names are generic and not specific.

15.2.3.2 C_ASSOCIATED (C_PTR_1 [, C_PTR_2])

Description. True if and only if C_PTR_1 is associated with an entity and C_PTR_2 is absent, or if C_PTR_1 and C_PTR_2 are associated with the same entity.

Class. Inquiry function.

Arguments.

C_PTR_1 shall be a scalar of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR.

C_PTR_2 (optional) shall be a scalar of the same type as C_PTR_1.

Result Characteristics. Default logical scalar.

Result Value.

Case (i):

If C_PTR_2 is absent, the result is false if C_PTR_1 is a C null pointer and true otherwise.

Case (ii):

If C_PTR_2 is present, the result is false if C_PTR_1 is a C null pointer. If C_PTR_1 is not a C null pointer, the result is true if C_PTR_1 compares equal to C_PTR_2 in the sense of 6.3.2.3 and 6.5.9 of the C International Standard, and false otherwise.
NOTE 15.3

The following example illustrates the use of C_LOC and C_ASSOCIATED.

USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING, ONLY: C_PTR, C_FLOAT, C_ASSOCIATED, C_LOC
INTERFACE
  SUBROUTINE FOO(GAMMA) BIND(C)
    IMPORT C_PTR
    TYPE(C_PTR), VALUE :: GAMMA
  END SUBROUTINE FOO
END INTERFACE
REAL(C_FLOAT), TARGET, DIMENSION(100) :: ALPHA
TYPE(C_PTR) :: BETA
...
IF (.NOT. C_ASSOCIATED(BETA)) THEN
  BETA = C_LOC(ALPHA)
ENDIF
CALL FOO(BETA)

15.2.3.3 C_F_POINTER (CPTR, FPTR [, SHAPE])

1 Description. Associate a data pointer with the target of a C pointer and specify its shape.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Arguments.
   CPTR shall be a scalar of type C_PTR. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. Its value shall be
      • the C address of an interoperable data entity, or
      • the result of a reference to C_LOC with a noninteroperable argument.

   The value of CPTR shall not be the C address of a Fortran variable that does not have the TARGET attribute.

   FPTR shall be a pointer, and shall not be a coindexed object. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument.

   If the value of CPTR is the C address of an interoperable data entity, FPTR shall be a data pointer with type and type parameters interoperable with the type of the entity. In this case, FPTR becomes pointer associated with the target of CPTR. If FPTR is an array, its shape is specified by SHAPE and each lower bound is 1.

   If the value of CPTR is the result of a reference to C_LOC with a noninteroperable argument X, FPTR shall be a nonpolymorphic scalar pointer with the same type and type parameters as X. In this case, X or its target if it is a pointer shall not have been deallocated or have become undefined due to execution of a RETURN or END statement since the reference. FPTR becomes pointer associated with X or its target.

   SHAPE (optional) shall be of type integer and rank one. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. SHAPE shall be present if and only if FPTR is an array; its size shall be equal to the rank of FPTR.

15.2.3.4 C_F_PROCPOINTER (CPTR, FPTR)

1 Description. Associate a procedure pointer with the target of a C function pointer.

2 Class. Subroutine.

3 Arguments.
C PTR shall be a scalar of type C_FUNPTR. It is an INTENT (IN) argument. Its value shall be the C address of a procedure that is interoperable.

FPTR shall be a procedure pointer, and shall not be a component of a coindexed object. It is an INTENT (OUT) argument. The interface for FPTR shall be interoperable with the prototype that describes the target of C PTR. FPTR becomes pointer associated with the target of C PTR.

NOTE 15.4

The term “target” in the descriptions of C_F_POINTER and C_F_PROCPOINTER denotes the entity referenced by a C pointer, as described in 6.2.5 of the C International Standard.

15.2.3.5 C_FUNLOC (X)

1 Description. C address of the argument.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall either be a procedure that is interoperable, or a procedure pointer associated with an interoperable procedure. It shall not be a coindexed object.

4 Result Characteristics. Scalar of type C_FUNPTR.

5 Result Value. The result value is described using the result name FPTR. The result is determined as if C_F_FUNPTR were a derived type containing an implicit-interface procedure pointer component PX and the pointer assignment FPTR%PX => X were executed.

6 The result is a value that can be used as an actual FPTR argument in a call to C_F_PROCPOINTER where FPTR has attributes that would allow the pointer assignment FPTR => X. Such a call to C_F_PROCPOINTER shall have the effect of the pointer assignment FPTR => X.

15.2.3.6 C_LOC (X)

1 Description. C address of the argument.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall have either the POINTER or TARGET attribute. It shall not be a coindexed object. It shall either be a contiguous variable with interoperable type and type parameters, or be a scalar, nonpolymorphic variable with no length type parameters. If it is allocatable, it shall be allocated. If it is a pointer, it shall be associated. If it is an array, it shall have nonzero size.

4 Result Characteristics. Scalar of type C_PTR.

5 Result Value. The result value is described using the result name CPTR.

6 If X is a scalar data entity, the result is determined as if C_PTR were a derived type containing a scalar pointer component PX of the type and type parameters of X and the pointer assignment CPTR%PX => X were executed.

7 If X is an array data entity, the result is determined as if C_PTR were a derived type containing a scalar pointer component PX of the type and type parameters of X and the pointer assignment of CPTR%PX to the first element of X were executed.

8 If X is a data entity that is interoperable or has interoperable type and type parameters, the result is the value that the C processor returns as the result of applying the unary “&” operator (as defined in the C International Standard, 6.5.3.2) to the target of CPTR%PX.

9 The result is a value that can be used as an actual CPTR argument in a call to C_F_POINTER where FPTR has attributes that would allow the pointer assignment FPTR => X. Such a call to C_F_POINTER shall have
NOTE 15.5

Where the actual argument is of noninteroperable type or type parameters, the result of C_LOC provides an opaque “handle” for it. In an actual implementation, this handle might be the C address of the argument; however, portable C functions should treat it as a void (generic) C pointer that cannot be dereferenced (6.5.3.2 in the C International Standard).

15.2.3.7 C_SIZEOF (X)

1 Description. Size of X in bytes.

2 Class. Inquiry function.

3 Argument. X shall be an interoperable data entity that is not an assumed-size array.

4 Result Characteristics. Scalar integer of kind C_SIZE_T (15.3.2).

5 Result Value. If X is scalar, the result value is the value that the companion processor returns as the result of applying the sizeof operator (C International Standard, subclause 6.5.3.4) to an object of a type that interoperates with the type and type parameters of X.

6 If X is an array, the result value is the value that the companion processor returns as the result of applying the sizeof operator to an object of a type that interoperates with the type and type parameters of X, multiplied by the number of elements in X.

15.3 Interoperability between Fortran and C entities

15.3.1 General

1 Subclause 15.3 defines the conditions under which a Fortran entity is interoperable. If a Fortran entity is interoperable, an equivalent entity may be defined by means of C and the Fortran entity interoperates with the C entity. There does not have to be such an interoperating C entity.

NOTE 15.6

A Fortran entity can be interoperable with more than one C entity.

15.3.2 Interoperability of intrinsic types

1 Table 15.2 shows the interoperability between Fortran intrinsic types and C types. A Fortran intrinsic type with particular type parameter values is interoperable with a C type if the type and kind type parameter value are listed in the table on the same row as that C type; if the type is character, interoperability also requires that the length type parameter be omitted or be specified by an initialization expression whose value is one. A combination of Fortran type and type parameters that is interoperable with a C type listed in the table is also interoperable with any unqualified C type that is compatible with the listed C type.

2 The second column of the table refers to the named constants made accessible by the ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module. If the value of any of these named constants is negative, there is no combination of Fortran type and type parameters interoperable with the C type shown in that row.

3 A combination of intrinsic type and type parameters is interoperable if it is interoperable with a C type. The C types mentioned in table 15.2 are defined in subclauses 6.2.5, 7.17, and 7.18.1 of the C International Standard.
Table 15.2: Interoperability between Fortran and C types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fortran type</th>
<th>Named constant from the ISO_C_BINDING module (kind type parameter if value is positive)</th>
<th>C type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT</td>
<td>int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_SHORT</td>
<td>short int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_LONG</td>
<td>long int</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>CCHAR</td>
<td>_char</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE 15.7**

For example, the type integer with a kind type parameter of C_SHORT is interoperable with the C type short or any C type derived (via typedef) from short.

**NOTE 15.8**

The C International Standard specifies that the representations for nonnegative signed integers are the same as the corresponding values of unsigned integers. Because Fortran does not provide direct support for unsigned kinds of integers, the ISO_C_BINDING module does not make accessible named constants for their kind type parameter values. A user can use the signed kinds of integers to interoperate with the unsigned types and all their qualified versions as well. This has the potentially surprising side effect that the C type unsigned char is interoperable with the type integer with a kind type parameter of C_SIGNED_CHAR.
15.3.3 Interoperability with C pointer types

C_PTR and C_FUNPTR shall be derived types with only private components. No direct component of either of these types is allocatable or a pointer. C_PTR is interoperable with any C object pointer type. C_FUNPTR is interoperable with any C function pointer type.

NOTE 15.9
This implies that a C processor is required to have the same representation method for all C object pointer types and the same representation method for all C function pointer types if the C processor is to be the target of interoperability of a Fortran processor. The C International Standard does not impose this requirement.

NOTE 15.10
The function C_LOC can be used to return a value of type C_PTR that is the C address of an allocated allocatable variable. The function C_FUNLOC can be used to return a value of type C_FUNPTR that is the C address of a procedure. For C_LOC and C_FUNLOC the returned value is of an interoperable type and thus may be used in contexts where the procedure or allocatable variable is not directly allowed. For example, it could be passed as an actual argument to a C function.

Similarly, type C_FUNPTR or C_PTR can be used in a dummy argument or structure component and can have a value that is the C address of a procedure or allocatable variable, even in contexts where a procedure or allocatable variable is not directly allowed.

15.3.4 Interoperability of derived types and C struct types

A Fortran derived type is interoperable if it has the BIND attribute.

C1501 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have the SEQUENCE attribute.

C1502 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have type parameters.

C1503 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have the EXTENDS attribute.

C1504 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have a type-bound-procedure-part.

C1505 (R425) Each component of a derived type with the BIND attribute shall be a nonpointer, nonallocatable data component with interoperable type and type parameters.

NOTE 15.11
The syntax rules and their constraints require that a derived type that is interoperable have components that are all data entities that are interoperable. No component is permitted to be allocatable or a pointer, but the value of a component of type C_FUNPTR or C_PTR may be the C address of such an entity.

A Fortran derived type is interoperable with a C struct type if the derived-type definition of the Fortran type specifies BIND(C) (4.5.2), the Fortran derived type and the C struct type have the same number of components, and the components of the Fortran derived type have types and type parameters that are interoperable with the types of the corresponding components of the C struct type. A component of a Fortran derived type and a component of a C struct type correspond if they are declared in the same relative position in their respective type definitions.

NOTE 15.12
The names of the corresponding components of the derived type and the C struct type need not be the same.

There is no Fortran type that is interoperable with a C struct type that contains a bit field or that contains a
flexible array member. There is no Fortran type that is interoperable with a C union type.

NOTE 15.13

For example, the C type myctype, declared below, is interoperable with the Fortran type myftype, declared below.

typedef struct
    int m, n;
    float r;
myctype

USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
TYPE, BIND(C) :: MYFTYPE
    INTEGER(C_INT) :: I, J
    REAL(C_FLOAT) :: S
END TYPE MYFTYPE

The names of the types and the names of the components are not significant for the purposes of determining whether a Fortran derived type is interoperable with a C struct type.

NOTE 15.14

The C International Standard requires the names and component names to be the same in order for the types to be compatible (C International Standard, subclause 6.2.7). This is similar to Fortran's rule describing when different derived type definitions describe the same sequence type. This rule was not extended to determine whether a Fortran derived type is interoperable with a C struct type because the case of identifiers is significant in C but not in Fortran.

15.3.5 Interoperability of scalar variables

1 A scalar Fortran variable is interoperable if its type and type parameters are interoperable, it is not a coarray, and it has neither the ALLOCATABLE nor the POINTER attribute.

2 An interoperable scalar Fortran variable is interoperable with a scalar C entity if their types and type parameters are interoperable.

15.3.6 Interoperability of array variables

1 An array Fortran variable is interoperable if its type and type parameters are interoperable, it is not a coarray, and it is of explicit shape or assumed size.

2 An explicit-shape or assumed-size array of rank \( r \), with a shape of \([ e_1 \ldots e_r \]) is interoperable with a C array if its size is nonzero and

\begin{enumerate}
\item either
    \begin{enumerate}
    \item the array is assumed-size, and the C array does not specify a size, or
    \item the array is an explicit-shape array, and the extent of the last dimension \((e_r)\) is the same as the size of the C array, and
    \end{enumerate}
\item either
    \begin{enumerate}
    \item \( r \) is equal to one, and an element of the array is interoperable with an element of the C array, or
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
(b) $r$ is greater than one, and an explicit-shape array with shape of $[e_1 \ldots e_{r-1}]$, with the same type and type parameters as the original array, is interoperable with a C array of a type equal to the element type of the original C array.

**NOTE 15.15**

An element of a multi-dimensional C array is an array type, so a Fortran array of rank one is not interoperable with a multidimensional C array.

**NOTE 15.16**

An allocatable array or array pointer is never interoperable. Such an array does not meet the requirement of being an explicit-shape or assumed-size array.

**NOTE 15.17**

For example, a Fortran array declared as

```
INTEGER :: A(18, 3:7, *)
```

is interoperable with a C array declared as

```
int b[][5][18]
```

**NOTE 15.18**

The C programming language defines null-terminated strings, which are actually arrays of the C type char that have a C null character in them to indicate the last valid element. A Fortran array of type character with a kind type parameter equal to C_CHAR is interoperable with a C string.

Fortran’s rules of sequence association (12.5.2.11) permit a character scalar actual argument to correspond to a dummy argument array. This makes it possible to argument associate a Fortran character string with a C string.

Note 15.22 has an example of interoperation between Fortran and C strings.

### 15.3.7 Interoperability of procedures and procedure interfaces

1. A Fortran procedure is interoperable if it has the **BIND** attribute, that is, if its interface is specified with a `proc-language-binding-spec`.

2. A Fortran procedure interface is interoperable with a C function prototype if

   1. the interface has the **BIND** attribute,
   2. either
      1. a) the interface describes a function whose result variable is a scalar that is interoperable with the result of the prototype or
      2. b) the interface describes a subroutine and the prototype has a result type of `void`,
   3. the number of dummy arguments of the interface is equal to the number of formal parameters of the prototype,
   4. any dummy argument with the **VALUE** attribute is interoperable with the corresponding formal parameter of the prototype,
   5. any dummy argument without the **VALUE** attribute corresponds to a formal parameter of the prototype that is of a pointer type, and the dummy argument is interoperable with an entity of the referenced type (C International Standard, 6.2.5, 7.17, and 7.18.1) of the formal parameter, and
   6. the prototype does not have variable arguments as denoted by the ellipsis (`...`).
NOTE 15.19
The referenced type of a C pointer type is the C type of the object that the C pointer type points to. For example, the referenced type of the pointer type int * is int.

NOTE 15.20
The C language allows specification of a C function that can take a variable number of arguments (C International Standard, 7.15). This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not provide a mechanism for Fortran procedures to interoperate with such C functions.

A formal parameter of a C function prototype corresponds to a dummy argument of a Fortran interface if they are in the same relative positions in the C parameter list and the dummy argument list, respectively.

NOTE 15.21
For example, a Fortran procedure interface described by

```
INTERFACE
  FUNCTION FUNC(I, J, K, L, M) BIND(C)
    USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
    INTEGER(C_SHORT) :: FUNC
    INTEGER(C_INT), VALUE :: I
    REAL(C_DOUBLE) :: J
    INTEGER(C_INT) :: K, L(10)
    TYPE(C_PTR), VALUE :: M
  END FUNCTION FUNC
END INTERFACE
```

is interoperable with the C function prototype

```
short func(int i, double *j, int *k, int l[10], void *m)
```

A C pointer may correspond to a Fortran dummy argument of type C_PTR with the VALUE attribute or to a Fortran scalar that does not have the VALUE attribute. In the above example, the C pointers j and k correspond to the Fortran scalars J and K, respectively, and the C pointer m corresponds to the Fortran dummy argument M of type C_PTR.

NOTE 15.22
The interoperability of Fortran procedure interfaces with C function prototypes is only one part of invocation of a C function from Fortran. There are four pieces to consider in such an invocation: the procedure reference, the Fortran procedure interface, the C function prototype, and the C function. Conversely, the invocation of a Fortran procedure from C involves the function reference, the C function prototype, the Fortran procedure interface, and the Fortran procedure. In order to determine whether a reference is allowed, it is necessary to consider all four pieces.

For example, consider a C function that can be described by the C function prototype

```
void copy(char in[], char out[]);
```

Such a function may be invoked from Fortran as follows:

```
USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING, ONLY: C_CHAR, C_NULL_CHAR
INTERFACE
```
NOTE 15.22 (cont.)

```
SUBROUTINE COPY(IN, OUT) BIND(C)
   IMPORT C_CHAR
   CHARACTER(KIND=C_CHAR), DIMENSION(*) :: IN, OUT
END SUBROUTINE COPY
END INTERFACE

CHARACTER(LEN=10, KIND=C_CHAR) :: &
& DIGIT_STRING = C_CHAR_’123456789’ // C_NULL_CHAR

CALL COPY(DIGIT_STRING, DIGIT_ARR)
PRINT ’(1X, A1)’, DIGIT_ARR(1:9)
END
```

The procedure reference has character string actual arguments. These correspond to character array dummy arguments in the procedure interface body as allowed by Fortran’s rules of sequence association (12.5.2.11). Those array dummy arguments in the procedure interface are interoperable with the formal parameters of the C function prototype. The C function is not shown here, but is assumed to be compatible with the C function prototype.

### 15.4 Interoperation with C global variables

#### 15.4.1 General

1. A C variable whose name has external linkage may interoperate with a common block or with a variable declared in the scope of a module. The common block or variable shall be specified to have the BIND attribute.

2. At most one variable that is associated with a particular C variable whose name has external linkage is permitted to be declared within all the Fortran program units of a program. A variable shall not be initially defined by more than one processor.

3. If a common block is specified in a BIND statement, it shall be specified in a BIND statement with the same binding label in each scoping unit in which it is declared. A C variable whose name has external linkage interoperates with a common block that has been specified in a BIND statement
   - if the C variable is of a struct type and the variables that are members of the common block are interoperable with corresponding components of the struct type, or
   - if the common block contains a single variable, and the variable is interoperable with the C variable.

4. There does not have to be an associated C entity for a Fortran entity with the BIND attribute.

**NOTE 15.23**

The following are examples of the usage of the BIND attribute for variables and for a common block. The Fortran variables, C_EXTERN and C2, interoperate with the C variables, cExtern and myVariable, respectively. The Fortran common blocks, COM and SINGLE, interoperate with the C variables, com and single, respectively.

```fortran
MODULE LINK_TO_C_VARS
   USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
   INTEGER(C_INT), BIND(C) :: C_EXTERN
   END MODULE LINK_TO_C_VARS
```

#### 15.4.2 Interoperability with C 435
15.4.2 Binding labels for common blocks and variables

1 The binding label of a variable or common block is a default character value that specifies the name by which the variable or common block is known to the companion processor.

2 If a variable or common block has the BIND attribute with the NAME= specifier and the value of its expression, after discarding leading and trailing blanks, has nonzero length, the variable or common block has this as its binding label. The case of letters in the binding label is significant. If a variable or common block has the BIND attribute specified without a NAME= specifier, the binding label is the same as the name of the entity using lower case letters. Otherwise, the variable or common block has no binding label.

3 The binding label of a C variable whose name has external linkage is the same as the name of the C variable. A Fortran variable or common block with the BIND attribute that has the same binding label as a C variable whose name has external linkage is linkage associated (16.5.1.5) with that variable.

15.5 Interoperation with C functions

15.5.1 Definition and reference of interoperable procedures

1 A procedure that is interoperable may be defined either by means other than Fortran or by means of a Fortran subprogram, but not both.

2 If the procedure is defined by means other than Fortran, it shall
   - be describable by a C prototype that is interoperable with the interface,
   - have a name that has external linkage as defined by 6.2.2 of the C International Standard, and
   - have the same binding label as the interface.

3 A reference to such a procedure causes the function described by the C prototype to be called as specified in the C International Standard.

4 A reference in C to a procedure that has the BIND attribute, has the same binding label, and is defined by means of Fortran, causes the Fortran procedure to be invoked.

5 A procedure defined by means of Fortran shall not invoke setjmp or longjmp (C International Standard, 7.13). If a procedure defined by means other than Fortran invokes setjmp or longjmp, that procedure shall not cause any procedure defined by means of Fortran to be invoked. A procedure defined by means of Fortran shall not be invoked as a signal handler (C International Standard, 7.14.1).
6 If a procedure defined by means of Fortran and a procedure defined by means other than Fortran perform input/output operations on the same external file, the results are processor dependent (9.5.4).

15.5.2 Binding labels for procedures

1 The binding label of a procedure is a default character value that specifies the name by which a procedure with the BIND attribute is known to the companion processor.

2 If a procedure has the BIND attribute with the NAME= specifier and the value of its expression, after discarding leading and trailing blanks, has nonzero length, the procedure has this as its binding label. The case of letters in the binding label is significant. If a procedure has the BIND attribute with no NAME= specifier, and the procedure is not a dummy procedure, internal procedure, or procedure pointer, then the binding label of the procedure is the same as the name of the procedure using lower case letters. Otherwise, the procedure has no binding label.

C1506 A procedure defined in a submodule shall not have a binding label unless its interface is declared in the ancestor module.

3 The binding label for a C function whose name has external linkage is the same as the C function name.

NOTE 15.24

In the following sample, the binding label of C_SUB is "c_sub", and the binding label of C_FUNC is "C_func".

SUBROUTINE C_SUB() BIND(C)
    ...
END SUBROUTINE C_SUB

INTEGER(C_INT) FUNCTION C_FUNC() BIND(C, NAME="C_func")
    USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
    ...
END FUNCTION C_FUNC

The C International Standard permits functions to have names that are not permitted as Fortran names; it also distinguishes between names that would be considered the same name in Fortran. For example, a C name may begin with an underscore, and C names that differ in case are distinct names.

The specification of a binding label allows a program to use a Fortran name to refer to a procedure defined by a companion processor.

15.5.3 Exceptions and IEEE arithmetic procedures

1 A procedure defined by means other than Fortran shall not use signal (C International Standard, 7.14.1) to change the handling of any exception that is being handled by the Fortran processor.

2 A procedure defined by means other than Fortran shall not alter the floating-point status (14.7) other than by setting an exception flag to signaling.

3 The values of the floating-point exception flags on entry to a procedure defined by means other than Fortran are processor-dependent.
16 Scope, association, and definition

16.1 Identifiers and entities

Entities are identified by identifiers within a scope that is a program, a scoping unit, a construct, a single statement, or part of a statement.

- A global identifier has a scope of a program (2.3.2);
- A local identifier has a scope of a scoping unit (2.3);
- An identifier of a construct entity has a scope of a construct (7.2.4, 8.1);
- An identifier of a statement entity has a scope of a statement or part of a statement (3.3).

An entity may be identified by

- an image index (2.1),
- a name (2.1),
- a statement label (2.1),
- an external input/output unit number (9.5),
- an identifier of a pending data transfer operation (9.6.2.9, 9.7),
- a submodule identifier (11.2.3),
- a generic identifier (2.1), or
- a binding label (2.1).

By means of association, an entity may be referred to by the same identifier or a different identifier in a different scope, or by a different identifier in the same scope.

16.2 Scope of global identifiers

Program units, common blocks, external procedures, entities with binding labels, external input/output units, pending data transfer operations, and images are global entities of a program. The name of a non-submodule program unit, common block, or external procedure is a global identifier and shall not be the same as the name of any other such global entity in the same program, except that an intrinsic module may have the same name as another program unit, common block, or external procedure in the same program. The submodule identifier of a submodule is a global identifier and shall not be the same as the submodule identifier of any other submodule. A binding label of an entity of the program is a global identifier and shall not be the same as the binding label of any other entity of the program; nor shall it be the same as the name of any other global entity of the program that is not an intrinsic module, ignoring differences in case. An entity of the program shall not be identified by more than one binding label.

NOTE 16.1

The name of a global entity may be the same as a binding label that identifies the same global entity.

NOTE 16.2

Of the various types of procedures, only external procedures have global names. An implementation may wish to assign global names to other entities in the Fortran program such as internal procedures, intrinsic procedures, procedures implementing intrinsic operators, procedures implementing input/output operations, etc. If this is done, it is the responsibility of the processor to ensure that none of these names conflicts with...
NOTE 16.2 (cont.)

any of the names of the external procedures, with other globally named entities in a standard-conforming program, or with each other. For example, this might be done by including in each such added name a character that is not allowed in a standard-conforming name or by using such a character to combine a local designation with the global name of the program unit in which it appears.

NOTE 16.3

Submodule identifiers are global identifiers, but because they consist of a module name and a descendant submodule name, the name of a submodule can be the same as the name of another submodule so long as they do not have the same ancestor module.

16.3 Scope of local identifiers

16.3.1 Classes of local identifiers

1 Within a scoping unit, identifiers of entities in the classes

1. named variables that are not statement or construct entities (16.4), named constants, named constructs, statement functions, internal procedures, module procedures, dummy procedures, intrinsic procedure, abstract interfaces, module procedure interfaces, generic interfaces, derived types, namelist groups, external procedures accessed via USE, and statement labels,

2. type parameters, components, and type-bound procedure bindings, in a separate class for each type, and

3. argument keywords, in a separate class for each procedure with an explicit interface

are local identifiers in that scoping unit.

2 Within a scoping unit, a local identifier of an entity of class (1) shall not be the same as a global identifier used in that scoping unit unless the global identifier

- is used only as the use-name of a rename in a USE statement,
- is a common block name (16.3.2),
- is an external procedure name that is also a generic name, or
- is an external function name and the scoping unit is its defining subprogram (16.3.3).

3 Within a scoping unit, a local identifier of one class shall not be the same as another local identifier of the same class, except that a generic name may be the same as the name of a procedure as explained in 12.4.3.2 or the same as the name of a derived type (4.5.10), and a separate module procedure shall have the same name as its corresponding module procedure interface body (12.6.2.5). A local identifier of one class may be the same as a local identifier of another class.

NOTE 16.4

An intrinsic procedure is inaccessible by its own name in a scoping unit that uses the same name as a local identifier of class (1) for a different entity. For example, in the program fragment

```
SUBROUTINE SUB
  ...
  A = SIN (K)
  ...
END SUBROUTINE SUB
```

```
CONTAINS
  FUNCTION SIN (X)
```
any reference to function SIN in subroutine SUB refers to the internal function SIN, not to the intrinsic function of the same name.

5 A local identifier identifies an entity in a scoping unit and may be used to identify an entity in another scoping unit except in the following cases.

- The name that appears as a subroutine-name in a subroutine-stmt has limited use within the scope established by the subroutine-stmt. It can be used to identify recursive references of the subroutine or to identify a common block (the latter is possible only for internal and module subroutines).
- The name that appears as a function-name in a function-stmt has limited use within the scope established by that function-stmt. It can be used to identify the result variable, to identify recursive references of the function, or to identify a common block (the latter is possible only for internal and module functions).
- The name that appears as an entry-name in an entry-stmt has limited use within the scope of the subprogram in which the entry-stmt appears. It can be used to identify the result variable if the subprogram is a function, to identify recursive references, or to identify a common block (the latter is possible only if the entry-stmt is in a module subprogram).

16.3.2 Local identifiers that are the same as common block names

1 A name that identifies a common block in a scoping unit shall not be used to identify a constant or an intrinsic procedure in that scoping unit. If a local identifier is also the name of a common block, the appearance of that name in any context other than as a common block name in a COMMON or SAVE statement is an appearance of the local identifier.

NOTE 16.5
An intrinsic procedure name may be a common block name in a scoping unit that does not reference the intrinsic procedure.

16.3.3 Function results

1 For each FUNCTION statement or ENTRY statement in a function subprogram, there is a result variable. If there is no RESULT clause, the result variable has the same name as the function being defined; otherwise, the result variable has the name specified in the RESULT clause.

16.3.4 Components, type parameters, and bindings

1 A component name has the scope of its derived-type definition. Outside the type definition, it may also appear within a designator of a component of a structure of that type or as a component keyword in a structure constructor for that type.

2 A type parameter name has the scope of its derived-type definition. Outside the derived-type definition, it may also appear as a type parameter keyword in a derived-type-spec for the type or as the type-param-name of a type-param-inquiry.

3 The binding name (4.5.5) of a type-bound procedure has the scope of its derived-type definition. Outside of the derived-type definition, it may also appear as the binding-name in a procedure reference.

4 A generic binding for which the generic-spec is not a generic-name has a scope that consists of all scoping units in which an entity of the type is accessible.

5 A component name or binding name may appear only in scoping units in which it is accessible.
The accessibility of components and bindings is specified in 4.5.4.8 and 4.5.5.

16.3.5 Argument keywords

1 As an argument keyword, a dummy argument name in an internal procedure, module procedure, or an interface body has a scope of the scoping unit of the host of the procedure or interface body. It may appear only in a procedure reference for the procedure of which it is a dummy argument. If the procedure or interface body is accessible in another scoping unit by use or host association (16.5.1.3, 16.5.1.4), the argument keyword is accessible for procedure references for that procedure in that scoping unit.

2 A dummy argument name in an intrinsic procedure has a scope as an argument keyword of the scoping unit in which the reference to the procedure occurs. As an argument keyword, it may appear only in a procedure reference for the procedure of which it is a dummy argument.

16.4 Statement and construct entities

1 A variable that appears as a data-i-do-variable in a DATA statement or an ac-do-variable in an array constructor, as a dummy argument in a statement function statement, or as an index-name in a FORALL statement is a statement entity. A variable that appears as an index-name in a FORALL or DO CONCURRENT construct or as an associate-name in a SELECT TYPE or ASSOCIATE construct is a construct entity. An entity that is declared in the specification part of a BLOCK construct, other than only in ASYNCHRONOUS and VOLATILE statements, is a construct entity.

2 If a global or local identifier is the same as that of a construct entity, the identifier is interpreted within the construct as that of the construct entity. Elsewhere in the scoping unit, the identifier is interpreted as the global or local identifier.

3 If a global or local identifier accessible in the scoping unit containing a statement is the same as the name of a statement entity in that statement, the name is interpreted within the scope of the statement entity as that of the statement entity. Elsewhere in the scoping unit, including parts of the statement outside the scope of the statement entity, the name is interpreted as the global or local identifier.

4 If the name of a statement entity is the same as the name of a construct entity and the statement is within the scope of the construct entity, the name is interpreted within the scope of the construct entity as that of the construct entity. Elsewhere in the construct, including parts of the statement outside the scope of the statement entity, the name is interpreted as that of the construct entity.

5 Except for a common block name or a scalar variable name, a global identifier or a local identifier of class (1) (16.3) in the scoping unit that contains a statement shall not be the name of a statement entity of that statement. Within the scope of a statement entity, another statement entity shall not have the same name.

6 The name of a data-i-do-variable in a DATA statement or an ac-do-variable in an array constructor has a scope of its data-implied-do or ac-implied-do. It is a scalar variable that has the type and type parameters that it would have if it were the name of a variable in the scoping unit that includes the DATA statement or array constructor, and this type shall be integer type; it has no other attributes. The appearance of a name as a data-i-do-variable of an implied DO in a DATA statement or an ac-do-variable in an array constructor is not an implicit declaration of a variable whose scope is the scoping unit that contains the statement.

7 The name of a variable that appears as an index-name in a FORALL statement or FORALL or DO CONCURRENT construct has a scope of the statement or construct. It is a scalar variable. If type-spec appears in forall-header it has the specified type and type parameters; otherwise it has the type and type parameters that it would have if it were the name of a variable in the scoping unit that includes the FORALL, and this type shall be integer type. It has no other attributes. The appearance of a name as an index-name in a FORALL statement or FORALL or DO CONCURRENT construct is not an implicit declaration of a variable whose scope is the scoping unit that contains the statement or construct.
The name of a variable that appears as a dummy argument in a statement function statement has a scope of the statement in which it appears. It is a scalar that has the type and type parameters that it would have if it were the name of a variable in the scoping unit that includes the statement function; it has no other attributes.

Except for a common block name or a scalar variable name, a global identifier or a local identifier of class (1) (16.3) in the scoping unit containing a FORALL statement, FORALL construct, or DO CONCURRENT construct in which type-spec does not appear shall not be the same as any of its index-names. An index-name of a contained FORALL statement, FORALL construct, or DO CONCURRENT construct shall not be the same as an index-name of any of its containing FORALL or DO CONCURRENT constructs.

The associate name of a SELECT TYPE construct has a separate scope for each block of the construct. Within each block, it has the declared type, dynamic type, type parameters, rank, and bounds specified in 8.1.9.2.

The associate names of an ASSOCIATE construct have the scope of the block. They have the declared type, dynamic type, type parameters, rank, and bounds specified in 8.1.3.2.

### 16.5 Association

#### 16.5.1 Name association

##### 16.5.1.1 Forms of name association

There are five forms of name association: argument association, use association, host association, linkage association, and construct association. Argument, use, and host association provide mechanisms by which entities known in one scoping unit may be accessed in another scoping unit.

##### 16.5.1.2 Argument association

The rules governing argument association are given in Clause 12. As explained in 12.5, execution of a procedure reference establishes a correspondance between each dummy argument and an actual argument and thus an association between each dummy argument and its effective argument. Argument association may be sequence association (12.5.2.11).

The name of the dummy argument may be different from the name, if any, of its effective argument. The dummy argument name is the name by which the effective argument is known, and by which it may be accessed, in the referenced procedure.

**NOTE 16.6** An effective argument may be a nameless data entity, such as the result of evaluating an expression that is not simply a variable or constant.

Upon termination of execution of a procedure reference, all argument associations established by that reference are terminated. A dummy argument of that procedure may be associated with an entirely different effective argument in a subsequent invocation of the procedure.

##### 16.5.1.3 Use association

Use association is the association of names in different scoping units specified by a USE statement. The rules governing use association are given in 11.2.2. They allow for renaming of entities being accessed. Use association allows access in one scoping unit to entities defined in another scoping unit; it remains in effect throughout the execution of the program.
16.5.1.4 Host association

1 An internal subprogram, a module subprogram, a submodule subprogram, a module procedure interface body, or a derived-type definition has access to entities from its host by host association. An interface body that is not a module procedure interface body has access via host association to the named entities from its host that are made accessible by IMPORT statements in the interface body. The accessed entities are identified by the same identifier and have the same attributes as in the host, except that an accessed entity may have the VOLATILE or ASYNCHRONOUS attribute even if the host entity does not. The accessed entities are named data objects, derived types, abstract interfaces, module procedure interfaces, procedures, generic identifiers, and namelist groups.

2 If an entity that is accessed by use association has the same nongeneric name as a host entity, the host entity is inaccessible by that name. Within the scoping unit, a name that is declared to be an external procedure name by an external-stmt, procedure-declaration-stmt, or interface-body, or that appears as a module-name in a use-stmt is a global identifier; any entity of the host that has this as its nongeneric name is inaccessible by that name. A name that appears in the scoping unit as

(1) a function-name in a stmt-function-stmt or in an entity-decl in a type-declaration-stmt,
(2) an object-name in an entity-decl in a type-declaration-stmt, in a pointer-stmt, in a save-stmt, in an allocatable-stmt, or in a target-stmt,
(3) a type-param-name in a derived-type-stmt,
(4) a named-constant in a named-constant-def in a parameter-stmt,
(5) an array-name in a dimension-stmt,
(6) a variable-name in a common-block-object in a common-stmt,
(7) a proc-pointer-name in a common-block-object in a common-stmt,
(8) the name of a variable that is wholly or partially initialized in a data-stmt,
(9) the name of an object that is wholly or partially equivalenced in an equivalence-stmt,
(10) a dummy-arg-name in a function-stmt, in a subroutine-stmt, in an entry-stmt, or in a stmt-function-stmt,
(11) a result-name in a function-stmt or in an entry-stmt,
(12) the name of an entity declared by an interface body,
(13) an intrinsic-procedure-name in an intrinsic-stmt,
(14) a namelist-group-name in a namelist-stmt,
(15) a generic-name in a generic-spec in an interface-stmt, or
(16) the name of a named construct

is a local identifier in the scoping unit and any entity of the host that has this as its nongeneric name is inaccessible by that name by host association. If a scoping unit is the host of a derived-type definition or a subprogram that does not define a separate module procedure, the name of the derived type or of any procedure defined by the subprogram is a local identifier in the scoping unit; any entity of the host that has this as its nongeneric name is inaccessible by that name. Local identifiers of a subprogram are not accessible to its host.

NOTE 16.7
A name that appears in an ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE statement is not necessarily the name of a local variable. In an internal or module procedure, if a variable that is accessible via host association is specified in an ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE statement, that host variable is given the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute in the local scope.

4 If a host entity is inaccessible only because a local variable with the same name is wholly or partially initialized in a DATA statement, the local variable shall not be referenced or defined prior to the DATA statement.

5 If a derived-type name of a host is inaccessible, data entities of that type or subobjects of such data entities still can be accessible.
NOTE 16.8

An interface body that is not a module procedure interface body accesses by host association only those entities made accessible by IMPORT statements.

6 If an external or dummy procedure with an implicit interface is accessed via host association, then it shall have the EXTERNAL attribute in the host scoping unit; if it is invoked as a function in the inner scoping unit, its type and type parameters shall be established in the host scoping unit. The type and type parameters of a function with the EXTERNAL attribute are established in a scoping unit if that scoping unit explicitly declares them, invokes the function, accesses the function from a module, or accesses the function from its host where its type and type parameters are established.

7 If an intrinsic procedure is accessed via host association, then it shall be established to be intrinsic in the host scoping unit. An intrinsic procedure is established to be intrinsic in a scoping unit if that scoping unit explicitly gives it the INTRINSIC attribute, invokes it as an intrinsic procedure, accesses it from a module, or accesses it from its host where it is established to be intrinsic.

NOTE 16.9

A host subprogram and an internal subprogram may contain the same and differing use-associated entities, as illustrated in the following example.

```
MODULE B; REAL BX, Q; INTEGER IX, JX; END MODULE B
MODULE C; REAL CX; END MODULE C
MODULE D; REAL DX, DY, DZ; END MODULE D
MODULE E; REAL EX, EY, EZ; END MODULE E
MODULE F; REAL FX; END MODULE F
MODULE G; USE F; REAL GX; END MODULE G
PROGRAM A
USE B; USE C; USE D
... CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE INNER_PROC (Q)
    USE C ! Not needed
    USE B, ONLY: BX ! Entities accessible are BX, IX, and JX
      ! if no other IX or JX
      ! is accessible to INNER_PROC
      ! Q is local to INNER_PROC,
      ! because Q is a dummy argument
    USE D, X => DX ! Entities accessible are DX, DY, and DZ
      ! X is local name for DX in INNER_PROC
      ! X and DX denote same entity if no other
      ! entity DX is local to INNER_PROC
    USE E, ONLY: EX ! EX is accessible in INNER_PROC, not in program A
      ! EX and EZ are not accessible in INNER_PROC
      ! or in program A
    USE G ! FX and GX are accessible in INNER_PROC
  ...
END SUBROUTINE INNER_PROC
END PROGRAM A
```
NOTE 16.9 (cont.)

Because program A contains the statement

USE B

all of the entities in module B, except for Q, are accessible in INNER_PROC, even though INNER_PROC contains the statement

USE B, ONLY: BX

The USE statement with the ONLY option means that this particular statement brings in only the entity named, not that this is the only variable from the module accessible in this scoping unit.

NOTE 16.10

For more examples of host association, see subclause C.12.1.

16.5.1.5 Linkage association

1 Linkage association occurs between a module variable that has the BIND attribute and the C variable with which it interoperates, or between a Fortran common block and the C variable with which it interoperates (15.4). Such association remains in effect throughout the execution of the program.

16.5.1.6 Construct association

1 Execution of a SELECT TYPE statement establishes an association between the selector and the associate name of the construct. Execution of an ASSOCIATE statement establishes an association between each selector and the corresponding associate name of the construct.

2 If the selector is allocatable, it shall be allocated; the associate name is associated with the data object and does not have the ALLOCATABLE attribute.

3 If the selector has the POINTER attribute, it shall be associated; the associate name is associated with the target of the pointer and does not have the POINTER attribute.

4 If the selector is a variable other than an array section having a vector subscript, the association is with the data object specified by the selector; otherwise, the association is with the value of the selector expression, which is evaluated prior to execution of the block.

5 Each associate name remains associated with the corresponding selector throughout the execution of the block. Within the block, each selector is known by and may be accessed by the corresponding associate name. On completion of execution of the construct, the association is terminated.

NOTE 16.11

The association between the associate name and a data object is established prior to execution of the block and is not affected by subsequent changes to variables that were used in subscripts or substring ranges in the selector.

16.5.2 Pointer association

16.5.2.1 General

1 Pointer association between a pointer and a target allows the target to be referenced by a reference to the pointer. At different times during the execution of a program, a pointer may be undefined, associated with different targets, or be disassociated. If a pointer is associated with a target, the definition status of the pointer is either defined
or undefined, depending on the definition status of the target. If the pointer has deferred type parameters or shape, their values are assumed from the target. If the pointer is polymorphic, its dynamic type is assumed from the dynamic type of the target.

16.5.2.2 Pointer association status

1 A pointer may have a pointer association status of associated, disassociated, or undefined. Its association status may change during execution of a program. Unless a pointer is initialized (explicitly or by default), it has an initial association status of undefined. A pointer may be initialized to have an association status of disassociated or associated.

NOTE 16.12
A pointer from a module program unit may be accessible in a subprogram via use association. Such pointers have a lifetime that is greater than targets that are declared in the subprogram, unless such targets are saved. Therefore, if such a pointer is associated with a local target, there is the possibility that when a procedure defined by the subprogram completes execution, the target will cease to exist, leaving the pointer “dangling”. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 considers such pointers to have an undefined association status. They are neither associated nor disassociated. They shall not be used again in the program until their status has been reestablished. A processor is not required to detect when a pointer target ceases to exist.

16.5.2.3 Events that cause pointers to become associated

1 A pointer becomes associated when any of the following events occur.

(1) The pointer is allocated (6.6.1) as the result of the successful execution of an ALLOCATE statement referencing the pointer.

(2) The pointer is pointer-assigned to a target (7.2.2) that is associated or is specified with the TARGET attribute and, if allocatable, is allocated.

(3) The pointer is a dummy argument and its corresponding actual argument is not a pointer.

(4) The pointer is a default-initialized subcomponent of an object, the corresponding initializer is not a reference to the intrinsic function NULL, and

(a) a procedure is invoked with this object as an actual argument corresponding to a nonpointer nonallocatable dummy argument with INTENT (OUT),

(b) a procedure with this object as an unsaved nonpointer nonallocatable local variable is invoked, or

(c) this object is allocated.

16.5.2.4 Events that cause pointers to become disassociated

1 A pointer becomes disassociated when

(1) the pointer is nullified (6.6.2),

(2) the pointer is deallocated (6.6.3),

(3) the pointer is pointer-assigned (7.2.2) to a disassociated pointer, or

(4) the pointer is a default-initialized subcomponent of an object, the corresponding initializer is a reference to the intrinsic function NULL, and

(a) a procedure is invoked with this object as an actual argument corresponding to a nonpointer nonallocatable dummy argument with INTENT (OUT),

(b) a procedure with this object as an unsaved nonpointer nonallocatable local variable is invoked, or

(c) this object is allocated.
16.5.2.5 Events that cause the association status of pointers to become undefined

1 The association status of a pointer becomes undefined when

1. the pointer is pointer-assigned to a target that has an undefined association status,
2. the pointer is pointer-assigned to a target on a different image,
3. the target of the pointer is deallocated other than through the pointer,
4. the allocation transfer procedure (13.7.117) is executed, the pointer is associated with the argument FROM, and an object without the TARGET attribute is pointer associated with the argument TO,
5. execution of a RETURN or END statement causes the pointer’s target to become undefined (item (3) of 16.6.6),
6. completion of execution of a BLOCK construct causes the pointer’s target to become undefined (item (21) of 16.6.6),
7. execution of the host instance of a procedure pointer is completed by execution of a RETURN or END statement,
8. a procedure is terminated by execution of a RETURN or END statement and the pointer is declared or accessed in the subprogram that defines the procedure unless the pointer
   a. has the SAVE attribute,
   b. is in blank common,
   c. is in a named common block that is declared in at least one other scoping unit that is in execution,
   d. is accessed by host association, or
   e. is the return value of a function declared to have the POINTER attribute,
9. a BLOCK construct completes execution and the pointer is an unsaved construct entity of that BLOCK construct,
10. a DO CONCURRENT construct is terminated and the pointer’s association status was changed in more than one iteration of the construct,
11. the pointer is a subcomponent of an object, the pointer is not default-initialized, and a procedure is invoked with this object as an actual argument corresponding to a dummy argument with INTENT (OUT), or
12. a procedure is invoked with the pointer as an actual argument corresponding to a pointer dummy argument with INTENT (OUT).

16.5.2.6 Other events that change the association status of pointers

1 When a pointer becomes associated with another pointer by argument association, construct association, or host association, the effects on its association status are specified in 16.5.5.
2 While two pointers are name associated, storage associated, or inheritance associated, if the association status of one pointer changes, the association status of the other changes accordingly.

16.5.2.7 Pointer definition status

1 The definition status of a pointer is that of its target. If a pointer is associated with a definable target, the definition status of the pointer may be defined or undefined according to the rules for a variable (16.6).

16.5.2.8 Relationship between association status and definition status

1 If the association status of a pointer is disassociated or undefined, the pointer shall not be referenced or deallocated. Whatever its association status, a pointer always may be nullified, allocated, or pointer assigned. A nullified pointer is disassociated. When a pointer is allocated, it becomes associated but undefined. When a pointer is pointer assigned, its association and definition status become those of the specified data-target or proc-target.
16.5.3 Storage association

16.5.3.1 General

Storage sequences are used to describe relationships that exist among variables, common blocks, and result variables. **Storage association** is the association of two or more data objects that occurs when two or more storage sequences share or are aligned with one or more storage units.

16.5.3.2 Storage sequence

A storage sequence is a sequence of storage units. The size of a storage sequence is the number of storage units in the storage sequence. A storage unit is a character storage unit, a numeric storage unit, a file storage unit (9.3.5), or an unspecified storage unit. The sizes of the numeric storage unit, the character storage unit and the file storage unit are the values of constants in the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module (13.8.2).

In a storage association context:

1. A nonpointer scalar object that is default integer, default real, or default logical occupies a single numeric storage unit,
2. A nonpointer scalar object that is double precision real or default complex occupies two contiguous numeric storage units,
3. A default character nonpointer scalar object of character length len occupies len contiguous character storage units,
4. If C character kind is not the same as default character kind a nonpointer scalar object of type character with the C character kind (15.2.2) and character length len occupies len contiguous unspecified storage units,
5. A nonpointer scalar object of sequence type with no type parameters occupies a sequence of storage sequences corresponding to the sequence of its ultimate components,
6. A nonpointer scalar object of any type not specified in items (1)-(5) occupies a single unspecified storage unit that is different for each case and each set of type parameter values, and that is different from the unspecified storage units of item (4),
7. A nonpointer array occupies a sequence of contiguous storage sequences, one for each array element, in array element order (6.5.3.2), and
8. A pointer occupies a single unspecified storage unit that is different from that of any nonpointer object and is different for each combination of type, type parameters, and rank. A pointer that has the CONTIGUOUS attribute occupies a storage unit that is different from that of a pointer that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

A sequence of storage sequences forms a storage sequence. The order of the storage units in such a composite storage sequence is that of the individual storage units in each of the constituent storage sequences taken in succession, ignoring any zero-sized constituent sequences.

Each common block has a storage sequence (5.7.2.2).

16.5.3.3 Association of storage sequences

Two nonzero-sized storage sequences $s_1$ and $s_2$ are **storage associated** if the $i$th storage unit of $s_1$ is the same as the $j$th storage unit of $s_2$. This causes the $(i+k)$th storage unit of $s_1$ to be the same as the $(j+k)$th storage unit of $s_2$, for each integer $k$ such that $1 \leq i + k \leq \text{size of } s_1$ and $1 \leq j + k \leq \text{size of } s_2$ where size of measures the number of storage units.

Storage association also is defined between two zero-sized storage sequences, and between a zero-sized storage sequence and a storage unit. A zero-sized storage sequence in a sequence of storage sequences is storage associated with its successor, if any. If the successor is another zero-sized storage sequence, the two sequences are storage associated. If the successor is a nonzero-sized storage sequence, the zero-sized sequence is storage associated with
the first storage unit of the successor. Two storage units that are each storage associated with the same zero-sized storage sequence are the same storage unit.

NOTE 16.13

Zero-sized objects may occur in a storage association context as the result of changing a parameter. For example, a program might contain the following declarations:

```fortran
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: PROBSIZE = 10
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: ARRAYSIZE = PROBSIZE * 100
REAL, DIMENSION (ARRAYSIZE) :: X
INTEGER, DIMENSION (ARRAYSIZE) :: IX

... COMMON / EXAMPLE / A, B, C, X, Y, Z
EQUIVALENCE (X, IX)
...```

If the first statement is subsequently changed to assign zero to PROBSIZE, the program still will conform to the standard.

16.5.3.4 Association of scalar data objects

1 Two scalar data objects are storage associated if their storage sequences are storage associated. Two scalar entities are totally associated if they have the same storage sequence. Two scalar entities are partially associated if they are associated without being totally associated.

2 The definition status and value of a data object affects the definition status and value of any storage associated entity. An EQUIVALENCE statement, a COMMON statement, or an ENTRY statement can cause storage association of storage sequences.

3 An EQUIVALENCE statement causes storage association of data objects only within one scoping unit, unless one of the equivalenced entities is also in a common block (5.7.1.2, 5.7.2.2).

4 COMMON statements cause data objects in one scoping unit to become storage associated with data objects in another scoping unit.

5 A common block is permitted to contain a sequence of differing storage units. All scoping units that access named common blocks with the same name shall specify an identical sequence of storage units. Blank common blocks may be declared with differing sizes in different scoping units. For any two blank common blocks, the initial sequence of storage units of the longer blank common block shall be identical to the sequence of storage units of the shorter common block. If two blank common blocks are the same length, they shall have the same sequence of storage units.

6 An ENTRY statement in a function subprogram causes storage association of the result variables.

7 Partial association shall exist only between

- an object that is default character or of character sequence type and an object that is default character or of character sequence type, or
- an object that is default complex, double precision real, or of numeric sequence type and an object that is default integer, default real, default logical, double precision real, default complex, or of numeric sequence type.

8 For noncharacter entities, partial association may occur only through the use of COMMON, EQUIVALENCE, or ENTRY statements. For character entities, partial association may occur only through argument association or the use of COMMON or EQUIVALENCE statements.
NOTE 16.14
In the example:

REAL A (4), B
COMPLEX C (2)
DOUBLE PRECISION D
EQUIVALENCE (C (2), A (2), B), (A, D)

the third storage unit of C, the second storage unit of A, the storage unit of B, and the second storage unit of D are specified as the same. The storage sequences may be illustrated as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storage unit</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>----C(1)----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>---C(2)----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(1) A(2) A(3) A(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--B--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------D------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A (2) and B are totally associated. The following are partially associated: A (1) and C (1), A (2) and C (2), A (3) and C (2), B and C (2), A (1) and D, A (2) and D, B and D, C (1) and D, and C (2) and D. Although C (1) and C (2) are each storage associated with D, C (1) and C (2) are not storage associated with each other.

NOTE 16.15
In the example:

CHARACTER A*4, B*4, C*3
EQUIVALENCE (A (2:3), B, C)

A, B, and C are partially associated.

10 A storage unit shall not be explicitly initialized more than once in a program. Explicit initialization overrides default initialization, and default initialization for an object of derived type overrides default initialization for a component of the object (4.5.2). Default initialization may be specified for a storage unit that is storage associated provided the objects supplying the default initialization are of the same type and type parameters, and supply the same value for the storage unit.

16.5.4 Inheritance association

1 Inheritance association occurs between components of the parent component and components inherited by type extension into an extended type (4.5.7.2). This association is persistent; it is not affected by the accessibility of the inherited components.

16.5.5 Establishing associations

1 When an association is established between two entities by argument association, host association, or construct association, certain properties of the associating entity become those of the pre-existing entity.

2 For argument association, the pre-existing entity is the effective argument and the associating entity is the dummy argument.
For host association, the associating entity is the entity in the contained scoping unit and the pre-existing entity is the entity in the host scoping unit. If an internal procedure is invoked via a dummy procedure or procedure pointer, the pre-existing entity that participates in the association is the one from the host instance. Otherwise, if the host scoping unit is a recursive procedure, the pre-existing entity that participates in the association is the one from the innermost subprogram instance that invoked, directly or indirectly, the contained procedure.

For construct association, the associating entity is identified by the associate name and the pre-existing entity is the selector.

When an association is established by argument association, host association, or construct association, the following applies.

- If the entities have the POINTER attribute, the pointer association status of the associating entity becomes the same as that of the pre-existing entity. If the pre-existing entity has a pointer association status of associated, the associating entity becomes pointer associated with the same target and, if they are arrays, the bounds of the associating entity become the same as those of the pre-existing entity.
- If the associating entity has the ALLOCATABLE attribute, its allocation status becomes the same as that of the pre-existing entity. If the pre-existing entity is allocated, the bounds (if it is an array), values of deferred type parameters, definition status, and value (if it is defined) become the same as those of the pre-existing entity. If the associating entity is polymorphic and the pre-existing entity is allocated, the dynamic type of the associating entity becomes the same as that of the pre-existing entity.
- If the associating entity is neither a pointer nor allocatable, its definition status, value (if it is defined), and dynamic type (if it is polymorphic) become the same as those of the pre-existing entity. If the entities are arrays and the association is not argument association, the bounds of the associating entity become the same as those of the pre-existing entity.
- If the associating entity is a pointer dummy argument and the pre-existing entity is a nonpointer actual argument the associating entity becomes pointer associated with the pre-existing entity and, if the entities are arrays, the bounds of the associating entity become the same as those of the pre-existing entity.

16.6 Definition and undefinition of variables

16.6.1 Definition of objects and subobjects

1 A variable may be defined or may be undefined and its definition status may change during execution of a program. An action that causes a variable to become undefined does not imply that the variable was previously defined. An action that causes a variable to become defined does not imply that the variable was previously undefined.

2 Arrays, including sections, and variables of derived, character, or complex type are objects that consist of zero or more subobjects. Associations may be established between variables and subobjects and between subobjects of different variables. These subobjects may become defined or undefined.

3 An array is defined if and only if all of its elements are defined.

4 A derived-type scalar object is defined if and only if all of its nonpointer components are defined.

5 A complex or character scalar object is defined if and only if all of its subobjects are defined.

6 If an object is undefined, at least one (but not necessarily all) of its subobjects are undefined.

16.6.2 Variables that are always defined

1 Zero-sized arrays and zero-length strings are always defined.
16.6.3 Variables that are initially defined

1. The following variables are initially defined:

   (1) variables specified to have initial values by DATA statements;
   (2) variables specified to have initial values by type declaration statements;
   (3) nonpointer default-initialized subcomponents of saved variables that do not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute;
   (4) pointers specified to be initially associated with a variable that is initially defined;
   (5) variables that are always defined;
   (6) variables with the BIND attribute that are initialized by means other than Fortran.

NOTE 16.16

Fortran code:

```fortran
module mod
  integer, bind(c,name="blivet") :: foo
end module mod
```

C code:

```c
int blivet = 123;
```

In the above example, the Fortran variable foo is initially defined to have the value 123 by means other than Fortran.

16.6.4 Variables that are initially undefined

1. All other variables are initially undefined.

16.6.5 Events that cause variables to become defined

1. Variables become defined by the following events.

   (1) Execution of an intrinsic assignment statement other than a masked array assignment or FORALL assignment statement causes the variable that precedes the equals to become defined.
   (2) Execution of a masked array assignment or FORALL assignment statement might cause some or all of the array elements in the assignment statement to become defined (7.2.3).
   (3) As execution of an input statement proceeds, each variable that is assigned a value from the input file becomes defined at the time that data is transferred to it. (See (4) in 16.6.6.) Execution of a WRITE statement whose unit specifier identifies an internal file causes each record that is written to become defined.
   (4) Execution of a DO statement causes the DO variable, if any, to become defined.
   (5) Beginning of execution of the action specified by an io-implied-do in a synchronous input/output statement causes the do-variable to become defined.
   (6) A reference to a procedure causes the entire dummy argument data object to become defined if the dummy argument does not have INTENT (OUT) and the entire effective argument is defined.
   A reference to a procedure causes a subobject of a dummy argument to become defined if the dummy argument does not have INTENT (OUT) and the corresponding subobject of the effective argument is defined.
   (7) Execution of an input/output statement containing an IOSTAT= specifier causes the specified integer variable to become defined.
   (8) Execution of a synchronous READ statement containing a SIZE= specifier causes the specified integer variable to become defined.
16.6.6 Events that cause variables to become undefined

Variables become undefined by the following events.

1 With the exceptions noted immediately below, when a variable of a given type becomes defined, all associated variables of different type become undefined.
   (a) When a default real variable is partially associated with a default complex variable, the complex
variable does not become undefined when the real variable becomes defined and the real variable
does not become undefined when the complex variable becomes defined.

(b) When a default complex variable is partially associated with another default complex variable,
definition of one does not cause the other to become undefined.

(2) If the evaluation of a function would cause a variable to become defined and if a reference to the
function appears in an expression in which the value of the function is not needed to determine the
value of the expression, the variable becomes undefined when the expression is evaluated.

(3) When execution of an instance of a subprogram completes,
(a) its unsaved local variables become undefined,
(b) unsaved variables in a named common block that appears in the subprogram become undefined
if they have been defined or redefined, unless another active scoping unit is referencing the
common block, and
(c) a variable of type C_PTR whose value is the C address of an unsaved local variable of the
subprogram becomes undefined.

(4) When an error condition or end-of-file condition occurs during execution of an input statement, all
of the variables specified by the input list or namelist group of the statement become undefined.

(5) When an error condition occurs during execution of an output statement in which the unit is an internal file, the internal file becomes undefined.

(6) When an error condition, end-of-file condition, or end-of-record condition occurs during execution of
an input/output statement and the statement contains any io-implied-do, all of the do-variables in
the statement become undefined (9.11).

(7) Execution of a direct access input statement that specifies a record that has not been written previously
causes all of the variables specified by the input list of the statement to become undefined.

(8) Execution of an INQUIRE statement might cause the NAME=, RECL=, and NEXTREC= variables
to become undefined (9.10).

(9) When a character storage unit becomes undefined, all associated character storage units become
undefined.

When a numeric storage unit becomes undefined, all associated numeric storage units become un-
defined unless the undefined is a result of defining an associated numeric storage unit of different
type (see (1) above).

When an entity of double precision real type becomes undefined, all totally associated entities of
double precision real type become undefined.

When an unspecified storage unit becomes undefined, all associated unspecified storage units become
undefined.

(10) When an allocatable entity is deallocated, it becomes undefined.

(11) When the allocation transfer procedure (13.7.117) causes the allocation status of an allocatable entity
to become unallocated, the entity becomes undefined.

(12) Successful execution of an ALLOCATE statement for a nonzero-sized object that has a subcomponent
for which default initialization has not been specified causes the subcomponent to become undefined.

(13) Execution of an INQUIRE statement causes all inquiry specifier variables to become undefined if an
error condition exists, except for any variable in an IOSTAT= or IOMSG= specifier.

(14) When a procedure is invoked
(a) an optional dummy argument that has no corresponding actual argument becomes undefined,
(b) a dummy argument with INTENT (OUT) becomes undefined except for any nonpointer
default-initialized subcomponents of the argument,
(c) an actual argument corresponding to a dummy argument with INTENT (OUT) becomes un-
defined except for any nonpointer default-initialized subcomponents of the argument,
(d) a subobject of a dummy argument that does not have INTENT (OUT) becomes undefined if
the corresponding subobject of the effective argument is undefined, and
(e) the result variable of a function becomes undefined except for any of its nonpointer default-
initialized subcomponents.
(15) When the association status of a pointer becomes undefined or disassociated (16.5.2.4-16.5.2.5), the pointer becomes undefined.

(16) When a DO CONCURRENT construct terminates, a variable that is defined or becomes undefined during more than one iteration of the construct becomes undefined.

(17) Execution of an asynchronous READ statement causes all of the variables specified by the input list or SIZE= specifier to become undefined. Execution of an asynchronous namelist READ statement causes any variable in the namelist group to become undefined if that variable will subsequently be defined during the execution of the READ statement or the corresponding WAIT operation.

(18) When a variable with the TARGET attribute is deallocated, a variable of type C_PTR becomes undefined if its value is the C address of any part of the variable that is deallocated.

(19) When a pointer is deallocated, a variable of type C_PTR becomes undefined if its value is the C address of any part of the target that is deallocated.

(20) Execution of the allocation transfer procedure (13.7.125) where an object without the TARGET attribute is pointer associated with the argument TO causes a variable of type C_PTR to become undefined if its value is the C address of any part of the argument FROM.

(21) When a BLOCK construct completes execution,

- its unsaved local variables become undefined, and
- a variable of type C_PTR whose value is the C address of an unsaved local variable of the BLOCK construct becomes undefined.

(22) When execution of the host instance of the target of a variable of type C_FUNPTR is completed by execution of a RETURN or END statement, the variable becomes undefined.

(23) Execution of an intrinsic assignment of the type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR in which the variable and expr are not on the same image causes the variable to become undefined.

NOTE 16.17

Execution of a defined assignment statement may leave all or part of the variable undefined.

16.6.7 Variable definition context

Some variables are prohibited from appearing in a syntactic context that would imply definition or undefinition of the variable (5.3.10, 5.3.15, 12.7). The following are the contexts in which the appearance of a variable implies such definition or undefinition of the variable:

1. the variable of an assignment-stmt;
2. a pointer-object in a nullify-stmt;
3. a data-pointer-object or proc-pointer-object in a pointer-assignment-stmt;
4. a do-variable in a do-stmt or io-implied-do;
5. an input-item in a read-stmt;
6. a variable-name in a namelist-stmt if the namelist-group-name appears in a NML= specifier in a read-stmt;
7. an internal-file-variable in a write-stmt;
8. an IOSTAT=, SIZE=, or IOMSG= specifier in an input/output statement;
9. a specifier in an INQUIRE statement other than FILE=, ID=, and UNIT=;
10. a NEWUNIT= specifier in an OPEN statement;
11. a stat-variable, allocate-object, or errmsg-variable;
12. an actual argument in a reference to a procedure with an explicit interface if the associated dummy argument has the INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT) attribute;
13. a variable that is the selector in a SELECT TYPE or ASSOCIATE construct if the associate name of that construct appears in a variable definition context.
If a reference to a function appears in a variable definition context the result of the function reference shall be a pointer that is associated with a definable target. That target is the variable that becomes defined or undefined.

16.6.8 Pointer association context

Some pointers are prohibited from appearing in a syntactic context that would imply alteration of the pointer association status (16.5.2.2.5.3.10, 5.3.15). The following are the contexts in which the appearance of a pointer implies such alteration of its pointer association status:

- a pointer-object in a nullify-stmt;
- a data-pointer-object or proc-pointer-object in a pointer-assignment-stmt;
- an allocate-object in an allocate-stmt or deallocate-stmt;
- an actual argument in a reference to a procedure if the associated dummy argument is a pointer with the INTENT (OUT) or INTENT (INOUT) attribute.
Annex A

(Informative)

Processor Dependencies

A.1 Unspecified Items

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not specify the following:

- the properties listed in 1.3;
- a processor’s error detection capabilities beyond those listed in 1.4;
- which additional intrinsic procedures or modules a processor provides (1.4);
- the number and kind of companion processors (2.6.7);
- the number of representation methods and associated kind type parameter values of the intrinsic types (4.4), except that there shall be at least two representation methods for type real, and a representation method of type complex that corresponds to each representation method for type real.

A.2 Processor Dependencies

According to this part of ISO/IEC 1539, the following are processor dependent:

- whether an external file is available on all images or only on a subset of the images (2.4.2);
- the order of evaluation of the specification expressions within the specification part of an invoked Fortran procedure (2.4.5);
- the mechanism of a companion processor, and the means of selecting between multiple companion processors (2.6.7);
- the processor character set (3.1);
- the means for specifying the source form of a program unit (3.3);
- the maximum number of characters allowed on a source line containing characters not of default kind (3.3.2, 3.3.3);
- the maximum depth of nesting of include lines (3.4);
- the interpretation of the char-literal-constant in the include line (3.4);
- the set of values supported by an intrinsic type, other than logical (4.1.2);
- the kind of a character length type parameter (4.4.5.1);
- the blank padding character for intrinsic relational operations applied to objects of nondefault character kind and for generalized editing (4.4.5.2)
- whether particular control characters may appear within a character literal constant in fixed source form (4.4.5.3);
- the collating sequence for each character set (4.4.5.4);
- the order of finalization of components of objects of derived type (4.5.6.2);
- the order of finalization when several objects are finalized as the consequence of a single event (4.5.6.2);
- whether and when an object is finalized if it is allocated by pointer allocation and it later becomes unreachable due to all pointers associated with the object having their pointer association status changed (4.5.6.3);
- the kind type parameter of each enumeration and its enumerators (4.6);
- whether an array is contiguous, except as specified in 5.3.7;
- the positive integer values assigned to the stat-variable in a STAT= specifier as the result of an error condition (6.6.4, 8.5.5);
• the allocation status of *allocate-objects* if an error occurs during execution of an ALLOCATE or DEALLOCATE statement (6.6.4);
• the value assigned to the *errmsg-variable* in an ERRMSG= specifier as the result of an error condition (6.6.5, 8.5.5);
• the kind type parameter value of the result of a numeric intrinsic binary operation where
  – both operands are of type integer but with different kind type parameters, and the decimal exponent ranges are the same,
  – one operand is of type real or complex and the other is of type real or complex with a different kind type parameter, and the decimal precisions are the same,
and for a logical intrinsic binary operation where the operands have different kind type parameters (7.1.9.3);
• the character assigned to the variable in an intrinsic assignment statement if the kind of the expression is different and the character is not representable in the kind of the variable (7.2.1.3);
• the order of evaluation of the specification expressions within the specification part of a BLOCK construct when the construct is executed (8.1.4);
• the pointer association status of a pointer that has its pointer association changed in more than one iteration of a DO CONCURRENT construct, on termination of the construct (8.1.7);
• how soon an image terminates if another image initiates error termination of execution (8.4);
• the manner in which the stop code of a STOP or ALL STOP statement is made available (8.4);
• the relationship between the file storage units when viewing a file as a stream file, and the records when viewing that file as a record file (9);
• whether particular control characters may appear in a formatted record or a formatted stream file (9.2.2);
• the form of values in an unformatted record (9.2.3);
• at any time, the set of allowed access methods, set of allowed forms, set of allowed actions, and set of allowed record lengths for a file (9.3);
• the set of allowable names for a file (9.3);
• the set of external files that exist for a program (9.3.2);
• the relationship between positions of successive file storage units in an external file that is connected for formatted stream access (9.3.3.4);
• the external unit preconnected for sequential formatted input and identified by an asterisk or the named constant INPUT_UNIT of the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module (9.5);
• the external unit preconnected for sequential formatted output and identified by an asterisk or the named constant OUTPUT_UNIT of the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module (9.5);
• the external unit preconnected for sequential formatted output and identified by the named constant ERROR_UNIT of the ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module, and whether this unit is the same as OUTPUT_UNIT (9.5);
• at any time, the set of external units that exist for a program (9.5.3);
• whether a unit can be connected to a file that is also connected to a C stream (9.5.4);
• the result of performing input/output operations on a unit connected to a file that is also connected to a C stream (9.5.4);
• whether the files connected to the units INPUT_UNIT, OUTPUT_UNIT, and ERROR_UNIT correspond to the predefined C text streams standard input, standard output, and standard error, respectively (9.5.4);
• the results of performing input/output operations on an external file both from Fortran and from a procedure defined by means other than Fortran (9.5.4);
• the default value for the ACTION= specifier on the OPEN statement (9.5.6.4);
• the encoding of a file opened with ENCODING='DEFAULT' (9.5.6.9);
• the file connected by an OPEN statement with STATUS='SCRATCH' (9.5.6.10);
• the interpretation of case in a file name (9.5.6.10, 9.10.2.2);
• the default value for the RECL= specifier in an OPEN statement (9.5.6.15);
• the effect of RECL= on a record containing any nondefault characters (9.5.6.15);
• the default I/O rounding mode (9.5.6.16);
• the default sign mode (9.5.6.17);
• the file status when STATUS='UNKNOWN' is specified in an OPEN statement (9.5.6.18);
• whether POS= is permitted with particular files, and whether POS= can position a particular file to a
position prior to its current position (9.6.2.11);
• the form in which a single value of derived type is treated in an unformatted input/output statement if the
effective item is not processed by a defined input/output procedure (9.6.3);
• the result of unformatted input when the value stored in the file has a different type or type parameters
from the input list item, as described in 9.6.4.4.2;
• the negative value of the unit argument to a defined input/output procedure if the parent data transfer
statement accesses an internal file (9.6.4.7.3);
• the manner in which the processor makes the value of the iomsg argument of a defined input/output
procedure available if the procedure assigns a nonzero value to the iostat argument and the processor
therefore terminates execution of the program (9.6.4.7.3);
• the action caused by the flush operation, whether the processor supports the flush operation for the specified
unit, and the negative value assigned to the IOSTAT= variable if the processor does not support the flush
operation for the specified unit (9.9);
• the case of characters assigned to the variable in a NAME= specifier in an INQUIRE statement (9.10.2.15);
• the value of the variable in a POSITION= specifier in an INQUIRE statement if the file has been repositioned
since connection (9.10.2.23);
• the relationship between file size and the data stored in records in a sequential or direct access file (9.10.2.30);
• the number of file storage units needed to store data in an unformatted file (9.10.3);
• the set of error conditions that can occur in input/output statements (9.11);
• the positive integer value assigned to the variable in an IOSTAT= specifier as the result of an error condition
(9.11.5);
• the value assigned to the variable in an IOMSG= specifier as the result of an error condition (9.11.6);
• the result of output of non-representable characters to a Unicode file (10.7.1);
• the interpretation of the optional non-blank characters within the parentheses of a real NaN input field
(10.7.2.3.2);
• the interpretation of a sign in a NaN input field (10.7.2.3.2);
• for output of an IEEE NaN, whether after the letters 'NaN', the processor produces additional alphanumeric
characters enclosed in parentheses (10.7.2.3.2);
• the effect of the I/O rounding mode PROCESSOR_DEFINED (10.7.2.3.7);
• which value is chosen if the I/O rounding mode is NEAREST and the value to be converted is exactly
halfway between the two nearest representable values in the result format (10.7.2.3.7);
• the field width used for the G0 edit descriptor (10.7.5);
• the file position when position editing skips a character of nondefault kind in an internal file of default
character kind or an external unit that is not connected to a Unicode file (10.8.1);
• when the sign mode is PROCESSOR_DEFINED, whether a plus sign appears in a numeric output field for
a nonnegative value (10.8.4);
• the results of list-directed output (10.10.4);
• the results of namelist output (10.11.4);
• the interaction between argument association and pointer association, (12.5.2.4);
• the values returned by some intrinsic functions (13);
• the extent to which a processor supports IEEE arithmetic (14);
• the initial underflow mode (14.5);
• the values of the floating-point exception flags on entry to a procedure defined by means other than Fortran
(15.5.3).
Annex B

(Informative)

Decremental features

B.1 Deleted features

1 The deleted features are those features of Fortran 90 that were redundant and considered largely unused.

2 The following Fortran 90 features are not required.

   (1) Real and double precision DO variables.
       In FORTRAN 77 and Fortran 90, a DO variable was allowed to be of type real or double precision
       in addition to type integer; this has been deleted. A similar result can be achieved by using a DO
       construct with no loop control and the appropriate exit test.

   (2) Branching to an END IF statement from outside its block.
       In FORTRAN 77 and Fortran 90, it was possible to branch to an END IF statement from outside the
       IF construct; this has been deleted. A similar result can be achieved by branching to a CONTINUE
       statement that is immediately after the END IF statement.

   (3) PAUSE statement.
       The PAUSE statement, provided in FORTRAN 66, FORTRAN 77, and Fortran 90, has been deleted.
       A similar result can be achieved by writing a message to the appropriate unit, followed by reading
       from the appropriate unit.

   (4) ASSIGN and assigned GO TO statements and assigned format specifiers.
       The ASSIGN statement and the related assigned GO TO statement, provided in FORTRAN 66,
       FORTRAN 77, and Fortran 90, have been deleted. Further, the ability to use an assigned integer as a
       format, provided in FORTRAN 77 and Fortran 90, has been deleted. A similar result can be achieved
       by using other control constructs instead of the assigned GOTO statement and by using a default
       character variable to hold a format specification instead of using an assigned integer.

   (5) H edit descriptor.
       In FORTRAN 77 and Fortran 90, there was an alternative form of character string edit descriptor,
       which had been the only such form in FORTRAN 66; this has been deleted. A similar result can be
       achieved by using a character string edit descriptor.

   (6) Vertical format control.
       In FORTRAN 66, FORTRAN 77, Fortran 90, and Fortran 95 formatted output to certain units resulted
       in the first character of each record being interpreted as controlling vertical spacing. There was no
       standard way to detect whether output to a unit resulted in this vertical format control, and no
       way to specify that it should be applied; this has been deleted. The effect can be achieved by
       post-processing a formatted file.

3 The following is a list of the previous editions of the Fortran International Standard, along with their informal
   names.

   • ISO R 1539-1972, FORTRAN 66;
   • ISO 1539-1980, FORTRAN 77;
   • ISO/IEC 1539:1991, Fortran 90;

4 See ISO/IEC 1539:1991 for detailed rules of how these deleted features worked.
B.2 Obsolescent features

B.2.1 General

The obsolescent features are those features of Fortran 90 that were redundant and for which better methods were available in Fortran 90. Subclause 1.7.3 describes the nature of the obsolescent features. The obsolescent features in this part of ISO/IEC 1539 are the following.

1. Arithmetic IF — use the IF statement or IF construct (8.1.8).
2. Shared DO termination and termination on a statement other than END DO or CONTINUE — use an END DO or a CONTINUE statement for each DO statement.
3. Alternate return — see B.2.2.
4. Computed GO TO statement — see B.2.3.
5. Statement functions — see B.2.4.
6. DATA statements amongst executable statements — see B.2.5.
7. Assumed length character functions — see B.2.6.
8. Fixed form source — see B.2.7.
9. CHARACTER* form of CHARACTER declaration — see B.2.8.
10. ENTRY statements — see B.2.9.

B.2.2 Alternate return

An alternate return introduces labels into an argument list to allow the called procedure to direct the execution of the caller upon return. The same effect can be achieved with a return code that is used in a CASE construct on return. This avoids an irregularity in the syntax and semantics of argument association. For example,

```
call subr_name (x, y, z, *100, *200, *300)
```

may be replaced by

```
call subr_name (x, y, z, return_code)
select case (return_code)
  case (1)
  ...
  case (2)
  ...
  case (3)
  ...
  case default
  ...
end select
```

B.2.3 Computed GO TO statement

The computed GO TO has been superseded by the CASE construct, which is a generalized, easier to use, and clearer means of expressing the same computation.

B.2.4 Statement functions

Statement functions are subject to a number of nonintuitive restrictions and are a potential source of error because their syntax is easily confused with that of an assignment statement.

The internal function is a more generalized form of the statement function and completely supersedes it.
B.2.5 DATA statements among executables

1 The statement ordering rules allow DATA statements to appear anywhere in a program unit after the specification statements. The ability to position DATA statements amongst executable statements is very rarely used, unnecessary, and a potential source of error.

B.2.6 Assumed character length functions

1 Assumed character length for functions is an irregularity in the language in that elsewhere in Fortran the philosophy is that the attributes of a function result depend only on the actual arguments of the invocation and on any data accessible by the function through host or use association. Some uses of this facility can be replaced with an automatic character length function, where the length of the function result is declared in a specification expression. Other uses can be replaced by the use of a subroutine whose arguments correspond to the function result and the function arguments.

2 Note that dummy arguments of a function may be assumed character length.

B.2.7 Fixed form source

1 Fixed form source was designed when the principal machine-readable input medium for new programs was punched cards. Now that new and amended programs are generally entered via keyboards with screen displays, it is an unnecessary overhead, and is potentially error-prone, to have to locate positions 6, 7, or 72 on a line. Free form source was designed expressly for this more modern technology.

2 It is a simple matter for a software tool to convert from fixed to free form source.

B.2.8 CHARACTER* form of CHARACTER declaration

1 In addition to the CHARACTER* char-length form introduced in Fortran 77, Fortran 90 provided the CHARACTER([ LEN = ] type-param-value) form. The older form (CHARACTER* char-length) is redundant.

B.2.9 ENTRY statements

1 ENTRY statements allow more than one entry point to a subprogram, facilitating sharing of data items and executable statements local to that subprogram.

2 This can be replaced by a module containing the (private) data items, with a module procedure for each entry point and the shared code in a private module procedure.
Annex C
(Informative)

Extended notes

C.1 Clause 4 notes

C.1.1 Selection of the approximation methods (4.4.3)

1 One can select the real approximation method for an entire program through the use of a module and the parameterized real type. This is accomplished by defining a named integer constant to have a particular kind type parameter value and using that named constant in all real, complex, and derived-type declarations. For example, the specification statements

2    INTEGER, PARAMETER :: LONG_FLOAT = 8
    REAL (LONG_FLOAT) X, Y
    COMPLEX (LONG_FLOAT) Z

3 specify that the approximation method corresponding to a kind type parameter value of 8 is supplied for the data objects X, Y, and Z in the program unit. The kind type parameter value LONG_FLOAT can be made available to an entire program by placing the INTEGER specification statement in a module and accessing the named constant LONG_FLOAT with a USE statement. Note that by changing 8 to 4 once in the module, a different approximation method is selected.

4 To avoid the use of the processor-dependent values 4 or 8, replace 8 by KIND (0.0) or KIND (0.0D0). Another way to avoid these processor-dependent values is to select the kind value using the intrinsic function SELECTED_REAL_KIND (13.7.146). In the above specification statement, the 8 might be replaced by, for instance, SELECTED_REAL_KIND (10, 50), which requires an approximation method to be selected with at least 10 decimal digits of precision and a range from $10^{-50}$ to $10^{50}$. There are no magnitude or ordering constraints placed on kind values, in order that implementers may have flexibility in assigning such values and may add new kinds without changing previously assigned kind values.

5 As kind values have no portable meaning, a good practice is to use them in programs only through named constants as described above (for example, SINGLE, IEEE_SINGLE, DOUBLE, and QUAD), rather than using the kind values directly.

C.1.2 Type extension and component accessibility (4.5.2.2, 4.5.4)

1 The default accessibility of an extended type may be specified in the type definition. The accessibility of its components may be specified individually.

2 module types
    type base_type
      private !-- Sets default accessibility
      integer :: i !-- a private component
      integer, private :: j !-- another private component
      integer, public :: k !-- a public component
    end type base_type
type, extends(base_type) :: my_type
private !-- Sets default for components declared in my_type
  integer :: l !-- A private component.
  integer, public :: m !-- A public component.
end type my_type

end module types

subroutine sub
  use types
  type (my_type) :: x

  call another_sub( &
    x%base_type, & !-- ok because base_type is a public subobject of x
    x%base_type%k, & !-- ok because x%base_type is ok and has k as a
      !-- public component.
    x%k, & !-- ok because it is shorthand for x%base_type%k
    x%base_type%i, & !-- Invalid because i is private.
    x%i) !-- Invalid because it is shorthand for x%base_type%i
end subroutine sub

C.1.3 Generic type-bound procedures (4.5.5)

1 Example of a derived type with generic type-bound procedures:

2 The only difference between this example and the same thing rewritten to use generic interface blocks is that
   with type-bound procedures,

3 USE(rational_numbers),ONLY :: rational

4 does not block the type-bound procedures; the user still gets access to the defined assignment and extended
   operations.

5 MODULE rational_numbers
   IMPLICIT NONE
   PRIVATE
   TYPE,PUBLIC :: rational
   PRIVATE
   INTEGER n,d
   CONTAINS
     ! ordinary type-bound procedure
     PROCEDURE :: real => rat_to_real
     ! specific type-bound procedures for generic support
     PROCEDURE,PRIVATE :: rat_asgn_i
     PROCEDURE,PRIVATE :: rat_plus_rat
PROCEDURE,PRIVATE :: rat_plus_i
PROCEDURE,PRIVATE,PASS(b) :: i_plus_rat
! generic type-bound procedures
GENERIC :: ASSIGNMENT(=) => rat_asgn_i
GENERIC :: OPERATOR(+) => rat_plus_rat, rat_plus_i, i_plus_rat
END TYPE
CONTAINS
ELEMENTAL REAL FUNCTION rat_to_real(this) RESULT(r)
CLASS(rational),INTENT(IN) :: this
r = REAL(this%n)/this%d
END FUNCTION
ELEMENTAL SUBROUTINE rat_asgn_i(a,b)
CLASS(rational),INTENT(OUT) :: a
INTEGER,INTENT(IN) :: b
a%n = b
a%d = 1
END SUBROUTINE
ELEMENTAL TYPE(rational) FUNCTION rat_plus_i(a,b) RESULT(r)
CLASS(rational),INTENT(IN) :: a
INTEGER,INTENT(IN) :: b
r%n = a%n + b*a%d
r%d = a%d
END FUNCTION
ELEMENTAL TYPE(rational) FUNCTION i_plus_rat(a,b) RESULT(r)
INTEGER,INTENT(IN) :: a
CLASS(rational),INTENT(IN) :: b
r%n = b%n + a*b%d
r%d = b%d
END FUNCTION
ELEMENTAL TYPE(rational) FUNCTION rat_plus_rat(a,b) RESULT(r)
CLASS(rational),INTENT(IN) :: a,b
r%n = a%n*b%d + b%n*a%d
r%d = a%d*b%d
END FUNCTION
END

C.1.4 Abstract types (4.5.7.1)

1 The following illustrates how an abstract type can be used as the basis for a collection of related types, and how a non-abstract member of that collection can be created by type extension.

2 TYPE, ABSTRACT :: DRAWABLE_OBJECT
   REAL, DIMENSION(3) :: RGB_COLOR = (/1.0,1.0,1.0/) ! White
   REAL, DIMENSION(2) :: POSITION = (/0.0,0.0/) ! Centroid
CONTAINS
   PROCEDURE(RENDER_X), PASS(OBJECT), DEFERRED :: RENDER
END TYPE DRAWABLE_OBJECT
ABSTRACT INTERFACE
SUBROUTINE RENDER_X(OBJECT, WINDOW)
    CLASS(DRAWABLE_OBJECT), INTENT(IN) :: OBJECT
    CLASS(X_WINDOW), INTENT(INOUT) :: WINDOW
END SUBROUTINE RENDER_X
END INTERFACE

3 TYPE, EXTENDS(DRAWABLE_OBJECT) :: DRAWABLE_TRIANGLE ! Not ABSTRACT
    REAL, DIMENSION(2,3) :: VERTICES ! In relation to centroid
END TYPE DRAWABLE_TRIANGLE

4 The actual drawing procedure draws a triangle in WINDOW with vertices at x coordinates OBJECT%POSITION(1)+OBJECT%VERTICES(1,:)
and y coordinates OBJECT%POSITION(2)+OBJECT%VERTICES(2,:):

5 SUBROUTINE RENDER_TRIANGLE_X(OBJECT, WINDOW)
    CLASS(DRAWABLE_TRIANGLE), INTENT(IN) :: OBJECT
    CLASS(X_WINDOW), INTENT(INOUT) :: WINDOW
...  
END SUBROUTINE RENDER_TRIANGLE_X

C.1.5 Pointers (4.5.2)

1 Pointers are names that can change dynamically their association with a target object. In a sense, a normal variable is a name with a fixed association with a particular object. A normal variable name refers to the same storage space throughout the lifetime of the variable. A pointer name may refer to different storage space, or even no storage space, at different times. A variable may be considered to be a descriptor for space to hold values of the appropriate type, type parameters, and rank such that the values stored in the descriptor are fixed when the variable is created. A pointer also may be considered to be a descriptor, but one whose values may be changed dynamically so as to describe different pieces of storage. When a pointer is declared, space to hold the descriptor is created, but the space for the target object is not created.

2 A derived type may have one or more components that are defined to be pointers. It may have a component that is a pointer to an object of the same derived type. This “recursive” data definition allows dynamic data structures such as linked lists, trees, and graphs to be constructed. For example:

3 TYPE NODE  
    INTEGER :: VALUE = 0
    TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: NEXT_NODE => NULL ( )
END TYPE NODE

    TYPE (NODE), TARGET :: HEAD  ! Automatically initialized
    TYPE (NODE), POINTER :: CURRENT  ! Declare pointer
    INTEGER :: IOEM, K

    CURRENT => HEAD  ! CURRENT points to head of list
DO
  READ (*, *, IOSTAT = IOEM) K ! Read next value, if any
  IF (IOEM /= 0) EXIT
  ALLOCATE ( CURRENT % NEXT_NODE ) ! Create new cell
  CURRENT % NEXT_NODE % VALUE = K ! Assign value to new cell
  CURRENT => CURRENT % NEXT_NODE ! CURRENT points to new end of list
END DO

4 A list is now constructed and the last linked cell contains a disassociated pointer. A loop can be used to “walk through” the list.

5 CURRENT => HEAD
  DO
    IF (.NOT. ASSOCIATED (CURRENT % NEXT_NODE)) EXIT
    CURRENT => CURRENT % NEXT_NODE
    WRITE (*, *) CURRENT % VALUE
  END DO

C.1.6 Structure constructors and generic names (4.5.10)

1 A generic name may be the same as a type name. This can be used to emulate user-defined structure constructors for that type, even if the type has private components. For example:

2 MODULE mytype_module
   TYPE mytype
     PRIVATE
     COMPLEX value
     LOGICAL exact
   END TYPE
   INTERFACE mytype
     MODULE PROCEDURE int_to_mytype
   END INTERFACE
   ! Operator definitions etc.
   ...
   CONTAINS
   TYPE(mytype) FUNCTION int_to_mytype(i)
     INTEGER,INTENT(IN) :: i
     int_to_mytype%value = i
     int_to_mytype%exact = .TRUE.
   END FUNCTION
   ! Procedures to support operators etc.
   ...
   END

PROGRAM example
   USE mytype_module

C.1.6 Extended notes
The type name may still be used as a generic name if the type has type parameters. For example:

```fortran
MODULE m
  TYPE t(kind)
    INTEGER, KIND :: kind
    COMPLEX(kind) value
  END TYPE
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: single = KIND(0.0), double = KIND(0d0)
  INTERFACE t
    MODULE PROCEDURE real_to_t1, dble_to_t2, int_to_t1, int_to_t2
  END INTERFACE
  CONTAINS
  TYPE(t(single)) FUNCTION real_to_t1(x)
    REAL(single) x
    real_to_t1%value = x
  END FUNCTION
  TYPE(t(double)) FUNCTION dble_to_t2(x)
    REAL(double) x
    dble_to_t2%value = x
  END FUNCTION
  TYPE(t(single)) FUNCTION int_to_t1(x,mold)
    INTEGER x
    TYPE(t(single)) mold
    int_to_t1%value = x
  END FUNCTION
  TYPE(t(double)) FUNCTION int_to_t2(x,mold)
    INTEGER x
    TYPE(t(double)) mold
    int_to_t2%value = x
  END FUNCTION
  ... END
END
```

```fortran
PROGRAM example
  USE m
  TYPE(t(single)) x
  TYPE(t(double)) y
  x = t(1.5) ! References real_to_t1
  x = t(17,mold=x) ! References int_to_t1
  y = t(1.5d0) ! References dble_to_t2
  y = t(42,mold=y) ! References int_to_t2
  y = t(kind(0d0)) ((0,1)) ! Uses the structure constructor for type t
```

Extended notes C.1.6
Example of a parameterized derived type with final subroutines:

```fortran
MODULE m
  TYPE t(k)
    INTEGER, KIND :: k
    REAL(k), POINTER :: vector(:) => NULL()
  CONTAINS
    FINAL :: finalize_t1s, finalize_t1v, finalize_t2e
  END TYPE
CONTAINS
SUBROUTINE finalize_t1s(x)
  TYPE(t(KIND(0.0))) x
  IF (ASSOCIATED(x%vector)) DEALLOCATE(x%vector)
END SUBROUTINE
SUBROUTINE finalize_t1v(x)
  TYPE(t(KIND(0.0))) x(:)
  DO i=LBOUND(x,1),UBOUND(x,1)
    IF (ASSOCIATED(x(i)%vector)) DEALLOCATE(x(i)%vector)
  END DO
END SUBROUTINE
ELEMENTAL SUBROUTINE finalize_t2e(x)
  TYPE(t(KIND(0.0d0))), INTENT(INOUT) :: x
  IF (ASSOCIATED(x%vector)) DEALLOCATE(x%vector)
END SUBROUTINE
END MODULE
SUBROUTINE example(n)
  USE m
  TYPE(t(KIND(0.0))) a,b(10),c(n,2)
  TYPE(t(KIND(0.0d0))) d(n,n)
  ...
  ! Returning from this subroutine will effectively do
  ! CALL finalize_t1s(a)
  ! CALL finalize_t1v(b)
  ! CALL finalize_t2e(d)
  ! No final subroutine will be called for variable C because the user
  ! omitted to define a suitable specific procedure for it.
END SUBROUTINE
```

Example of extended types with final subroutines:

```fortran
MODULE m
  TYPE t1
  C.1.7 Extended notes
```
REAL a, b
END TYPE

TYPE, EXTENDS(t1) :: t2
REAL, POINTER :: c(:), d(:)
CONTAINS
  FINAL :: t2f
END TYPE

TYPE, EXTENDS(t2) :: t3
REAL, POINTER :: e
CONTAINS
  FINAL :: t3f
END TYPE

CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE t2f(x) ! Finalizer for TYPE(t2)’s extra components
    TYPE(t2) :: x
    IF (ASSOCIATED(x%c)) DEALLOCATE(x%c)
    IF (ASSOCIATED(x%d)) DEALLOCATE(x%d)
  END SUBROUTINE
  SUBROUTINE t3f(y) ! Finalizer for TYPE(t3)’s extra components
    TYPE(t3) :: y
    IF (ASSOCIATED(y%e)) DEALLOCATE(y%e)
  END SUBROUTINE
END MODULE

SUBROUTINE example
  USE m
  TYPE(t1) x1
  TYPE(t2) x2
  TYPE(t3) x3
  ...
  ! Returning from this subroutine will effectively do
  ! Nothing to x1; it is not finalizable
  ! CALL t2f(x2)
  ! CALL t3f(x3)
  ! CALL t2f(x3%t2)
END SUBROUTINE

C.2 Clause 5 notes

C.2.1 The POINTER attribute (5.3.14)

The POINTER attribute shall be specified to declare a pointer. The type, type parameters, and rank, which may be specified in the same statement or with one or more attribute specification statements, determine the characteristics of the target objects that may be associated with the pointers declared in the statement. An obvious model for interpreting declarations of pointers is that such declarations create for each name a descriptor. Such a descriptor includes all the data necessary to describe fully and locate in memory an object and all subobjects.
of the type, type parameters, and rank specified. The descriptor is created empty; it does not contain values describing how to access an actual memory space. These descriptor values will be filled in when the pointer is associated with actual target space.

2 The following example illustrates the use of pointers in an iterative algorithm:

3 PROGRAM DYNAM_ITER
   REAL, DIMENSION (:, :) , POINTER :: A, B, SWAP ! Declare pointers
   ...
   READ (*, *) N, M
   ALLOCATE (A (N, M), B (N, M)) ! Allocate target arrays
   ! Read values into A
   ...
   ITER: DO
   ...
   ! Apply transformation of values in A to produce values in B
   ...
   IF (CONVERGED) EXIT ITER
   ! Swap A and B
   SWAP => A; A => B; B => SWAP
   END DO ITER
   ...
END PROGRAM DYNAM_ITER

C.2.2 The TARGET attribute (5.3.17)

1 The TARGET attribute shall be specified for any nonpointer object that might, during the execution of the program, become associated with a pointer. This attribute is defined primarily for optimization purposes. It allows the processor to assume that any nonpointer object not explicitly declared as a target cannot be referenced by way of a pointer. It also means that implicitly-declared objects shall not be used as pointer targets. This will allow a processor to perform optimizations that otherwise would not be possible in the presence of certain pointers.

2 The following example illustrates the use of the TARGET attribute in an iterative algorithm:

3 PROGRAM ITER
   REAL, DIMENSION (1000, 1000), TARGET :: A, B
   REAL, DIMENSION (:, :) , POINTER :: IN, OUT, SWAP
   ...
   ! Read values into A
   ...
   IN => A ! Associate IN with target A
   OUT => B ! Associate OUT with target B
   ...
   ITER: DO
   ...
   ! Apply transformation of IN values to produce OUT
   ...
   IF (CONVERGED) EXIT ITER
C.2.3 The VOLATILE attribute (5.3.19)

1 The following example shows the use of a variable with the VOLATILE attribute to communicate with an asynchronous process, in this case the operating system. The program detects a user keystroke on the terminal and reacts at a convenient point in its processing.

2 The VOLATILE attribute is necessary to prevent an optimizing compiler from storing the communication variable in a register or from doing flow analysis and deciding that the EXIT statement can never be executed.

3 SUBROUTINE TERMINATE_ITERATIONS

   LOGICAL, VOLATILE :: USER_HIT_ANY_KEY

   "Have the OS start to look for a user keystroke and set the variable
   "USER_HIT_ANY_KEY" to TRUE as soon as it detects a keystroke.
   "This call is operating system dependent.

   CALL OS_BEGIN_DETECT_USER_KEYSTROKE( USER_HIT_ANY_KEY )

   USER_HIT_ANY_KEY = .FALSE. ! This will ignore any recent keystrokes

   PRINT *, " Hit any key to terminate iterations!"

   DO I = 1,100
      ... ! Compute a value for R
      PRINT *, I, R
      IF (USER_HIT_ANY_KEY) EXIT
   ENDDO

   "Have the OS stop looking for user keystrokes
   CALL OS_STOP_DETECT_USER_KEYSTROKE

END SUBROUTINE TERMINATE_ITERATIONS

C.3 Clause 6 notes

C.3.1 Structure components (6.4.2)

1 Components of a structure are referenced by writing the components of successive levels of the structure hierarchy until the desired component is described. For example,

2 TYPE ID_NUMBERS
INTEGER SSN
INTEGER EMPLOYEE_NUMBER
END TYPE ID_NUMBERS

TYPE PERSON_ID
  CHARACTER (LEN=30) LAST_NAME
  CHARACTER (LEN=1) MIDDLE_INITIAL
  CHARACTER (LEN=30) FIRST_NAME
  TYPE (ID_NUMBERS) NUMBER
END TYPE PERSON_ID

TYPE PERSON
  INTEGER AGE
  TYPE (PERSON_ID) ID
END TYPE PERSON

TYPE (PERSON) GEORGE, MARY

PRINT *, GEORGE % AGE ! Print the AGE component
PRINT *, MARY % ID % LAST_NAME ! Print LAST_NAME of MARY
PRINT *, MARY % ID % NUMBER % SSN ! Print SSN of MARY
PRINT *, GEORGE % ID % NUMBER ! Print SSN and EMPLOYEE_NUMBER of GEORGE

A structure component may be a data object of intrinsic type as in the case of GEORGE % AGE or it may be of derived type as in the case of GEORGE % ID % NUMBER. The resultant component may be a scalar or an array of intrinsic or derived type.

4 TYPE LARGE
  INTEGER ELT (10)
  INTEGER VAL
END TYPE LARGE

TYPE (LARGE) A (5) ! 5 element array, each of whose elements
  ! includes a 10 element array ELT and
  ! a scalar VAL.
PRINT *, A (1) ! Prints 10 element array ELT and scalar VAL.
PRINT *, A (1) % ELT (3) ! Prints scalar element 3
  ! of array element 1 of A.
PRINT *, A (2:4) % VAL ! Prints scalar VAL for array elements
  ! 2 to 4 of A.

Components of an object of extensible type that are inherited from the parent type may be accessed as a whole by using the parent component name, or individually, either with or without qualifying them by the parent component name.

For example:

7 TYPE POINT ! A base type
  REAL :: X, Y

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END TYPE POINT
TYPE, EXTENDS(POINT) :: COLOR_POINT ! An extension of TYPE(POINT)
! Components X and Y, and component name POINT, inherited from parent
    INTEGER :: COLOR
END TYPE COLOR_POINT

TYPE(POINT) :: PV = POINT(1.0, 2.0)
TYPE(COLOR_POINT) :: CPV = COLOR_POINT(POINT=PV, COLOR=3)

PRINT *, CPV%POINT ! Prints 1.0 and 2.0
PRINT *, CPV%POINT%X, CPV%POINT%Y ! And this does, too
PRINT *, CPV%X, CPV%Y ! And this does, too

C.3.2 Allocation with dynamic type (6.6.1)

The following example illustrates the use of allocation with the value and dynamic type of the allocated object given by another object. The example copies a list of objects of any type. It copies the list starting at IN_LIST. After copying, each element of the list starting at LIST_COPY has a polymorphic component, ITEM, for which both the value and type are taken from the ITEM component of the corresponding element of the list starting at IN_LIST.

2 TYPE :: LIST ! A list of anything
    TYPE(LIST), POINTER :: NEXT => NULL()
    CLASS(*), ALLOCATABLE :: ITEM
END TYPE LIST

TYPE(LIST), POINTER :: IN_LIST, LIST_COPY => NULL()
TYPE(LIST), POINTER :: IN_WALK, NEW_TAIL
! Copy IN_LIST to LIST_COPY
IF (ASSOCIATED(IN_LIST)) THEN
    IN_WALK => IN_LIST
   ALLOCATE(LIST_COPY)
    NEW_TAIL => LIST_COPY
    DO
        ALLOCATE(NEW_TAIL%ITEM, SOURCE=IN_WALK%ITEM)
        IN_WALK => IN_WALK%NEXT
        IF (.NOT. ASSOCIATED(IN_WALK)) EXIT
        ALLOCATE(NEW_TAIL%NEXT)
        NEW_TAIL => NEW_TAIL%NEXT
    END DO
END IF

C.3.3 Pointer allocation and association (6.6.1, 16.5.2)

The effect of ALLOCATE, DEALLOCATE, NULLIFY, and pointer assignment is that they are interpreted as changing the values in the descriptor that is the pointer. An ALLOCATE is assumed to create space for a suitable object and to “assign” to the pointer the values necessary to describe that space. A NULLIFY breaks the association of the pointer with the space. A DEALLOCATE breaks the association and releases the space.
Depending on the implementation, it could be seen as setting a flag in the pointer that indicates whether the values in the descriptor are valid, or it could clear the descriptor values to some (say zero) value indicative of the pointer not being associated with anything. A pointer assignment copies the values necessary to describe the space occupied by the target into the descriptor that is the pointer. Descriptors are copied; values of objects are not.

2 If PA and PB are both pointers and PB is associated with a target, then

3 \( \text{PA} \Rightarrow \text{PB} \)

4 results in PA being associated with the same target as PB. If PB was disassociated, then PA becomes disassociated.

5 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 is specified so that such associations are direct and independent. A subsequent statement

6 \( \text{PB} \Rightarrow \text{D} \)

7 or

8 \( \text{ALLOCATE (PB)} \)

9 has no effect on the association of PA with its target. A statement

10 \( \text{DEALLOCATE (PB)} \)

11 deallocates the space that is associated with both PA and PB. PB becomes disassociated, but there is no requirement that the processor make it explicitly recognizable that PA no longer has a target. This leaves PA as a “dangling pointer” to space that has been released. The program shall not use PA again until it becomes associated via pointer assignment or an ALLOCATE statement.

12 DEALLOCATE may only be used to release space that was created by a previous ALLOCATE. Thus the following is invalid:

13 \( \text{REAL, TARGET :: T} \)

\( \text{REAL, POINTER :: P} \)

\( \ldots \)

\( \text{P} \Rightarrow \text{T} \)

\( \text{DEALLOCATE (P)} \) ! Not allowed: P’s target was not allocated

14 The basic principle is that ALLOCATE, NULLIFY, and pointer assignment primarily affect the pointer rather than the target. ALLOCATE creates a new target but, other than breaking its connection with the specified pointer, it has no effect on the old target. Neither NULLIFY nor pointer assignment has any effect on targets. A piece of memory that was allocated and associated with a pointer will become inaccessible to a program if the pointer is nullified or associated with a different target and no other pointer was associated with this piece of memory. Such pieces of memory may be reused by the processor if this is expedient. However, whether such inaccessible memory is in fact reused is entirely processor dependent.

C.4 Clause 7 notes

C.4.1 Character assignment (7.2.1.3)

1 The FORTRAN 77 restriction that none of the character positions defined in the character assignment statement may be referenced in the expression was removed in Fortran 90.
C.4.2 Evaluation of function references (7.1.7)

1 If more than one function reference appears in a statement, they may be executed in any order (subject to a function result being evaluated after the evaluation of its arguments) and their values shall not depend on the order of execution. This lack of dependence on order of evaluation permits parallel execution of the function references.

C.4.3 Pointers in expressions (7.1.9.2)

1 A pointer is considered to be like any other variable when it is used as a primary in an expression. If a pointer is used as an operand to an operator that expects a value, the pointer will automatically deliver the value stored in the space described by the pointer, that is, the value of the target object associated with the pointer.

C.4.4 Pointers in variable-definition contexts (7.2.1.3, 16.6.7)

1 The appearance of a pointer in a context that requires its value is a reference to its target. Similarly, where a pointer appears in a variable-definition context the variable that is defined is the target of the pointer.

2 Executing the program fragment

```plaintext
REAL, POINTER :: A
REAL, TARGET :: B = 10.0
A => B
A = 42.0
PRINT '(F4.1)', B
```

produces “42.0” as output.

C.4.5 Example of a FORALL construct containing a WHERE construct (7.2.4)

1 INTEGER :: A(5,5)
2 ...
3 FORALL (I = 1:5)
4    WHERE (A(I,:) == 0)
5        A(:,I) = I
6    ELSEWHERE (A(I,:) > 2)
7        A(I,:) = 6
8    END WHERE
9 END FORALL

3 If prior to execution of the FORALL, A has the value

4

```
1 0 0 0 0
2 1 1 1 0
1 2 2 0 2
2 1 0 2 3
1 0 0 0 0
```

5 After execution of the assignment statements following the WHERE statement A has the value A’. The mask created from row one is used to mask the assignments to column one; the mask from row two is used to mask assignments to column two; etc.
The masks created for assignments following the ELSEWHERE statement are
\[ \text{NOT.}(A(I,:) == 0) \land (A'(I,:) \geq 2) \]

Thus the only elements affected by the assignments following the ELSEWHERE statement are \(A(3, 5)\) and \(A(4, 5)\). After execution of the FORALL construct, \(A\) has the value:

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\
1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\
1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\]

### C.4.6 Examples of FORALL statements (7.2.4.3)

**Example 1:**

```
FORALL (J=1:M, K=1:N) X(K, J) = Y(J, K)
```

These statements both copy columns 1 through \(N\) of array \(Y\) into rows 1 through \(N\) of array \(X\). They are equivalent to

\[
X(1:N, 1:M) = \text{TRANSPOSE}(Y(1:M, 1:N))
\]

**Example 2:**

The following FORALL statement computes five partial sums of subarrays of \(J\).

```
J = (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 /)
FORALL (K = 1:5) J(K) = SUM (J(1:K))
```

\(\text{SUM}\) is allowed in a FORALL because intrinsic functions are pure (12.7). After execution of the FORALL statement, \(J\) is equal to \([1, 3, 6, 10, 15]\).

**Example 3:**

```
FORALL (I = 2:N-1) X(I) = (X(I-1) + 2*X(I) + X(I+1)) / 4
```

This has the same effect as

\[
X(2:N-1) = (X(1:N-2) + 2*X(2:N-1) + X(3:N)) / 4
\]

**Example 4:**

The following FORALL statement illustrates declaring the index variable within the statement, which would otherwise require an integer variable of the same name to be accessible in the scope containing the statement.

```
FORALL ( INTEGER :: COL = 1, SIZE(A,2) ) B(COL) = NORM2(A(:,COL))
```

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C.5 Clause 8 notes

C.5.1 The CASE construct (8.1.5)

1 At most one case block is selected for execution within a CASE construct, and there is no fall-through from one block into another block within a CASE construct. Thus there is no requirement for the user to exit explicitly from a block.

C.5.2 Loop control (8.1.7)

1 Fortran provides several forms of loop control:

   1) With an iteration count and a DO variable. This is the classic Fortran DO loop.
   2) Test a logical condition before each execution of the loop (DO WHILE).
   3) DO “forever”.

C.5.3 Examples of DO constructs (8.1.7)

1 The following are all valid examples of block DO constructs.

2 Example 1:

   SUM = 0.0
   READ (IUN) N
   OUTER: DO L = 1, N ! A DO with a construct name
         READ (IUN) IQUAL, M, ARRAY (1:M)
         IF (IQUAL < IQUAL_MIN) CYCLE OUTER ! Skip inner loop
   INNER: DO 40 I = 1, M ! A DO with a label and a name
         CALL CALCULATE (ARRAY (I), RESULT)
         IF (RESULT < 0.0) CYCLE
         SUM = SUM + RESULT
         IF (SUM > SUM_MAX) EXIT OUTER
   40   END DO INNER
   END DO OUTER

4 The outer loop has an iteration count of MAX (N, 0), and will execute that number of times or until SUM exceeds SUM_MAX, in which case the EXIT OUTER statement terminates both loops. The inner loop is skipped by the first CYCLE statement if the quality flag, IQUAL, is too low. If CALCULATE returns a negative RESULT, the second CYCLE statement prevents it from being summed. Both loops have construct names and the inner loop also has a label. A construct name is required in the EXIT statement in order to terminate both loops, but is optional in the CYCLE statements because each belongs to its innermost loop.

5 Example 2:

   N = 0
   DO 50, I = 1, 10
       J = I
   DO K = 1, 5
       L = K
       N = N + 1 ! This statement executes 50 times
   50   END DO

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After execution of the above program fragment, \( I = 11, J = 10, K = 6, L = 5, \) and \( N = 50. \)

Example 3:

\[
\begin{align*}
N &= 0 \\
\text{DO } &I = 1, 10 \\
&J = I \\
\text{DO 60, } &K = 5, 1 \quad \text{! This inner loop is never executed} \\
&L = K \\
&N = N + 1 \\
60 \quad &\text{CONTINUE} \quad \text{! Labeled DO inside a nonlabeled DO} \\
\end{align*}
\]

After execution of the above program fragment, \( I = 11, J = 10, K = 5, N = 0, \) and \( L \) is not defined by these statements.

The following are all valid examples of nonblock DO constructs:

Example 4:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DO 70} \\
&\text{READ (IUN, '1X, G14.7', IOSTAT = IOS) } X \\
&\text{IF (IOS /= 0) EXIT} \\
&\text{IF (X < 0.) GOTO 70} \\
&\text{CALL SUBA (X)} \\
&\text{CALL SUBB (X)} \\
&\ldots \\
&\text{CALL SUBY (X)} \\
&\text{CYCLE} \\
70 &\text{CALL SUBNEG (X) } \quad \text{! SUBNEG called only when } X < 0.
\end{align*}
\]

This is not a block DO construct because it ends with a statement other than END DO or CONTINUE. The loop will continue to execute until an end-of-file condition or input/output error occurs.

Example 5:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SUM} &= 0.0 \\
\text{READ (IUN) } &N \\
\text{DO 80, } &L = 1, N \\
&\text{READ (IUN) IQUAL, M, ARRAY (1:M)} \\
&\text{IF (IQUAL < IQUAL_MIN) } M = 0 \quad \text{! Skip inner loop} \\
&\text{DO 80 I = 1, M} \\
&\text{CALL CALCULATE (ARRAY (I), RESULT)} \\
&\text{IF (RESULT < 0.) CYCLE} \\
&\text{SUM = SUM + RESULT} \\
&\text{IF (SUM > SUM_MAX) GOTO 81} \\
80 &\text{CONTINUE} \quad \text{! This CONTINUE is shared by both loops} \\
81 &\text{CONTINUE}
\end{align*}
\]

This example is similar to Example 1 above, except that the two loops are not block DO constructs because they share the CONTINUE statement with the label 80. The terminal construct of the outer DO is the entire inner DO construct. The inner loop is skipped by forcing \( M \) to zero. If \( SUM \) grows too large, both loops are terminated by branching to the CONTINUE statement labeled 81. The CYCLE statement in the inner loop is used to skip negative values of RESULT.

Example 6:

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19  
   N = 0 
   DO 100 I = 1, 10 
       J = I 
       DO 100 K = 1, 5 
           L = K 
       100 N = N + 1 ! This statement executes 50 times

20 In this example, the two loops share an assignment statement. After execution of this program fragment, I = 11, J = 10, K = 6, 
L = 5, and N = 50.

21 Example 7:

22  
   N = 0 
   DO 200 I = 1, 10 
       J = I 
       DO 200 K = 5, 1 ! This inner loop is never executed 
           L = K 
       200 N = N + 1 

23 This example is very similar to the previous one, except that the inner loop is never executed. After execution of this program 
fragment, I = 11, J = 10, K = 5, N = 0, and L is not defined by these statements.

C.5.4 Examples of invalid DO constructs (8.1.7)

1 The following are all examples of invalid skeleton DO constructs:

2 Example 1:

3 DO I = 1, 10 
   ... 
   END DO LOOP ! No matching construct name

4 Example 2:

5 LOOP: DO 1000 I = 1, 10 ! No matching construct name 
   ... 
   1000 CONTINUE

6 Example 3:

7 LOOP1: DO 
   ... 
   END DO LOOP2 ! Construct names don’t match

8 Example 4:

9 DO I = 1, 10 ! Label required or ... 
   ... 
   1010 CONTINUE ! ... END DO required

10 Example 5:

11 DO 1020 I = 1, 10
12 Example 6:

```
1021 END DO ! Labels don’t match
```

```
13 FIRST: DO I = 1, 10
   SECOND: DO J = 1, 5
   ...
   END DO FIRST ! Improperly nested DOs
END DO SECOND
```

### C.6 Clause 9 notes

#### C.6.1 External files (9.3)

1 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 accommodates, but does not require, file cataloging. To do this, several concepts are introduced.

##### C.6.1.1 File existence (9.3.2)

1 Totally independent of the connection state is the property of existence, this being a file property. The processor “knows” of a set of files that exist at a given time for a given program. This set would include tapes ready to read, files in a catalog, a keyboard, a printer, etc. The set may exclude files inaccessible to the program because of security, because they are already in use by another program, etc. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not specify which files exist, hence wide latitude is available to a processor to implement security, locks, privilege techniques, etc. Existence is a convenient concept to designate all of the files that a program can potentially process.

2 All four combinations of connection and existence may occur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connect</th>
<th>Exist</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A card reader loaded and ready to be read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A printer before the first line is written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A file named 'JOAN' in the catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>A file on a reel of tape, not known to the processor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Means are provided to create, delete, connect, and disconnect files.

##### C.6.1.2 File access (9.3.3)

1 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not address problems of security, protection, locking, and many other concepts that may be part of the concept of “right of access”. Such concepts are considered to be in the province of an operating system.

2 The OPEN and INQUIRE statements can be extended naturally to consider these things.

3 Possible access methods for a file are: sequential, stream and direct. The processor may implement three different types of files, each with its own access method. It might also implement one type of file with three different access methods.

4 Direct access to files is of a simple and commonly available type, that is, fixed-length records. The key is a positive integer.
C.6.1.3 File connection (9.5)

Before any input/output may be performed on a file, it shall be connected to a unit. The unit then serves as a designator for that file as long as it is connected. To be connected does not imply that “buffers” have or have not been allocated, that “file-control tables” have or have not been filled, or that any other method of implementation has been used. Connection means that (barring some other fault) a READ or WRITE statement may be executed on the unit, hence on the file. Without a connection, a READ or WRITE statement shall not be executed.

C.6.1.4 File names (9.5.6.10)

A file may have a name. The form of a file name is not specified. If a system does not have some form of cataloging or tape labeling for at least some of its files, all file names disappear at the termination of execution. This is a valid implementation. Nowhere does this part of ISO/IEC 1539 require names to survive for any period of time longer than the execution time span of a program. Therefore, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not impose cataloging as a prerequisite. The naming feature is intended to allow use of a cataloging system where one exists.

C.6.2 Nonadvancing input/output (9.3.4.2)

Data transfer statements affect the positioning of an external file. In FORTRAN 77, if no error or end-of-file condition exists, the file is positioned after the record just read or written and that record becomes the preceding record. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 contains the record positioning ADVANCE= specifier in a data transfer statement that provides the capability of maintaining a position within the current record from one formatted data transfer statement to the next data transfer statement. The value NO provides this capability. The value YES positions the file after the record just read or written. The default is YES.

The tab edit descriptor and the slash are still appropriate for use with this type of record access but the tab cannot reposition before the left tab limit.

A BACKSPACE of a file that is positioned within a record causes the specified unit to be positioned before the current record.

If the next I/O operation on a file after a nonadvancing write is a rewind, backspace, end file or close operation, the file is positioned implicitly after the record before an ENDFILE record is written to the file, that is, a REWIND, BACKSPACE, or ENDFILE statement following a nonadvancing WRITE statement causes the file to be positioned at the end of the current output record before the endfile record is written to the file.

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 provides a SIZE= specifier to be used with nonadvancing data transfer statements. The variable in the SIZE= specifier is assigned the count of the number of characters that make up the sequence of values read by the data edit descriptors in the input statement.

The count is especially helpful if there is only one list item in the input list because it is the number of characters that appeared for the item.

The EOR= specifier is provided to indicate when an EOR condition is encountered during a nonadvancing data transfer statement. The EOR condition is not an error condition. If this specifier appears, the current input list item that requires more characters than the record contained is padded with blanks if PAD= ‘YES’ is in effect. This means that the input list item completed successfully. The file is positioned after the current record. If the IOSTAT= specifier appears, the specified variable is defined with the value of the named constant IOSTAT_EOR from the ISO_FORTTRAN_ENV module and the data transfer statement is terminated. Program execution continues with the statement specified in the EOR= specifier. The EOR= specifier gives the capability of taking control of execution when the EOR condition is encountered. The do-variables in io-implied-dos retain their last defined value and any remaining items in the input-item-list retain their definition status when an EOR condition occurs. If the SIZE= specifier appears, the specified variable is assigned the number of characters read with the data edit descriptors during the READ statement.

For nonadvancing input, the processor is not required to read partial records. The processor may read the entire record into an internal buffer and make successive portions of the record available to successive input statements.
In an implementation of nonadvancing input/output in which a nonadvancing write to a terminal device causes immediate display of the output, such a write can be used as a mechanism to output a prompt. In this case, the statement

\begin{verbatim}
WRITE (*, FMT='(A)', ADVANCE='NO') 'CONTINUE?(Y/N): '
\end{verbatim}

would result in the prompt

\begin{verbatim}
CONTINUE?(Y/N):
\end{verbatim}

being displayed with no subsequent line feed.

The response, which might be read by a statement of the form

\begin{verbatim}
READ (*, FMT='(A)') ANSWER
\end{verbatim}

can then be entered on the same line as the prompt as in

\begin{verbatim}
CONTINUE?(Y/N): Y
\end{verbatim}

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 does not require that an implementation of nonadvancing input/output operate in this manner. For example, an implementation of nonadvancing output in which the display of the output is deferred until the current record is complete is also standard-conforming. Such an implementation will not, however, allow a prompting mechanism of this kind to operate.

### C.6.3 OPEN statement (9.5.6)

A file may become connected to a unit either by preconnection or by execution of an OPEN statement. Preconnection is performed prior to the beginning of execution of a program by means external to Fortran. For example, it may be done by job control action or by processor-established defaults. Execution of an OPEN statement is not required in order to access preconnected files (9.5.5).

The OPEN statement provides a means to access existing files that are not preconnected. An OPEN statement may be used in either of two ways: with a file name (open-by-name) and without a file name (open-by-unit). A unit is given in either case. Open-by-name connects the specified file to the specified unit. Open-by-unit connects a processor-dependent default file to the specified unit. (The default file might or might not have a name.)

Therefore, there are three ways a file may become connected and hence processed: preconnection, open-by-name, and open-by-unit. Once a file is connected, there is no means in standard Fortran to determine how it became connected.

An OPEN statement may also be used to create a new file. In fact, any of the foregoing three connection methods may be performed on a file that does not exist. When a unit is preconnected, writing the first record creates the file. With the other two methods, execution of the OPEN statement creates the file.

When an OPEN statement is executed, the unit specified in the OPEN might or might not already be connected to a file. If it is already connected to a file (either through preconnection or by a prior OPEN), then omitting the FILE= specifier in the OPEN statement implies that the file is to remain connected to the unit. Such an OPEN statement may be used to change the values of the blank interpretation mode, decimal edit mode, pad mode, input/output rounding mode, delimiter mode, and sign mode.

If the value of the ACTION= specifier is WRITE, then READ statements shall not refer to the connection. ACTION = 'WRITE' does not restrict positioning by a BACKSPACE statement or positioning specified by the POSITION= specifier with the value APPEND. However, a BACKSPACE statement or an OPEN statement containing POSITION = 'APPEND' may fail if the processor requires reading of the file to achieve the positioning.

The following examples illustrate these rules. In the first example, unit 10 is preconnected to a SCRATCH file; the OPEN statement changes the value of PAD= to YES.
8 CHARACTER (LEN = 20) CH1
WRITE (10, '(A)') 'THIS IS RECORD 1'
OPEN (UNIT = 10, STATUS = 'OLD', PAD = 'YES')
REWIND 10
READ (10, '(A20)') CH1 ! CH1 now has the value
! 'THIS IS RECORD 1'

9 In the next example, unit 12 is first connected to a file named FRED, with a status of OLD. The second OPEN
statement then opens unit 12 again, retaining the connection to the file FRED, but changing the value of the
DELIM= specifier to QUOTE.

10 CHARACTER (LEN = 25) CH2, CH3
OPEN (12, FILE = 'FRED', STATUS = 'OLD', DELIM = 'NONE')
CH2 = '''THIS STRING HAS QUOTES.'''
! Quotes in string CH2
WRITE (12, *) CH2 ! Written with no delimiters
OPEN (12, DELIM = 'QUOTE') ! Now quote is the delimiter
REWIND 12
READ (12, *) CH3 ! CH3 now has the value
! 'THIS STRING HAS QUOTES.'

11 The next example is invalid because it attempts to change the value of the STATUS= specifier.

12 OPEN (10, FILE = 'FRED', STATUS = 'OLD')
WRITE (10, *) A, B, C
OPEN (10, STATUS = 'SCRATCH') ! Attempts to make FRED
! a SCRATCH file

13 The previous example could be made valid by closing the unit first, as in the next example.

14 OPEN (10, FILE = 'FRED', STATUS = 'OLD')
WRITE (10, *) A, B, C
CLOSE (10)
OPEN (10, STATUS = 'SCRATCH') ! Opens a different
! SCRATCH file

C.6.4 Connection properties (9.5.4)

1 When a unit becomes connected to a file, either by execution of an OPEN statement or by preconnection, the
following connection properties, among others, may be established.

(1) An access method, which is sequential, direct, or stream, is established for the connection (9.5.6.3).
(2) A form, which is formatted or unformatted, is established for a connection to a file that exists or
is created by the connection. For a connection that results from execution of an OPEN statement,
a default form (which depends on the access method, as described in 9.3.3) is established if no
form is specified. For a preconnected file that exists, a form is established by preconnection. For a
preconnected file that does not exist, a form may be established, or the establishment of a form may
be delayed until the file is created (for example, by execution of a formatted or unformatted WRITE
statement) (9.5.6.11).
(3) A record length may be established. If the access method is direct, the connection establishes a record length that specifies the length of each record of the file. An existing file with records that are not all of equal length shall not be connected for direct access.

If the access method is sequential, records of varying lengths are permitted. In this case, the record length established specifies the maximum length of a record in the file (9.5.6.15).

2 A processor has wide latitude in adapting these concepts and actions to its own cataloging and job control conventions. Some processors may require job control action to specify the set of files that exist or that will be created by a program. Some processors may require no job control action prior to execution. This part of ISO/IEC 1539 enables processors to perform dynamic open, close, or file creation operations, but it does not require such capabilities of the processor.

3 The meaning of “open” in contexts other than Fortran may include such things as mounting a tape, console messages, spooling, label checking, security checking, etc. These actions may occur upon job control action external to Fortran, upon execution of an OPEN statement, or upon execution of the first read or write of the file. The OPEN statement describes properties of the connection to the file and might or might not cause physical activities to take place. It is a place for an implementation to define properties of a file beyond those required in standard Fortran.

C.6.5 CLOSE statement (9.5.7)

1 Similarly, the actions of dismounting a tape, protection, etc. of a “close” may be implicit at the end of a run. The CLOSE statement might or might not cause such actions to occur. This is another place to extend file properties beyond those of standard Fortran. Note, however, that the execution of a CLOSE statement on a unit followed by an OPEN statement on the same unit to the same file or to a different file is a permissible sequence of events. The processor shall not deny this sequence solely because the implementation chooses to do the physical act of closing the file at the termination of execution of the program.

C.6.6 Asynchronous input/output (9.6.2.5)

1 Rather than limit support for asynchronous input/output to what has been traditionally provided by facilities such as BUFFERIN/BUFFEROUT, this part of ISO/IEC 1539 builds upon existing Fortran syntax. This permits alternative approaches for implementing asynchronous input/output, and simplifies the task of adapting existing standard-conforming programs to use asynchronous input/output.

2 Not all processors actually perform input/output asynchronously, nor will every processor that does be able to handle data transfer statements with complicated input/output item lists in an asynchronous manner. Such processors can still be standard-conforming. The documentation for each Fortran processor should describe when, if ever, input/output is performed asynchronously.

3 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 allows for at least two different conceptual models for asynchronous input/output.

4 Model 1: the processor performs asynchronous input/output when the item list is simple (perhaps one contiguous named array) and the input/output is unformatted. The implementation cost is reduced, and this is the scenario most likely to be beneficial on traditional “big-iron” machines.

5 Model 2: The processor is free to do any of the following:

   (1) on output, create a buffer inside the input/output library, completely formatted, and then start an asynchronous write of the buffer, and immediately return to the next statement in the program. The processor is free to wait for previously issued WRITEs, or not, or
   (2) pass the input/output list addresses to another processor/process, which processes the list items independently of the processor that executes the user’s code. The addresses of the list items must be computed before the asynchronous READ/WRITE statement completes. There is still an ordering requirement on list item processing to handle things like READ (...) N,(a(i),i=1,N).

6 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 allows a program to issue a large number of asynchronous input/output requests,
without waiting for any of them to complete, and then wait for any or all of them. It may be impossible, and undesirable to keep track of each of these input/output requests individually.

7 It is not necessary for all requests to be tracked by the runtime library. If an ID= specifier does not appear in on a READ or WRITE statement, the runtime is free to forget about this particular request once it has successfully completed. If it gets an ERR or END condition, the processor is free to report this during any input/output operation to that unit. If an ID= specifier appears, the processor’s runtime input/output library is required to keep track of any END or ERR conditions for that particular input/output request. However, if the input/output request succeeds without any exceptional conditions occurring, then the runtime can forget that ID= value if it wishes. Typically, a runtime might only keep track of the last request made, or perhaps a very few. Then, when a user WAITs for a particular request, either the library knows about it (and does the right thing with respect to error handling, etc.), or will assume it is one of those requests that successfully completed and was forgotten about (and will just return without signaling any end or error conditions). It is incumbent on the user to pass valid ID= values. There is no requirement on the processor to detect invalid ID= values. There is of course, a processor dependent limit on how many outstanding input/output requests that generate an end or error condition can be handled before the processor runs out of memory to keep track of such conditions. The restrictions on the SIZE= variables are designed to allow the processor to update such variables at any time (after the request has been processed, but before the WAIT operation), and then forget about them. That’s why there is no SIZE= specifier allowed in the various WAIT operations. Only exceptional conditions (errors or ends of files) are expected to be tracked by individual request by the runtime, and then only if an ID= specifier appears. The END= and EOR= specifiers have not been added to all statements that can be WAIT operations. Instead, the IOSTAT variable can be queried after a WAIT operation to handle this situation. This choice was made because we expect the WAIT statement to be the usual method of waiting for input/output to complete (and WAIT does support the END= and EOR= specifiers). This particular choice is philosophical, and was not based on significant technical difficulties.

8 Note that the requirement to set the IOSTAT variable correctly requires an implementation to remember which input/output requests encountered an EOR condition, so that a subsequent wait operation can return the correct IOSTAT value. This means there is a processor defined limit on the number of outstanding nonadvancing input/output requests that encountered an EOR condition (constrained by available memory to keep track of this information, similar to END/ERR conditions).

C.7 Clause 10 notes

C.7.1 Number of records (10.4, 10.5, 10.8.2)

1 The number of records read by an explicitly formatted advancing input statement can be determined from the following rule: a record is read at the beginning of the format scan (even if the input list is empty unless the most recently previous operation on the unit was not a nonadvancing read operation), at each slash edit descriptor encountered in the format, and when a format rescan occurs at the end of the format.

2 The number of records written by an explicitly formatted advancing output statement can be determined from the following rule: a record is written when a slash edit descriptor is encountered in the format, when a format rescan occurs at the end of the format, and at completion of execution of an advancing output statement (even if the output list is empty). Thus, the occurrence of \( n \) successive slashes between two other edit descriptors causes \( n - 1 \) blank lines if the records are printed. The occurrence of \( n \) slashes at the beginning or end of a complete format specification causes \( n \) blank lines if the records are printed. However, a complete format specification containing \( n \) slashes (\( n > 0 \)) and no other edit descriptors causes \( n + 1 \) blank lines if the records are printed. For example, the statements

\begin{verbatim}
  PRINT 3
  3 FORMAT (/)
\end{verbatim}

will write two records that cause two blank lines if the records are printed.
C.7.2 List-directed input (10.10.3)

The following examples illustrate list-directed input. A blank character is represented by b.

Example 1:

Program:

```
J = 3
READ *, I
READ *, J
```

Sequential input file:

```
record 1: b1b,4bbbb
record 2: ,2bbbbbbbb
```

Result: I = 1, J = 3.

Explanation: The second READ statement reads the second record. The initial comma in the record designates a null value; therefore, J is not redefined.

Example 2:

Program:

```
CHARACTER A *8, B *1
READ *, A, B
```

Sequential input file:

```
record 1: 'bbbbbbbb'
record 2: 'QXY'b'Z'
```

Result: A = 'bbbbbbbb', B = 'Q'

Explanation: In the first record, the rightmost apostrophe is interpreted as delimiting the constant (it cannot be the first of a pair of embedded apostrophes representing a single apostrophe because this would involve the prohibited “splitting” of the pair by the end of a record); therefore, A is assigned the character constant 'bbbbbbbb'. The end of a record acts as a blank, which in this case is a value separator because it occurs between two constants.

C.8 Clause 11 notes

C.8.1 Main program and block data program unit (11.1, 11.3)

The name of the main program or of a block data program unit has no explicit use within the Fortran language. It is available for documentation and for possible use by a processor.

A processor may implement an unnamed main program or unnamed block data program unit by assigning it a default name. However, this name shall not conflict with any other global name in a standard-conforming program. This might be done by making the default name one that is not permitted in a standard-conforming program (for example, by including a character not normally allowed in names) or by providing some external mechanism such that for any given program the default name can be changed to one that is otherwise unused.
C.8.2 Dependent compilation (11.2)

This part of ISO/IEC 1539, like its predecessors, is intended to permit the implementation of conforming processors in which a program can be broken into multiple units, each of which can be separately translated in preparation for execution. Such processors are commonly described as supporting separate compilation. There is an important difference between the way separate compilation can be implemented under this part of ISO/IEC 1539 and the way it could be implemented under the FORTRAN 77 International Standard. Under the FORTRAN 77 standard, any information required to translate a program unit was specified in that program unit. Each translation was thus totally independent of all others. Under this part of ISO/IEC 1539, a program unit can use information that was specified in a separate module and thus may be dependent on that module. The implementation of this dependency in a processor may be that the translation of a program unit may depend on the results of translating one or more modules. Processors implementing the dependency this way are commonly described as supporting dependent compilation.

The dependencies involved here are new only in the sense that the Fortran processor is now aware of them. The same information dependencies existed under the FORTRAN 77 International Standard, but it was the programmer’s responsibility to transport the information necessary to resolve them by making redundant specifications of the information in multiple program units. The availability of separate but dependent compilation offers several potential advantages over the redundant textual specification of information.

1. Specifying information at a single place in the program ensures that different program units using that information are translated consistently. Redundant specification leaves the possibility that different information can be erroneously be specified. Even if an INCLUDE line is used to ensure that the text of the specifications is identical in all involved program units, the presence of other specifications (for example, an IMPLICIT statement) may change the interpretation of that text.

2. During the revision of a program, it is possible for a processor to assist in determining whether different program units have been translated using different (incompatible) versions of a module, although there is no requirement that a processor provide such assistance. Inconsistencies in redundant textual specification of information, on the other hand, tend to be much more difficult to detect.

3. Putting information in a module provides a way of packaging it. Without modules, redundant specifications frequently are interleaved with other specifications in a program unit, making convenient packaging of such information difficult.

4. Because a processor may be implemented such that the specifications in a module are translated once and then repeatedly referenced, there is the potential for greater efficiency than when the processor translates redundant specifications of information in multiple program units.

The exact meaning of the requirement that the public portions of a module be available at the time of reference is processor dependent. For example, a processor could consider a module to be available only after it has been compiled and require that if the module has been compiled separately, the result of that compilation shall be identified to the compiler when compiling program units that use it.

C.8.2.1 USE statement and dependent compilation (11.2.2)

Another benefit of the USE statement is its enhanced facilities for name management. If one needs to use only selected entities in a module, one can do so without having to worry about the names of all the other entities in that module. If one needs to use two different modules that happen to contain entities with the same name, there are several ways to deal with the conflict. If none of the entities with the same name are to be used, they can simply be ignored. If the name happens to refer to the same entity in both modules (for example, if both modules obtained it from a third module), then there is no confusion about what the name denotes and the name can be freely used. If the entities are different and one or both is to be used, the local renaming facility in the USE statement makes it possible to give those entities different names in the program unit containing the USE statements.

A benefit of using the ONLY option consistently, as compared to USE without it, is that the module from which each accessed entity is accessed is explicitly specified in each program unit. This means that one need not search other program units to find where each one is defined. This reduces maintenance costs.
A typical implementation of dependent but separate compilation may involve storing the result of translating a module in a file whose name is derived from the name of the module. Note, however, that the name of a module is limited only by the Fortran rules and not by the names allowed in the file system. Thus the processor may have to provide a mapping between Fortran names and file system names.

The result of translating a module could reasonably either contain only the information textually specified in the module (with “pointers” to information originally textually specified in other modules) or contain all information specified in the module (including copies of information originally specified in other modules). Although the former approach would appear to save on storage space, the latter approach can greatly simplify the logic necessary to process a USE statement and can avoid the necessity of imposing a limit on the logical “nesting” of modules via the USE statement.

There is an increased potential for undetected errors in a scoping unit that uses both implicit typing and the USE statement. For example, in the program fragment

```fortran
SUBROUTINE SUB
  USE MY_MODULE
  IMPLICIT INTEGER (I-N), REAL (A-H, O-Z)
  X = F (B)
  A = G (X) + H (X + 1)
END SUBROUTINE SUB
```

X could be either an implicitly typed real variable or a variable obtained from the module MY_MODULE and might change from one to the other because of changes in MY_MODULE unrelated to the action performed by SUB. Logic errors resulting from this kind of situation can be extremely difficult to locate. Thus, the use of these features together is discouraged.

C.8.2.2 Accessibility attributes (5.3.2)

The PUBLIC and PRIVATE attributes, which can be declared only in modules, divide the entities in a module into those that are actually relevant to a scoping unit referencing the module and those that are not. This information may be used to improve the performance of a Fortran processor. For example, it may be possible to discard much of the information about the private entities once a module has been translated, thus saving on both storage and the time to search it. Similarly, it may be possible to recognize that two versions of a module differ only in the private entities they contain and avoid retranslating program units that use that module when switching from one version of the module to the other.

C.8.3 Examples of the use of modules (11.2.1)

C.8.3.1 Identical common blocks (11.2.1)

A common block and all its associated specification statements may be placed in a module named, for example, MY_COMMON and accessed by a USE statement of the form

```fortran
USE MY_COMMON
```

that accesses the whole module without any renaming. This ensures that all instances of the common block are identical. Module MY_COMMON could contain more than one common block.

C.8.3.2 Global data (11.2.1)

A module may contain only data objects, for example:

```fortran
MODULE DATA_MODULE
```

C.8.2.2 Extended notes
 Data objects made global in this manner may have any combination of data types.

Access to some of these may be made by a USE statement with the ONLY option, such as:

```
USE DATA_MODULE, ONLY: A, B, D
```

and access to all of them may be made by the following USE statement:

```
USE DATA_MODULE
```

Access to all of them with some renaming to avoid name conflicts may be made by:

```
USE DATA_MODULE, AMODULE = A, DMODULE = D
```

### C.8.3.3 Derived types (11.2.1)

A derived type may be defined in a module and accessed in a number of program units. For example:

```
MODULE SPARSE
  TYPE NONZERO
    REAL A
    INTEGER I, J
  END TYPE NONZERO
END MODULE SPARSE
```

defines a type consisting of a real component and two integer components for holding the numerical value of a nonzero matrix element and its row and column indices.

### C.8.3.4 Global allocatable arrays (11.2.1)

Many programs need large global allocatable arrays whose sizes are not known before program execution. A simple form for such a program is:

```
PROGRAM GLOBAL_WORK
  CALL CONFIGURE_ARRAYS ! Perform the appropriate allocations
  CALL COMPUTE ! Use the arrays in computations
END PROGRAM GLOBAL_WORK

MODULE WORK_ARRAYS ! An example set of work arrays
  INTEGER N
  REAL, ALLOCATABLE :: A (:), B (:, :], C (:, :, :)
END MODULE WORK_ARRAYS

SUBROUTINE CONFIGURE_ARRAYS ! Process to set up work arrays
  USE WORK_ARRAYS
  READ (*) N
  ALLOCATE (A (N), B (N, N), C (N, N, 2 * N))
```

```
END SUBROUTINE CONFIGURE_ARRAYS
SUBROUTINE COMPUTE
  USE WORK_ARRAYS
  ... ! Computations involving arrays A, B, and C
END SUBROUTINE COMPUTE

Typically, many subprograms need access to the work arrays, and all such subprograms would contain the statement

USE WORK_ARRAYS

C.8.3.5 Procedure libraries (11.2.2)

Interface bodies for external procedures in a library may be gathered into a module. An interface body specifies an explicit interface (12.4.2.2).

An example is the following library module:

MODULE LIBRARY_LLS
  INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE LLS (X, A, F, FLAG)
      REAL X (:, :)
      ! The SIZE in the next statement is an intrinsic function
      REAL, DIMENSION (SIZE (X, 2)) :: A, F
      INTEGER FLAG
    END SUBROUTINE LLS
    ...
  END INTERFACE
  ...
END MODULE LIBRARY_LLS

This module allows the subroutine LLS to be invoked:

USE LIBRARY_LLS
...
CALL LLS (X = ABC, A = D, F = XX, FLAG = IFLAG)
...

Because dummy argument names in an interface body for an external procedure are not required to be the same as in the procedure definition, different versions may be constructed for different applications using argument keywords appropriate to each application.

C.8.3.6 Operator extensions (11.2.2)

In order to extend an intrinsic operator symbol to have an additional meaning, an interface block specifying that operator symbol in the OPERATOR option of the INTERFACE statement may be placed in a module.

For example, // may be extended to perform concatenation of two derived-type objects serving as varying length character strings and + may be extended to specify matrix addition for type MATRIX or interval arithmetic addition for type INTERVAL.

A module might contain several such interface blocks. An operator may be defined by an external function (either in Fortran or some other language) and its procedure interface placed in the module.
C.8.3.7 Data abstraction (11.2.2)

In addition to providing a portable means of avoiding the redundant specification of information in multiple program units, a module provides a convenient means of "packaging" related entities, such as the definitions of the representation and operations of an abstract data type. The following example of a module defines a data abstraction for a SET type where the elements of each set are of type integer. The usual set operations of UNION, INTERSECTION, and DIFFERENCE are provided. The CARDINALITY function returns the cardinality of (number of elements in) its set argument. Two functions returning logical values are included, ELEMENT and SUBSET. ELEMENT defines the operator .IN. and SUBSET extends the operator <=. ELEMENT determines if a given scalar integer value is an element of a given set, and SUBSET determines if a given set is a subset of another given set. (Two sets may be checked for equality by comparing cardinality and checking that one is a subset of the other, or checking to see if each is a subset of the other.)

The transfer function SETF converts a vector of integer values to the corresponding set, with duplicate values removed. Thus, a vector of constant values can be used as set constants. An inverse transfer function VECTOR returns the elements of a set as a vector of values in ascending order. In this SET implementation, set data objects have a maximum cardinality of 200.

MODULE INTEGER_SETS
    ! This module is intended to illustrate use of the module facility
    ! to define a new type, along with suitable operators.
    INTEGER, PARAMETER :: MAX_SET_CARD = 200

    TYPE SET                 ! Define SET type
        PRIVATE
        INTEGER CARD
        INTEGER ELEMENT (MAX_SET_CARD)
    END TYPE SET

    INTERFACE OPERATOR (.IN.)
        MODULE PROCEDURE ELEMENT
    END INTERFACE OPERATOR (.IN.)

    INTERFACE OPERATOR (<=)
        MODULE PROCEDURE SUBSET
    END INTERFACE OPERATOR (<=)

    INTERFACE OPERATOR (+)
        MODULE PROCEDURE UNION
    END INTERFACE OPERATOR (+)

    INTERFACE OPERATOR (-)
        MODULE PROCEDURE DIFFERENCE
    END INTERFACE OPERATOR (-)

    INTERFACE OPERATOR (*)
        MODULE PROCEDURE INTERSECTION
    END INTERFACE OPERATOR (*)
CONTAINS

INTEGER FUNCTION CARDINALITY (A) ! Returns cardinality of set A
    TYPE (SET), INTENT (IN) :: A
    CARDINALITY = A % CARD
END FUNCTION CARDINALITY

LOGICAL FUNCTION ELEMENT (X, A) ! Determines if
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: X ! element X is in set A
    TYPE (SET), INTENT(IN) :: A
    ELEMENT = ANY (A % ELEMENT (1 : A % CARD) == X)
END FUNCTION ELEMENT

FUNCTION UNION (A, B) ! Union of sets A and B
    TYPE (SET) UNION
    TYPE (SET), INTENT(IN) :: A, B
    INTEGER J
    UNION = A
    DO J = 1, B % CARD
        IF (.NOT. (B % ELEMENT (J) .IN. A)) THEN
            IF (UNION % CARD < MAX_SET_CARD) THEN
                UNION % CARD = UNION % CARD + 1
                UNION % ELEMENT (UNION % CARD) = &
                    B % ELEMENT (J)
            ELSE
                ! Maximum set size exceeded . . .
            END IF
        END IF
    END DO
END FUNCTION UNION

FUNCTION DIFFERENCE (A, B) ! Difference of sets A and B
    TYPE (SET) DIFFERENCE
    TYPE (SET), INTENT(IN) :: A, B
    INTEGER J, X
    DIFFERENCE % CARD = 0 ! The empty set
    DO J = 1, A % CARD
        X = A % ELEMENT (J)
        IF (.NOT. (X .IN. B)) DIFFERENCE = DIFFERENCE + SET (1, X)
    END DO
END FUNCTION DIFFERENCE

FUNCTION INTERSECTION (A, B) ! Intersection of sets A and B
    TYPE (SET) INTERSECTION
    TYPE (SET), INTENT(IN) :: A, B
INTERSECTION = A - (A - B)
END FUNCTION INTERSECTION

LOGICAL FUNCTION SUBSET (A, B) ! Determines if set A is a subset of set B
  TYPE (SET), INTENT(IN) :: A, B
  INTEGER I
  SUBSET = A % CARD <= B % CARD
  IF (.NOT. SUBSET) RETURN ! For efficiency
  DO I = 1, A % CARD
    SUBSET = SUBSET .AND. (A % ELEMENT (I) .IN. B)
  END DO
END FUNCTION SUBSET

TYPE (SET) FUNCTION SETF (V) ! Transfer function between a vector of elements and a set of elements removing duplicate elements
  INTEGER V (:)
  INTEGER J
  SETF % CARD = 0
  DO J = 1, SIZE (V)
    IF (.NOT. (V (J) .IN. SETF)) THEN
      IF (SETF % CARD < MAX_SET_CARD) THEN
        SETF % CARD = SETF % CARD + 1
        SETF % ELEMENT (SETF % CARD) = V (J)
      ELSE
        ! Maximum set size exceeded . . .
        END IF
      END IF
    END IF
  END DO
END FUNCTION SETF

FUNCTION VECTOR (A) ! Transfer the values of set A into a vector in ascending order
  TYPE (SET), INTENT (IN) :: A
  INTEGER, POINTER :: VECTOR (:)
  INTEGER I, J, K
  ALLOCATE (VECTOR (A % CARD))
  VECTOR = A % ELEMENT (1 : A % CARD)
  DO I = 1, A % CARD - 1 ! Use a better sort if A % CARD is large
    DO J = I + 1, A % CARD
      IF (VECTOR (I) > VECTOR (J)) THEN
        K = VECTOR (J); VECTOR (J) = VECTOR (I); VECTOR (I) = K
      END IF
    END DO
  END DO
END FUNCTION VECTOR

END MODULE INTEGER_SETS

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Examples of using INTEGER_SETS (A, B, and C are variables of type SET; X is an integer variable):
1. Check to see if A has more than 10 elements
   IF (CARDINALITY (A) > 10) ...
2. Check for X an element of A but not of B
   IF (X .IN. (A - B)) ...
3. C is the union of A and the result of B intersected with the integers 1 to 100
   C = A + B * SETF ([(I, I = 1, 100)])
4. Does A have any even numbers in the range 1:100?
   IF (CARDINALITY (A * SETF ([(I, I = 2, 100, 2)])) > 0) ...

PRINT *, VECTOR (B) ! Print out the elements of set B, in ascending order

C.8.3.8 Public entities renamed (11.2.2)

1. At times it may be necessary to rename entities that are accessed with USE statements. Care should be taken if the referenced modules also contain USE statements.
2. The following example illustrates renaming features of the USE statement.

```
MODULE J; REAL JX, JY, JZ; END MODULE J

MODULE K
  USE J, ONLY : KX => JX, KY => JY
  ! KX and KY are local names to module K
  REAL KZ ! KZ is local name to module K
  REAL JZ ! JZ is local name to module K
END MODULE K

PROGRAM RENAME
  USE J; USE K
  ! Module J’s entity JX is accessible under names JX and KX
  ! Module J’s entity JY is accessible under names JY and KY
  ! Module K’s entity KZ is accessible under name KZ
  ! Module J’s entity JZ and K’s entity JZ are different entities
  ! and shall not be referenced
  ...
END PROGRAM RENAME
```

C.8.4 Modules with submodules (11.2.3)

1. Each submodule specifies that it is the child of exactly one parent module or submodule. Therefore, a module and all of its descendant submodules stand in a tree-like relationship one to another.
2. If a module procedure interface body that is specified in a module has public accessibility, and its corresponding separate module procedure is defined in a descendant of that module, the procedure can be accessed by use association. No other entity in a submodule can be accessed by use association. Each program unit that references
a module by use association depends on it, and each submodule depends on its ancestor module. Therefore, if one changes a separate module procedure body in a submodule but does not change its corresponding module procedure interface, a tool for automatic program translation would not need to reprocess program units that reference the module by use association. This is so even if the tool exploits the relative modification times of files as opposed to comparing the result of translating the module to the result of a previous translation.

3 By constructing taller trees, one can put entities at intermediate levels that are shared by submodules at lower levels; changing these entities cannot change the interpretation of anything that is accessible from the module by use association. Developers of modules that embody large complicated concepts can exploit this possibility to organize components of the concept into submodules, while preserving the privacy of entities that are shared by the submodules and that ought not to be exposed to users of the module. Putting these shared entities at an intermediate level also prevents cascades of reprocessing and testing if some of them are changed.

4 The following example illustrates a module, color_points, with a submodule, color_points_a, that in turn has a submodule, color_points_b. Public entities declared within color_points can be accessed by use association. The submodules color_points_a and color_points_b can be changed without causing retranslation of program units that reference the module color_points.

5 The module color_points does not have a module-subprogram-part, but a module-subprogram-part is not prohibited. The module could be published as definitive specification of the interface, without revealing trade secrets contained within color_points_a or color_points_b. Of course, a similar module without the module prefix in the interface bodies would serve equally well as documentation – but the procedures would be external procedures. It would make little difference to the consumer, but the developer would forfeit all of the advantages of modules.

6 module color_points

    type color_point
        private
        real :: x, y
        integer :: color
    end type color_point

    interface ! Interfaces for procedures with separate bodies in the submodule color_points_a
        module subroutine color_point_del ( p ) ! Destroy a color_point object
            type(color_point), allocatable :: p
        end subroutine color_point_del
        ! Distance between two color_point objects
        real module function color_point_dist ( a, b )
            type(color_point), intent(in) :: a, b
        end function color_point_dist
        module subroutine color_point_draw ( p ) ! Draw a color_point object
            type(color_point), intent(in) :: p
        end subroutine color_point_draw
        module subroutine color_point_new ( p ) ! Create a color_point object
            type(color_point), allocatable :: p
        end subroutine color_point_new
    end interface

end module color_points
The only entities within `color_points_a` that can be accessed by use association are separate module procedures for which corresponding module procedure interface bodies are provided in `color_points`. If the procedures are changed but their interfaces are not, the interface from `program units` that access them by use association is unchanged. If the module and submodule are in separate files, utilities that examine the time of modification of a file would notice that changes in the module could affect the translation of its submodules or of `program units` that reference the module by use association, but that changes in submodules could not affect the translation of the parent module or `program units` that reference it by use association.

The variable `instance_count` in the following example is not accessible by use association of `color_points`, but is accessible within `color_points_a`, and its submodules.

```fortran
submodule ( color_points ) color_points_a ! Submodule of color_points

integer :: instance_count = 0

interface ! Interface for a procedure with a separate
! body in submodule color_points_b
module subroutine inquire_palette ( pt, pal )
  use palette_stuff ! palette_stuff, especially submodules
  ! thereof, can reference color_points by use
  ! association without causing a circular
  ! dependence during translation because this
  ! use is not in the module. Furthermore,
  ! changes in the module palette_stuff do not
  ! affect the translation of color_points.
  type(color_point), intent(in) :: pt
  type(palette), intent(out) :: pal
end subroutine inquire_palette

end interface

contains ! Invisible bodies for public module procedure interfaces
! declared in the module

module subroutine color_point_del ( p )
  type(color_point), allocatable :: p
  instance_count = instance_count - 1
  deallocate ( p )
end subroutine color_point_del

real module function color_point_dist ( a, b ) result ( dist )
  type(color_point), intent(in) :: a, b
  dist = sqrt( (b%x - a%x)**2 + (b%y - a%y)**2 )
end function color_point_dist

module subroutine color_point_new ( p )
  type(color_point), allocatable :: p
  instance_count = instance_count + 1
  allocate ( p )
end subroutine color_point_new
```

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The subroutine inquire_palette is accessible within color_points_a because its interface is declared therein. It is not, however, accessible by use association, because its interface is not declared in the module, color_points. Since the interface is not declared in the module, changes in the interface cannot affect the translation of program units that reference the module by use association.

module palette_stuff
  type :: palette ; ; end type palette
contains
  subroutine test_palette ( p )
! Draw a color wheel using procedures from the color_points module
    type(palette), intent(in) :: p
    use color_points ! This does not cause a circular dependency because
      use palette_stuff that is logically within
                    color_points is in the color_points_a submodule.
      !
    ...
  end subroutine test_palette
end module palette_stuff

submodule ( color_points:color_points_a ) color_points_b ! Subsidiary**2 submodule
contains
! Invisible body for interface declared in the ancestor module
module subroutine color_point_draw ( p )
  use palette_stuff, only: palette
  type(color_point), intent(in) :: p
  type(palette) :: MyPalette
  ; ; call inquire_palette ( p, MyPalette ); ;
end subroutine color_point_draw

! Invisible body for interface declared in the parent submodule
module procedure inquire_palette
  ; ; implementation of inquire_palette
end procedure inquire_palette

subroutine private_stuff ! not accessible from color_points_a
  ...
end subroutine private_stuff

end submodule color_points_b

There is a use palette_stuff in color_points_a, and a use color_points in palette_stuff. The use palette_stuff would cause a circular reference if it appeared in color_points. In this case, it does not cause a circular dependence because it is in a submodule. Submodules cannot be referenced by use association, and therefore what would be a circular appearance of use palette_stuff is not accessed.
program main
  use color_points
  ! "instance_count" and "inquire_palette" are not accessible here
  ! because they are not declared in the "color_points" module.
  ! "color_points_a" and "color_points_b" cannot be referenced by
  ! use association.
  interface draw ! just to demonstrate it's possible
    module procedure color_point_draw
  end interface
  type(color_point) :: C_1, C_2
  real :: RC
  ...
  call color_point_new (c_1) ! body in color_points_a, interface in color_points
  ...
  call draw (c_1) ! body in color_points_b, specific interface
                  ! in color_points, generic interface here.
  ...
  rc = color_point_dist (c_1, c_2) ! body in color_points_a, interface in color_points
  ...
  call color_point_del (c_1) ! body in color_points_a, interface in color_points
  ...
end program main

A multilevel submodule system can be used to package and organize a large and interconnected concept without exposing entities of one subsystem to other subsystems.

Consider a Plasma module from a Tokomak simulator. A plasma simulation requires attention at least to fluid flow, thermodynamics, and electromagnetism. Fluid flow simulation requires simulation of subsonic, supersonic, and hypersonic flow. This problem decomposition can be reflected in the submodule structure of the Plasma module:

Plasma module
  |
  |--------------------------------------------------|
  |                          |
  Flow submodule  Thermal submodule  Electromagnetics
  |
  |--------------------------------------------------|
  |                          |
  Subsonic  Supersonic  Hypersonic

Entities can be shared among the Subsonic, Supersonic, and Hypersonic submodules by putting them within the Flow submodule. One then need not worry about accidental use of these entities by use association or by the Thermal or Electromagnetics submodules, or the development of a dependency of correct operation of those subsystems upon the representation of entities of the Flow subsystem as a consequence of maintenance. Since these these entities are not accessible by use association, if any of them are changed, the new values cannot be accessed in program units that reference the Plasma module by use association; the answer to the question “where are these entities used” is therefore confined to the set of descendant submodules of the Flow submodule.
C.9 Clause 12 notes

C.9.1 Portability problems with external procedures (12.4.3.5)

1 There is a potential portability problem in a scoping unit that references an external procedure without explicitly declaring it to have the EXTERNAL attribute (5.3.9). On a different processor, the name of that procedure may be the name of a nonstandard intrinsic procedure and the processor would be permitted to interpret those procedure references as references to that intrinsic procedure. (On that processor, the program would also be viewed as not conforming to this part of ISO/IEC 1539 because of the references to the nonstandard intrinsic procedure.) Declaration of the EXTERNAL attribute causes the references to be to the external procedure regardless of the availability of an intrinsic procedure with the same name. Note that declaration of the type of a procedure is not enough to make it external, even if the type is inconsistent with the type of the result of an intrinsic procedure of the same name.

C.9.2 Procedures defined by means other than Fortran (12.6.3)

1 A processor is not required to provide any means other than Fortran for defining external procedures. Among the means that might be supported are the machine assembly language, other high level languages, the Fortran language extended with nonstandard features, and the Fortran language as supported by another Fortran processor (for example, a previously existing FORTRAN 77 processor).

2 Procedures defined by means other than Fortran are considered external procedures because their definitions are not in a Fortran program unit and because they are referenced using global names. The use of the term external should not be construed as any kind of restriction on the way in which these procedures may be defined. For example, if the means other than Fortran has its own facilities for internal and external procedures, it is permissible to use them. If the means other than Fortran can create an “internal” procedure with a global name, it is permissible for such an “internal” procedure to be considered by Fortran to be an external procedure. The means other than Fortran for defining external procedures, including any restrictions on the structure for organization of those procedures, are not specified by this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

3 A Fortran processor may limit its support of procedures defined by means other than Fortran such that these procedures may affect entities in the Fortran environment only on the same basis as procedures written in Fortran. For example, it might prohibit the value of a local variable from being changed by a procedure reference unless that variable were one of the arguments to the procedure.

C.9.3 Abstract interfaces (12.4) and procedure pointer components (4.5)

1 This is an example of a library module providing lists of callbacks that the user may register and invoke.

2 MODULE callback_list_module
   !
   ! Type for users to extend with their own data, if they so desire
   !
   TYPE callback_data
   END TYPE

   ! Abstract interface for the callback procedures
   !
   ABSTRACT INTERFACE
   SUBROUTINE callback_procedure(data)
      IMPORT callback_data
      CLASS(callback_data),OPTIONAL :: data
   END SUBROUTINE

   CONTAINS
   SUBROUTINE callback_procedure(data)
      ! Some implementation code...
   END SUBROUTINE

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END SUBROUTINE
END INTERFACE

! The callback list type.
!
TYPE callback_list
PRIVATE
CLASS(callback_record),POINTER :: first => NULL()
END TYPE
!
! Internal: each callback registration creates one of these
!
TYPE,PRIVATE :: callback_record
PROCEDURE(callback_procedure),POINTER,NOPASS :: proc
CLASS(callback_record),POINTER :: next
CLASS(callback_data),POINTER :: data => NULL();
END TYPE
PRIVATE invoke,forward_invoke
CONTAINS
!
! Register a callback procedure with optional data
!
SUBROUTINE register_callback(list, entry, data)
  TYPE(callback_list),INTENT(INOUT) :: list
  PROCEDURE(callback_procedure) :: entry
  CLASS(callback_data),OPTIONAL :: data
  TYPE(callback_record),POINTER :: new,last
  ALLOCATE(new)
  new%proc => entry
  IF (PRESENT(data)) ALLOCATE(new%data,SOURCE=data)
  new%next => list%first
  list%first => new
END SUBROUTINE
!
! Internal: Invoke a single callback and destroy its record
!
SUBROUTINE invoke(callback)
  TYPE(callback_record),POINTER :: callback
  IF (ASSOCIATED(callback%data)) THEN
    CALL callback%proc(list%first%data)
    DEALLOCATE(callback%data)
  ELSE
    CALL callback%proc
  END IF
END SUBROUTINE
! Call the procedures in reverse order of registration
!
SUBROUTINE invoke_callback_reverse(list)
  TYPE(callback_list), INTENT(INOUT) :: list
  TYPE(callback_record), POINTER :: next, current
  current => list%first
  NULLIFY(list%first)
  DO WHILE (ASSOCIATED(current))
    next => current%next
    CALL invoke(current)
    current => next
  END DO
END SUBROUTINE
!
! Internal: Forward mode invocation
!
RECURSIVE SUBROUTINE forward_invoke(callback)
  IF (ASSOCIATED(callback%next)) CALL forward_invoke(callback%next)
  CALL invoke(callback)
END SUBROUTINE
!
! Call the procedures in forward order of registration
!
SUBROUTINE invoke_callback_forward(list)
  TYPE(callback_list), INTENT(INOUT) :: list
  IF (ASSOCIATED(list%first)) CALL forward_invoke(list%first)
END SUBROUTINE
END

C.9.4 Pointers and targets as arguments (12.5.2.4, 12.5.2.6, 12.5.2.7)

1 If a dummy argument is declared to be a pointer the corresponding actual argument may be a pointer, or may be a nonpointer variable. In either case, the characteristics of both arguments shall agree. Consider the two cases separately.

Case (i): The actual argument is a pointer. When procedure execution commences the pointer association status of the dummy argument becomes the same as that of the actual argument. If the pointer association status of the dummy argument is changed, the pointer association status of the actual argument changes in the same way.

Case (ii): The actual argument is not a pointer. The actual argument shall have the TARGET attribute and the dummy argument shall have the INTENT (IN) attribute. The dummy argument becomes pointer associated with the actual argument.

2 When execution of a procedure completes, any pointer that remains defined and that is associated with a dummy argument that has the TARGET attribute and is either a scalar or an assumed-shape array, remains associated with the corresponding actual argument if the actual argument has the TARGET attribute and is not an array section with a vector subscript.

3 REAL, POINTER :: PBEST
REAL, TARGET :: B (10000)
CALL BEST (PBEST, B) ! Upon return PBEST is associated
                      ! with the ‘‘best’’ element of B
CONTAINS
SUBROUTINE BEST (P, A)
  REAL, POINTER, INTENT (OUT) :: P
  REAL, TARGET, INTENT (IN) :: A (:)
  ... ! Find the ‘‘best’’ element A(I)
  P => A (I)
RETURN
END SUBROUTINE BEST
END

4 When procedure BEST completes, the pointer PBEST is associated with an element of B.

5 An actual argument without the TARGET attribute can become associated with a dummy argument with the
   TARGET attribute. This permits pointers to become associated with the dummy argument during execution of
   the procedure that contains the dummy argument. For example:

   INTEGER LARGE(100,100)
   CALL SUB (LARGE)
   ...
   CALL SUB ()
   CONTAINS
   SUBROUTINE SUB(ARG)
     INTEGER, TARGET, OPTIONAL :: ARG(100,100)
     INTEGER, POINTER, DIMENSION(:,:) :: PARG
     IF (PRESENT(ARG)) THEN
       PARG => ARG
     ELSE
       ALLOCATE (PARG(100,100))
       PARG = 0
     ENDIF
     ... ! Code with lots of references to PARG
     IF (.NOT. PRESENT(ARG)) DEALLOCATE(PARG)
   END SUBROUTINE SUB
END

7 Within subroutine SUB the pointer PARG is either associated with the dummy argument ARG or it is associated
   with an allocated target. The bulk of the code can reference PARG without further calls to the intrinsic function
   PRESENT.

8 If a nonpointer dummy argument has the TARGET attribute and the corresponding actual argument does not,
   any pointers that become associated with the dummy argument, and therefore with the actual argument, during
   execution of the procedure, become undefined when execution of the procedure completes.

C.9.5 Polymorphic Argument Association (12.5.2.9)

1 The following example illustrates polymorphic argument association rules using the derived types defined in Note
   4.56.
TYPE(POINT) :: T2
TYPE(COLOR_POINT) :: T3
CLASS(POINT) :: P2
CLASS(COLOR_POINT) :: P3

! Dummy argument is polymorphic and actual argument is of fixed type
SUBROUTINE SUB2 ( X2 ); CLASS(POINT) :: X2; ...
SUBROUTINE SUB3 ( X3 ); CLASS(COLOR_POINT) :: X3; ...

CALL SUB2 ( T2 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of T2 is the same as the
declared type of X2.
CALL SUB2 ( T3 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of T3 is extended from
the declared type of X2.
CALL SUB3 ( T2 ) ! Invalid -- The declared type of T2 is neither the
same as nor extended from the declared type
of X3.
CALL SUB3 ( T3 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of T3 is the same as the
declared type of X3.

! Actual argument is polymorphic and dummy argument is of fixed type
SUBROUTINE TUB2 ( D2 ); TYPE(POINT) :: D2; ...
SUBROUTINE TUB3 ( D3 ); TYPE(COLOR_POINT) :: D3; ...

CALL TUB2 ( P2 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of P2 is the same as the
declared type of D2.
CALL TUB2 ( P3 ) ! Invalid -- The declared type of P3 differs from the
declared type of D2.
CALL TUB2 ( P3%POINT ) ! Valid alternative to the above
CALL TUB3 ( P2 ) ! Invalid -- The declared type of P2 differs from the
declared type of D3.
SELECT TYPE ( P2 ) ! Valid conditional alternative to the above
CLASS IS ( COLOR_POINT ) ! Works if the dynamic type of P2 is the same
CALL TUB3 ( P2 ) ! as the declared type of D3, or a type
extended therefrom.
CLASS DEFAULT
! Cannot work if not.
END SELECT
CALL TUB3 ( P3 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of P3 is the same as the
declared type of D3.

! Both the actual and dummy arguments are of polymorphic type.
CALL SUB2 ( P2 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of P2 is the same as the
declared type of X2.
CALL SUB2 ( P3 ) ! Valid -- The declared type of P3 is extended from
the declared type of X2.
CALL SUB3 ( P2 ) ! Invalid -- The declared type of P2 is neither the
same as nor extended from the declared type
of X3.
SELECT TYPE ( P2 ) ! Valid conditional alternative to the above
CLASS IS (COLOR_POINT) ! Works if the dynamic type of P2 is the
    CALL SUB3 (P2) ! same as the declared type of X3, or a
    ! type extended therefrom.
CLASS DEFAULT
    ! Cannot work if not.
END SELECT
    CALL SUB3 (P3) ! Valid -- The declared type of P3 is the same as the
    ! declared type of X3.

C.9.6 Rules ensuring unambiguous generics (12.4.3.4.5)

1 The rules in 12.4.3.4.5 are intended to ensure
   - that it is possible to reference each specific procedure or binding in the generic collection,
   - that for any valid generic procedure reference, the determination of the specific procedure referenced is
     unambiguous, and
   - that the determination of the specific procedure or binding referenced can be made before execution of
     the program begins (during compilation).

2 Interfaces of specific procedures or bindings are distinguished by fixed properties of their arguments, specifically
   type, kind type parameters, rank, and whether the dummy argument has the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE
   attribute. A valid reference to one procedure in a generic collection will differ from another because it has an
   argument that the other cannot accept, because it is missing an argument that the other requires, or because one
   of these fixed properties is different.

3 Although the declared type of a data entity is a fixed property, polymorphic variables allow for a limited degree
   of type mismatch between dummy arguments and actual arguments, so the requirement for distinguishing two
   dummy arguments is type incompatibility, not merely different types. (This is illustrated in the BAD6 example
   later in this note.)

4 That same limited type mismatch means that two dummy arguments that are not type incompatible can be
   distinguished on the basis of the values of the kind type parameters they have in common; if one of them has a
   kind type parameter that the other does not, that is irrelevant in distinguishing them.

5 Rank is a fixed property, but some forms of array dummy arguments allow rank mismatches when a procedure is
   referenced by its specific name. In order to allow rank to always be usable in distinguishing generics, such rank
   mismatches are disallowed for those arguments when the procedure is referenced as part of a generic. Additionally,
   the fact that elemental procedures can accept array arguments is not taken into account when applying these rules,
   so apparent ambiguity between elemental and nonelemental procedures is possible; in such cases, the reference is
   interpreted as being to the nonelemental procedure.

6 For procedures referenced as operators or defined-assignment, syntactically distinguished arguments are mapped
   to specific positions in the argument list, so the rule for distinguishing such procedures is that it be possible to
   distinguish the arguments at one of the argument positions.

7 For defined input/output procedures, only the dtv argument corresponds to something explicitly written in the
   program, so it is the dtv that is required to be distinguished. Because dtv arguments are required to be scalar,
   they cannot differ in rank. Thus this rule effectively involves only type and kind type parameters.

8 For generic procedures names, the rules are more complicated because optional arguments may be omitted and
   because arguments may be specified either positionally or by name.

9 In the special case of type-bound procedures with passed-object dummy arguments, the passed-object argument
   is syntactically distinguished in the reference, so rule (2) in 12.4.3.4.5 can be applied. The type of passed-object
   arguments is constrained in ways that prevent passed-object arguments in the same scoping unit from being type
   incompatible. Thus this rule effectively involves only kind type parameters and rank.
The primary means of distinguishing named generics is rule (3). The most common application of that rule is a single argument satisfying both (3a) and (3b):

```
INTERFACE GOOD1
  FUNCTION F1A(X)
    REAL :: F1A,X
  END FUNCTION F1A
  FUNCTION F1B(X)
    INTEGER :: F1B,X
  END FUNCTION F1B
END INTERFACE GOOD1
```

Whether one writes GOOD1(1.0) or GOOD1(X=1.0), the reference is to F1A because F1B would require an integer argument whereas these references provide the real constant 1.0.

This example and those that follow are expressed using interface bodies, with type as the distinguishing property. This was done to make it easier to write and describe the examples. The principles being illustrated are equally applicable when the procedures get their explicit interfaces in some other way or when kind type parameters or rank are the distinguishing property.

Another common variant is the argument that satisfies (3a) and (3b) by being required in one specific and completely missing in the other:

```
INTERFACE GOOD2
  FUNCTION F2A(X)
    REAL :: F2A,X
  END FUNCTION F2A
  FUNCTION F2B(X,Y)
    COMPLEX :: F2B
    REAL :: X,Y
  END FUNCTION F2B
END INTERFACE GOOD2
```

Whether one writes GOOD2(0.0,1.0), GOOD2(0.0,Y=1.0), or GOOD2(Y=1.0,X=0.0), the reference is to F2B, because F2A has no argument in the second position or with the name Y. This approach is used as an alternative to optional arguments when one wants a function to have different result type, kind type parameters, or rank, depending on whether the argument is present. In many of the intrinsic functions, the DIM argument works this way.

It is possible to construct cases where different arguments are used to distinguish positionally and by name:

```
INTERFACE GOOD3
  SUBROUTINE S3A(W,X,Y,Z)
    REAL :: W,Y
    INTEGER :: X,Z
  END SUBROUTINE S3A
  SUBROUTINE S3B(X,W,Z,Y)
    REAL :: W,Z
    INTEGER :: X,Y
  END SUBROUTINE S3B
END INTERFACE GOOD3
```
If one writes \texttt{GOOD3(1.0,2,3.0,4)} to reference \texttt{S3A}, then the third and fourth arguments are consistent with a reference to \texttt{S3B}, but the first and second are not. If one switches to writing the first two arguments as keyword arguments in order for them to be consistent with a reference to \texttt{S3B}, the latter two arguments must also be written as keyword arguments, \texttt{GOOD3(X=2,W=1.0,Z=4,Y=3.0)}, and the named arguments \texttt{Y} and \texttt{Z} are distinguished.

The ordering requirement in rule (3) is critical:

\begin{verbatim}
INTERFACE BAD4 ! this interface is invalid!
    SUBROUTINE S4A(W,X,Y,Z)
        REAL :: W,Y
        INTEGER :: X,Z
    END SUBROUTINE S4A
    SUBROUTINE S4B(X,W,Z,Y)
        REAL :: X,Y
        INTEGER :: W,Z
    END SUBROUTINE S4B
END INTERFACE BAD4
\end{verbatim}

In this example, the positionally distinguished arguments are \texttt{Y} and \texttt{Z}, and it is \texttt{W} and \texttt{X} that are distinguished by name. In this order it is possible to write \texttt{BAD4(1.0,2,Y=3.0,Z=4)}, which is a valid reference for both \texttt{S4A} and \texttt{S4B}.

Rule (1) can be used to distinguish some cases that are not covered by rule (3):

\begin{verbatim}
INTERFACE GOOD5
    SUBROUTINE S5A(X)
        REAL :: X
    END SUBROUTINE S5A
    SUBROUTINE S5B(Y,X)
        REAL :: Y,X
    END SUBROUTINE S5B
END INTERFACE GOOD5
\end{verbatim}

In attempting to apply rule (3), position 2 and name \texttt{Y} are distinguished, but they are in the wrong order, just like the \texttt{BAD4} example. However, when we try to construct a similarly ambiguous reference, we get \texttt{GOOD5(1.0,X=2.0)}, which can’t be a reference to \texttt{S5A} because it would be attempting to associate two different actual arguments with the dummy argument \texttt{X}. Rule (3) catches this case by recognizing that \texttt{S5B} requires two real arguments, and \texttt{S5A} cannot possibly accept more than one.

The application of rule (1) becomes more complicated when extensible types are involved. If \texttt{FRUIT} is an extensible type, \texttt{PEAR} and \texttt{APPLE} are extensions of \texttt{FRUIT}, and \texttt{BOSC} is an extension of \texttt{PEAR}, then

\begin{verbatim}
INTERFACE BAD6 ! this interface is invalid!
    SUBROUTINE S6A(X,Y)
        CLASS(PEAR) :: X,Y
    END SUBROUTINE S6A
    SUBROUTINE S6B(X,Y)
        CLASS(FRUIT) :: X
        CLASS(BOSC) :: Y
    END SUBROUTINE S6B
END INTERFACE BAD6
\end{verbatim}
might, at first glance, seem distinguishable this way, but because of the limited type mismatching allowed, \( \texttt{BAD6(A\_PEAR,A\_BOSC)} \) is a valid reference to both \( \texttt{S6A} \) and \( \texttt{S6B} \).

It is important to try rule (1) for each type that appears:

Looking at the most general type, \( \texttt{S7A} \) has a minimum and maximum of 3 \( \texttt{FRUIT} \) arguments, while \( \texttt{S7B} \) has a minimum of 2 and a maximum of three. Looking at the most specific, \( \texttt{S7A} \) has a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 3 \( \texttt{BOSC} \) arguments, while \( \texttt{S7B} \) has a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 2. However, when we look at the intermediate, \( \texttt{S7A} \) has a minimum and maximum of 3 \( \texttt{PEAR} \) arguments, while \( \texttt{S7B} \) has a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 2. Because \( \texttt{S7A} \)'s minimum exceeds \( \texttt{S7B} \)'s maximum, they can be distinguished.

In identifying the minimum number of arguments with a particular set of properties, we exclude optional arguments and test TKR compatibility, so the corresponding actual arguments are required to have those properties. In identifying the maximum number of arguments with those properties, we include the optional arguments and test not distinguishable, so we include actual arguments which could have those properties but are not required to have them.

These rules are sufficient to ensure that references to procedures that meet them are unambiguous, but there remain examples that fail to meet these rules but which can be shown to be unambiguous:

This interface fails rule (3) because there are no required arguments that can be distinguished from the positionally corresponding argument, but in order for the mismatch of the optional arguments not to be relevant, the later arguments must be specified as keyword arguments, so distinguishing by name does the trick. This interface is nevertheless invalid so a standard-conforming Fortran processor is not required to do such reasoning. The rules to cover all cases are too complicated to be useful.
The real data objects that would be valid arguments for S9A are entirely disjoint from procedures that are valid arguments to S9B and S9C, and the procedures that valid arguments for S9B are disjoint from the procedures that are valid arguments to S9C because the former are required to accept real arguments and the latter integer arguments. Again, this interface is invalid, so a standard-conforming Fortran processor need not examine such properties when deciding whether a generic collection is valid. Again, the rules to cover all cases are too complicated to be useful.

If one dummy argument has the POINTER attribute and a corresponding argument in the other interface body has the ALLOCATABLE attribute the generic interface is not ambiguous. If one dummy argument has either the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute and a corresponding argument in the other interface body has neither attribute, the generic interface might be ambiguous.

### C.10 Clause 13 notes

#### C.10.1 Module for THIS_IMAGE and IMAGE_INDEX

The intrinsic procedures THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY) and IMAGE_INDEX (COARRAY, SUB) cannot be written in Fortran since COARRAY may be of any type and THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY) needs to know the index of the image on which the code is running.

As an example, here are simple versions that require the cobounds to be specified as integer arrays and require the image index for THIS_IMAGE (COARRAY).

```fortran
MODULE index
  CONTAINS
    INTEGER FUNCTION image_index(lbound, ubound, sub)
      INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: lbound(:), ubound(:), sub(:)
      INTEGER :: i, n
      n = SIZE(sub)
      image_index = sub(n) - lbound(n)
      DO i = n-1, 1, -1
        image_index = image_index*(ubound(i)-lbound(i)+1) + sub(i) - lbound(i)
      END DO
      image_index = image_index + 1
    END FUNCTION image_index

    INTEGER FUNCTION this_image(lbound, ubound, me) RESULT(sub)
      INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: lbound(:), ubound(:), me
      INTEGER :: sub(SIZE(lbound))
      INTEGER :: extent, i, m, ml, n
      n = SIZE(sub)
      m = me - 1
      DO i = 1, n-1
        extent = ubound(i) - lbound(i) + 1
        ml = m
        m = m/extent
        sub(i) = ml - m*extent + lbound(i)
      END DO
      sub(n) = m + lbound(n)
  END MODULE index
```
C.11 Clause 15 notes

C.11.1 Runtime environments (15.1)

1 This part of ISO/IEC 1539 allows programs to contain procedures defined by means other than Fortran. That raises the issues of initialization of and interaction between the runtime environments involved.

2 Implementations are free to solve these issues as they see fit, provided that

   (1) heap allocation/deallocation (e.g., (DE)ALLOCATE in a Fortran subprogram and malloc/free in a C function) can be performed without interference,

   (2) input/output to and from external files can be performed without interference, as long as procedures defined by different means do not do input/output with the same external file,

   (3) input/output preconnections exist as required by the respective standards, and

   (4) initialized data is initialized according to the respective standards.

C.11.2 Example of Fortran calling C (15.3)

1 C Function Prototype:

   int C_Library_Function(void* sendbuf, int sendcount,
                        int *recvcounts);

2 Fortran Modules:

   MODULE CLIBFUN_INTERFACE
   INTERFACE
      INTEGER (C_INT) FUNCTION C_LIBRARY_FUNCTION &
      (SENDBUF, SENDCOUNT, RECVCOUNTS) &
      BIND(C, NAME='C_Library_Function')
   USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
   IMPLICIT NONE
   TYPE (C_PTR), VALUE :: SENDBUF
   INTEGER (C_INT), VALUE :: SENDCOUNT
   INTEGER (C_INT) :: RECVCOUNTS(*)
   END FUNCTION C_LIBRARY_FUNCTION
   END INTERFACE
   END MODULE CLIBFUN_INTERFACE

3 The module CLIBFUN_INTERFACE contains the declaration of the Fortran dummy arguments, which correspond to the C formal parameters. The NAME= specifier is used in the BIND attribute in order to handle the case-sensitive name change between Fortran and C from “c_library_function” to “C_Library_Function”.

4 The first C formal parameter is the pointer to void sendbuf, which corresponds to the Fortran dummy argument SENDBUF, which has the type C_PTR and the VALUE attribute.

5 The second C formal parameter is the int sendcount, which corresponds to the Fortran dummy argument SENDCOUNT, which has the type INTEGER (C_INT) and the VALUE attribute.
The third C formal parameter is the pointer to int recvcounts, which corresponds to the Fortran dummy argument RECVCOUNTS, which is an assumed-size array of type INTEGER (C_INT).

Fortran Calling Sequence:

USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING, ONLY: C_INT, C_FLOAT, C_LOC
USE CLIBFUN_INTERFACE

REAL (C_FLOAT), TARGET :: SEND(100)
INTEGER (C_INT) :: SENDCOUNT, RET
INTEGER (C_INT), ALLOCATABLE :: RECVCOUNTS(:)

ALLOCATE( RECVCOUNTS(100) )

RET = C_LIBRARY_FUNCTION(C_LOC(SEND), SENDCOUNT, RECVCOUNTS)

The preceding code shows an example of how C Library Function might be referenced in a Fortran program unit.

The first Fortran actual argument is a reference to the function C_LOC which returns the value of the C address of its argument, SEND. This value becomes the value of the first formal parameter, the pointer sendbuf, in C Library Function.

The second Fortran actual argument is SENDCOUNT of type INTEGER (C_INT). Its value becomes the initial value of the second formal parameter, the int sendcount, in C Library Function.

The third Fortran actual argument is the allocatable array RECVCOUNTS of type INTEGER (C_INT). The base C address of this array becomes the value of the third formal parameter, the pointer recvcounts, in C Library Function. Note that interoperability is based on the characteristics of the dummy arguments in the specified interface and not on those of the actual arguments. Thus, the fact that the actual argument is allocatable is not relevant here.

C.11.3 Example of C calling Fortran (15.3)

Fortran Code:

SUBROUTINE SIMULATION(ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, DELTA, ARRAYS) BIND(C)
    USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING
    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER (C_LONG), VALUE :: ALPHA
    REAL (C_DOUBLE), INTENT(INOUT) :: BETA
    INTEGER (C_LONG), INTENT(OUT) :: GAMMA
    REAL (C_DOUBLE),DIMENSION(*) ,INTENT(IN) :: DELTA
    TYPE, BIND(C) :: PASS
    INTEGER (C_INT) :: LENC, LENF
    TYPE (C_PTR) :: C, F
    END TYPE PASS
    TYPE (PASS), INTENT(INOUT) :: ARRAYS
    REAL (C_FLOAT), ALLOCATABLE, TARGET, SAVE :: ETA(:)
    REAL (C_FLOAT), POINTER :: C_ARRAY(:)
    ...

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! Associate C_ARRAY with an array allocated in C
CALL C_F_POINTER (ARRAYS%C, C_ARRAY, [ARRAYS%LENC])

! Allocate an array and make it available in C
ARRAYS%LENF = 100
ALLOCATE (ETA(ARRAYS%LENF))
ARRAYS%F = C_LOC(ETA)

END SUBROUTINE SIMULATION

C Struct Declaration

struct pass int lenc, lenf; float *c, *f;;

C Function Prototype:

void simulation(long alpha, double *beta, long *gamma, double delta[], struct pass *arrays);

C Calling Sequence:

simulation(alpha, &beta, &gamma, delta, &arrays);

The above-listed Fortran code specifies a subroutine SIMULATION. This subroutine corresponds to the C void function simulation.

The Fortran subroutine references the intrinsic module ISO_C_BINDING.

The first Fortran dummy argument of the subroutine is ALPHA, which has the type INTEGER(C_LONG) and the VALUE attribute. This dummy argument corresponds to the C formal parameter alpha, which is a long. The C actual argument is also a long.

The second Fortran dummy argument of the subroutine is BETA, which has the type REAL(C_DOUBLE) and the INTENT (INOUT) attribute. This dummy argument corresponds to the C formal parameter beta, which is a pointer to double. An address is passed as the C actual argument.

The third Fortran dummy argument of the subroutine is GAMMA, which has the type INTEGER(C_LONG) and the INTENT (OUT) attribute. This dummy argument corresponds to the C formal parameter gamma, which is a pointer to long. An address is passed as the C actual argument.

The fourth Fortran dummy argument is the assumed-size array DELTA, which has the type REAL (C_DOUBLE) and the INTENT (IN) attribute. This dummy argument corresponds to the C formal parameter delta, which is a double array. The C actual argument is also a double array.

The fifth Fortran dummy argument is ARRAYS, which is a structure for accessing an array allocated in C and an array allocated in Fortran. The lengths of these arrays are held in the components LENC and LENF; their C addresses are held in components C and F.

C.11.4 Example of calling C functions with noninteroperable data (15.5)

Many Fortran processors support 16-byte real numbers, which might not be supported by the C processor. Assume a Fortran programmer wants to use a C procedure from a message passing library for an array of these reals. The C prototype of this procedure is

void ProcessBuffer(void *buffer, int n_bytes);
with the corresponding Fortran interface

4 USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING

INTERFACE
    SUBROUTINE PROCESS_BUFFER(BUFFER,N_BYTES) BIND(C,NAME="ProcessBuffer")
      IMPORT :: C_PTR, C_INT
      TYPE(C_PTR), VALUE :: BUFFER ! The ‘’C address’’ of the array buffer
      INTEGER (C_INT), VALUE :: N_BYTES ! Number of bytes in buffer
    END SUBROUTINE PROCESS_BUFFER
END INTERFACE

This may be done using C_LOC if the particular Fortran processor specifies that C_LOC returns an appropriate address:

6 REAL(R_QUAD), DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE, TARGET :: QUAD_ARRAY
...
  CALL PROCESS_BUFFER(C_LOC(QUAD_ARRAY), INT(16*SIZE(QUAD_ARRAY),C_INT))
! One quad real takes 16 bytes on this processor

C.11.5 Example of opaque communication between C and Fortran (15.3)

1 The following example demonstrates how a Fortran processor can make a modern OO random number generator written in Fortran available to a C program:

2 USE, INTRINSIC :: ISO_C_BINDING

! Assume this code is inside a module

TYPE RANDOM_STREAM
  ! A (uniform) random number generator (URNG)
CONTAINS
  PROCEDURE(RANDOM_UNIFORM), DEFERRED, PASS(STREAM) :: NEXT
  ! Generates the next number from the stream
END TYPE RANDOM_STREAM

ABSTRACT INTERFACE
  ! Abstract interface of Fortran URNG
  SUBROUTINE RANDOM_UNIFORM(STREAM, NUMBER)
    IMPORT :: RANDOM_STREAM, C_DOUBLE
    CLASS(RANDOM_STREAM), INTENT(INOUT) :: STREAM
    REAL(C_DOUBLE), INTENT(OUT) :: NUMBER
  END SUBROUTINE RANDOM_UNIFORM
END INTERFACE

3 A polymorphic object with declared type RANDOM_STREAM is not interoperable with C. However, we can make such a random number generator available to C by packaging it inside another nonpolymorphic, nonparameterized derived type:

4 TYPE :: URNG_STATE ! No BIND(C), as this type is not interoperable
CLASS(RANDOM_STREAM), ALLOCATABLE :: STREAM
END TYPE URNG_STATE

The following two procedures will enable a C program to use our Fortran uniform random number generator:

! Initialize a uniform random number generator:
SUBROUTINE INITIALIZE_URNG(STATE_HANDLE, METHOD) &
   BIND(C, NAME="InitializeURNG")
   TYPE(C_PTR), INTENT(OUT) :: STATE_HANDLE
   ! An opaque handle for the URNG
   CHARACTER(C_CHAR), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: METHOD
   ! The algorithm to be used
   TYPE(URNG_STATE), POINTER :: STATE
   ! An actual URNG object
   ALLOCATE(STATE)
   ! There needs to be a corresponding finalization
   ! procedure to avoid memory leaks, not shown in this example
   ! Allocate STATE%STREAM with a dynamic type depending on METHOD
   ...
   STATE_HANDLE=C_LOC(STATE)
   ! Obtain an opaque handle to return to C
END SUBROUTINE INITIALIZE_URNG

! Generate a random number:
SUBROUTINE GENERATE_UNIFORM(STATE_HANDLE, NUMBER) &
   BIND(C, NAME="GenerateUniform")
   TYPE(C_PTR), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: STATE_HANDLE
   ! An opaque handle: Obtained via a call to INITIALIZE_URNG
   REAL(C_DOUBLE), INTENT(OUT) :: NUMBER
   TYPE(URNG_STATE), POINTER :: STATE
   ! A pointer to the actual URNG
   CALL C_F_POINTER(CPTR=STATE_HANDLE, FPTR=STATE)
   ! Convert the opaque handle into a usable pointer
   CALL STATE%STREAM%NEXT(NUMBER)
   ! Use the type-bound procedure NEXT to generate NUMBER
END SUBROUTINE GENERATE_UNIFORM

C.12 Clause 16 notes

C.12.1 Examples of host association (16.5.1.4)

The first two examples are examples of valid host association. The third example is an example of invalid host association.
Example 1:

```fortran
PROGRAM A
  INTEGER I, J
  
  CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE B
    INTEGER I ! Declaration of I hides
    ! program A's declaration of I

    I = J ! Use of variable J from program A
    ! through host association
  END SUBROUTINE B
END PROGRAM A
```

Example 2:

```fortran
PROGRAM A
  TYPE T
  
  CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE B
    IMPLICIT TYPE (T) (C) ! Refers to type T declared below
    ! in subroutine B, not type T
    ! declared above in program A

    TYPE T
    
    END TYPE T
    
    END SUBROUTINE B
END PROGRAM A
```

Example 3:

```fortran
PROGRAM Q
  REAL (KIND = 1) :: C
  
  CONTAINS
  SUBROUTINE R
    REAL (KIND = KIND (C)) :: D ! Invalid declaration
    ! See below

    REAL (KIND = 2) :: C
    
    END SUBROUTINE R
```
END PROGRAM Q

8 In the declaration of D in subroutine R, the use of C would refer to the declaration of C in subroutine R, not program Q. However, it is invalid because the declaration of C is required to occur before it is used in the declaration of D (7.1.12).

C.13 Array feature notes

C.13.1 Summary of features (2.5.6)

C.13.1.1 Whole array expressions and assignments (7.2.1.2, 7.2.1.3)

1 An important feature is that whole array expressions and assignments are permitted. For example, the statement

2 \[ A = B + C \times \sin(D) \]

3 where A, B, C, and D are arrays of the same shape, is permitted. It is interpreted element-by-element; that is, the sine function is taken on each element of D, each result is multiplied by the corresponding element of C, added to the corresponding element of B, and assigned to the corresponding element of A. Functions, including user-written functions, may be arrays and may be generic with scalar versions. All arrays in an expression or across an assignment shall conform; that is, have exactly the same shape (number of dimensions and extents in each dimension), but scalars may be included freely and these are interpreted as being broadcast to a conforming array. Expressions are evaluated before any assignment takes place.

C.13.1.2 Array sections (2.5.6, 6.5.3.3)

1 Whenever whole arrays may be used, it is also possible to use subarrays called “sections”. For example:

2 \[ A (:, 1:N, 2, 3:1:-1) \]

3 consists of a subarray containing the whole of the first dimension, positions 1 to N of the second dimension, position 2 of the third dimension and positions 1 to 3 in reverse order of the fourth dimension. This is an artificial example chosen to illustrate the different forms. Of course, a common use may be to select a row or column of an array, for example:

4 \[ A (:, J) \]

C.13.1.3 WHERE statement (7.2.3)

1 The WHERE statement applies a conforming logical array as a mask on the individual operations in the expression and in the assignment. For example:

2 \[ \text{WHERE } (A > 0) \ B = \log(A) \]

3 takes the logarithm only for positive components of A and makes assignments only in these positions.

4 The WHERE statement also has a block form (WHERE construct).

C.13.1.4 Automatic arrays and allocatable variables (5.2, 5.3.8.4)

1 Two features useful for writing modular software are automatic arrays, created on entry to a subprogram and destroyed on return, and allocatable variables, including arrays whose rank is fixed but whose actual size and lifetime is fully under the programmer’s control through explicit ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE statements. The declarations

2 SUBROUTINE X (N, A, B)
   REAL WORK (N, N); REAL, ALLOCATABLE :: HEAP (:, :)

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specify an automatic array WORK and an allocatable array HEAP. Note that a stack is an adequate storage mechanism for the implementation of automatic arrays, but a heap will be needed for some allocatable variables.

C.13.1.5 Array constructors (4.8)

Arrays, and in particular array constants, may be constructed with array constructors exemplified by:

1. \([1.0, 3.0, 7.2]\)
2. \([(1.3, 2.7, L = 1, 10), 7.1]\)
3. \([(I, I = 1, N)]\)

which specify an automatic array WORK and an allocatable array HEAP. Note that a stack is an adequate storage mechanism for the implementation of automatic arrays, but a heap will be needed for some allocatable variables.

which is a rank-one array of size 3,

which specifies a rank-one array of size 21 and contains the pair of real constants 1.3 and 2.7 repeated 10 times followed by 7.1, and

which contains the integers 1, 2, ..., N. Only rank-one arrays may be constructed in this way, but higher dimensional arrays may be made from them by means of the intrinsic function \texttt{RESHAPE}.

C.13.2 Examples (6.5)

C.13.2.1 Unconditional array computations (6.5)

At the simplest level, statements such as

\[ A = B + C \]
\[ S = \text{SUM} (A) \]

or

\[ S = \text{SUM} (A) \]

can take the place of entire DO loops. The loops were required to perform array addition or to sum all the elements of an array.

Further examples of unconditional operations on arrays that are simple to write are:

- matrix multiply \( P = \text{MATMUL} (Q, R) \)
- largest array element \( L = \text{MAXVAL} (P) \)
- factorial \( N \) \( F = \text{PRODUCT} ([K, K = 2, N]) \)

The Fourier sum \( F = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i \times \cos x_i \) may also be computed without writing a DO loop if one makes use of the element-by-element definition of array expressions as described in Clause 7. Thus, we can write

\[ F = \text{SUM} (A \times \cos (X)) \]

The successive stages of calculation of \( F \) would then involve the arrays:

\[
A = [A (1), ..., A (N)] \\
X = [X (1), ..., X (N)] \\
\cos (X) = [\cos (X (1)), ..., \cos (X (N))] \\
A \times \cos (X) = [A (1) \times \cos (X (1)), ..., A (N) \times \cos (X (N))] \\
\]

The final scalar result is obtained simply by summing the elements of the last of these arrays. Thus, the processor is dealing with arrays at every step of the calculation.
C.13.2.2 Conditional array computations (7.2.3)

Suppose we wish to compute the Fourier sum in the above example, but to include only those terms \( a(i) \cos x(i) \) that satisfy the condition that the coefficient \( a(i) \) is less than 0.01 in absolute value. More precisely, we are now interested in evaluating the conditional Fourier sum

\[
CF = \sum_{|a_i|<0.01} a_i \times \cos x_i
\]

where the index runs from 1 to \( N \) as before.

This can be done by using the MASK parameter of the SUM function, which restricts the summation of the elements of the array \( A \times \cos (X) \) to those elements that correspond to true elements of MASK. Clearly, the mask required is the logical array expression \( \text{ABS} (A) < 0.01 \). Note that the stages of evaluation of this expression are:

\[
\begin{align*}
A &= \{ A(1), ..., A(N) \} \\
\text{ABS} (A) &= \{ \text{ABS} (A(1)), ..., \text{ABS} (A(N)) \} \\
\text{ABS} (A) < 0.01 &= \{ \text{ABS} (A(1)) < 0.01, ..., \text{ABS} (A(N)) < 0.01 \}
\end{align*}
\]

The conditional Fourier sum we arrive at is:

\[
CF = \text{SUM} (A \times \cos (X), \text{MASK} = \text{ABS} (A) < 0.01)
\]

If the mask is all false, the value of CF is zero.

The use of a mask to define a subset of an array is crucial to the action of the WHERE statement. Thus for example, to zero an entire array, we may write simply \( A = 0 \); but to set only the negative elements to zero, we need to write the conditional assignment

\[
\text{WHERE} (A \lt 0) A = 0
\]

The WHERE statement complements ordinary array assignment by providing array assignment to any subset of an array that can be restricted by a logical expression.

In the Ising model described below, the WHERE statement predominates in use over the ordinary array assignment statement.

C.13.2.3 A simple program: the Ising model (6.5, 7.2.3)

C.13.2.3.1 Description of the model

The Ising model is a well-known Monte Carlo simulation in 3-dimensional Euclidean space which is useful in certain physical studies. We will consider in some detail how this might be programmed. The model may be described in terms of a logical array of shape \( N \) by \( N \) by \( N \). Each gridpoint is a single logical variable which is to be interpreted as either an up-spin (true) or a down-spin (false).

The Ising model operates by passing through many successive states. The transition to the next state is governed by a local probabilistic process. At each transition, all gridpoints change state simultaneously. Every spin either flips to its opposite state or not according to a rule that depends only on the states of its 6 nearest neighbors in the surrounding grid. The neighbors of gridpoints on the boundary faces of the model cube are defined by assuming cubic periodicity. In effect, this extends the grid periodically by replicating it in all directions throughout space.

The rule states that a spin is flipped to its opposite parity for certain gridpoints where a mere 3 or fewer of the 6 nearest neighbors have the same parity as it does. Also, the flip is executed only with probability \( P(4) \), \( P(5) \), or \( P(6) \) if as many as 4, 5, or 6 of them have the same parity as it does. (The rule seems to promote neighborhood
alignments that may presumably lead to equilibrium in the long run.)

C.13.2.3.2 Problems to be solved

Some of the programming problems that we will need to solve in order to translate the Ising model into Fortran statements using entire arrays are:

1. Counting nearest neighbors that have the same spin,
2. Providing an array function to return an array of random numbers, and
3. Determining which gridpoints are to be flipped.

C.13.2.3.3 Solutions in Fortran

The arrays needed are:

LOGICAL ISING (N, N, N), FLIPS (N, N, N)
INTEGER ONES (N, N, N), COUNT (N, N, N)
REAL THRESHOLD (N, N, N)
The array function needed is:
FUNCTION RAND (N)
REAL RAND (N, N, N)

The transition probabilities are specified in the array

REAL P (6)

The first task is to count the number of nearest neighbors of each gridpoint \( g \) that have the same spin as \( g \).

Assuming that ISING is given to us, the statements

\[ \text{ONES} = 0 \]
\[ \text{WHERE (ISING) ONES} = 1 \]
make the array ONES into an exact analog of ISING in which 1 stands for an up-spin and 0 for a down-spin.

The next array, COUNT, records for every gridpoint of ISING the number of spins to be found among the 6 nearest neighbors of that gridpoint. COUNT is computed by adding together 6 arrays, one for each of the 6 relative positions in which a nearest neighbor is found. Each of the 6 arrays is obtained from the ONES array by shifting the ONES array one place circularly along one of its dimensions. This use of circular shifting imparts the cubic periodicity.

\[ \text{COUNT} = \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = -1, DIM = 1)} \]
\[ + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = 1, DIM = 1)} \]
\[ + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = -1, DIM = 2)} \]
\[ + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = 1, DIM = 2)} \]
\[ + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = -1, DIM = 3)} \]
\[ + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, SHIFT = 1, DIM = 3)} \]

At this point, COUNT contains the count of nearest neighbor up-spins even at the gridpoints where the Ising model has a down-spin. It is necessary to count the down spins at the grid points, so COUNT is corrected at the down (false) points of ISING:

\[ \text{WHERE (NOT. ISING) COUNT} = 6 - \text{COUNT} \]

The object now is to use the counts of like-minded nearest neighbors to decide which gridpoints are to be flipped. This decision is recorded as the true elements of an array FLIPS. The decision to flip is based on the use of
uniformly distributed random numbers from the interval \(0 \leq p < 1\). These are provided at each gridpoint by the array function RAND. The flip occurs at a given point if and only if the random number at that point is less than a certain threshold value. In particular, making the threshold value equal to 1 at the points where there are 3 or fewer like-minded nearest neighbors guarantees that a flip occurs at those points (because \(p\) is always less than 1). Similarly, the threshold values corresponding to counts of 4, 5, and 6 are assigned \(P(4)\), \(P(5)\), and \(P(6)\) in order to achieve the desired probabilities of a flip at those points (\(P(4)\), \(P(5)\), and \(P(6)\) are input parameters in the range 0 to 1).

14 The thresholds are established by the statements:

15 \[
\text{THRESHOLD} = 1.0 \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 4) THRESHOLD} = P(4) \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 5) THRESHOLD} = P(5) \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 6) THRESHOLD} = P(6)
\]

16 and the spins that are to be flipped are located by the statement:

17 \[
\text{FLIPS} = \text{RAND}(N) \leq \text{THRESHOLD}
\]

18 All that remains to complete one transition to the next state of the ISING model is to reverse the spins in ISING wherever FLIPS is true:

19 \[
\text{WHERE (FLIPS) ISING} = \text{.NOT. ISING}
\]

C.13.2.3.4 The complete Fortran subroutine

1 The complete code, enclosed in a subroutine that performs a sequence of transitions, is as follows:

2 \[
\text{SUBROUTINE TRANSITION (N, ISING, ITERATIONS, P)}
\]

\[
\text{LOGICAL ISING (N, N, N), FLIPS (N, N, N)} \\
\text{INTEGER ONES (N, N, N), COUNT (N, N, N)} \\
\text{REAL THRESHOLD (N, N, N), P (6)}
\]

\[
\text{DO I = 1, ITERATIONS} \\
\text{ONES} = 0 \\
\text{WHERE (ISING) ONES} = 1 \\
\text{COUNT} = \text{CSHIFT (ONES, -1, 1)} + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, 1, 1)} & \\
\text{+ \text{CSHIFT (ONES, -1, 2)} + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, 1, 2)} & \\
\text{+ \text{CSHIFT (ONES, -1, 3)} + \text{CSHIFT (ONES, 1, 3)}} \\
\text{WHERE (.NOT. ISING) COUNT} = 6 - \text{COUNT} \\
\text{THRESHOLD} = 1.0 \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 4) THRESHOLD} = P(4) \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 5) THRESHOLD} = P(5) \\
\text{WHERE (COUNT == 6) THRESHOLD} = P(6) \\
\text{FLIPS} = \text{RAND}(N) \leq \text{THRESHOLD} \\
\text{WHERE (FLIPS) ISING} = \text{.NOT. ISING}
\]

\[
\text{END DO}
\]

CONTAINS

FUNCTION RAND (N)
REAL RAND (N, N, N)
CALL RANDOM_NUMBER (HARVEST = RAND)
RETURN
END FUNCTION RAND

END

C.13.2.3.5 Reduction of storage

1 The array ISING could be removed (at some loss of clarity) by representing the model in ONES all the time. The array FLIPS can be avoided by combining the two statements that use it as:
2 WHERE (RAND (N) <= THRESHOLD) ISING = .NOT. ISING
3 but an extra temporary array would probably be needed. Thus, the scope for saving storage while performing whole array operations is limited. If N is small, this will not matter and the use of whole array operations is likely to lead to good execution speed. If N is large, storage may be very important and adequate efficiency will probably be available by performing the operations plane by plane. The resulting code is not as elegant, but all the arrays except ISING will have size of order $N^2$ instead of $N^3$.

C.13.3 FORmula TRANslation and array processing (6.5)

C.13.3.1 General

1 Many mathematical formulas can be translated directly into Fortran by use of the array processing features.
2 We assume the following array declarations:
3 REAL X (N), A (M, N)
4 Some examples of mathematical formulas and corresponding Fortran expressions follow.

C.13.3.2 A sum of products (13.7.132, 13.7.160)

1 The expression

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \prod_{i=1}^{M} a_{ij}$$

2 can be formed using the Fortran expression

3 SUM (PRODUCT (A, DIM=1))

4 The argument DIM=1 means that the product is to be computed down each column of A. If A had the value

$$\begin{bmatrix}
B & C & D \\
E & F & G
\end{bmatrix}$$

the result of this expression is BE + CF + DG.

C.13.3.3 A product of sums (13.7.132, 13.7.160)

1 The expression

$$\prod_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij}$$

can be formed using the Fortran expression

2 PRODUCT (SUM (A, DIM = 2))
The argument DIM = 2 means that the sum is to be computed along each row of A. If A had the value
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
B & C & D \\
E & F & G
\end{bmatrix}
\]
the result of this expression is (B+C+D)(E+F+G).

C.13.3.4 Addition of selected elements (13.7.160)

1 The expression
\[
\sum_{x_i > 0.0} x_i
\]
can be formed using the Fortran expression
\[
\text{SUM (X, MASK = X > 0.0)}
\]
2 \( \text{SUM (X, MASK = X > 0.0)} \)
3 The mask locates the positive elements of the array of rank one. If X has the vector value (0.0, −0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.2, −0.1, 0.0), the result of this expression is 0.7.

C.13.3.5 Sum of squared residuals (13.7.155, 13.7.160)

1 The expression
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - x_{\text{mean}})^2
\]
can be formed using the Fortran statements
2 \( \text{XMEAN = SUM (X) / SIZE (X)} \)
3 \( \text{SS = SUM ((X - XMEAN) ** 2)} \)
3 Thus, SS is the sum of the squared residuals.

C.13.3.6 Vector norms: infinity-norm, one-norm and two-norm (13.7.2, 13.7.108, 13.7.123)

1 The infinity-norm of vector \( X = (X(1), \ldots, X(N)) \) is defined as the largest of the numbers \( \text{ABS} (X(1)), \ldots, \text{ABS} (X(N)) \) and therefore has the value \( \text{MAXVAL} (\text{ABS}(X)) \).
2 The one-norm of vector \( X \) is defined as the sum of the numbers \( \text{ABS} (X(1)), \ldots, \text{ABS} (X(N)) \) and therefore has the value \( \text{SUM} (\text{ABS} (X)) \).
3 The two-norm of vector \( X \) is defined as the square root of the sum of the squares of the numbers \( X(1), \ldots, X(N) \) and therefore has the value \( \text{NORM2} (X) \).

C.13.3.7 Matrix norms: infinity-norm, one-norm and two-norm (13.7.2, 13.7.108, 13.7.123)

1 The infinity-norm of the matrix \( A = (A(I, J)) \) is the largest row-sum of the matrix \( \text{ABS} (A(I, J)) \) and therefore has the value \( \text{MAXVAL} (\text{SUM} (\text{ABS} (A), \text{DIM} = 2)) \).
2 The one-norm of the matrix \( A = (A(I, J)) \) is the largest column-sum of the matrix \( \text{ABS} (A(I, J)) \) and therefore has the value \( \text{MAXVAL} (\text{SUM} (\text{ABS} (A), \text{DIM} = 1)) \).
3 There are several definitions of the two-norm of a matrix. The Frobenius norm of the matrix \( A \) is the square root of the sum of the squares of all elements of \( A \) and therefore has the value \( \text{NORM2} (A) \). The column two-norms of the matrix \( A \) can be computed by \( \text{NORM2} (A, \text{DIM}=2) \).

C.13.4 Logical queries (13.7.10, 13.7.13, 13.7.41, 13.7.108, 13.7.114 13.7.160)

1 The intrinsic functions allow quite complicated questions about tabular data to be answered without use of loops or conditional constructs. Consider, for example, the questions asked below about a simple tabulation of students’ test scores.
Suppose the rectangular table $T(\ M, \ N)$ contains the test scores of $M$ students who have taken $N$ different tests. $T$ is an integer matrix with entries in the range 0 to 100.

Example: The scores on 4 tests made by 3 students are held as the table

$$T = \begin{bmatrix}
85 & 76 & 90 & 60 \\
71 & 45 & 50 & 80 \\
66 & 45 & 21 & 55
\end{bmatrix}$$

Question: What is each student’s top score?

Answer: $\text{MAXVAL} (T, \ DIM = 2)$; in the example: [90, 80, 66].

Question: What is the average of all the scores?

Answer: $\text{SUM} (T) / \text{SIZE} (T)$; in the example: 62.

Question: How many of the scores in the table are above average?

Answer: $\text{ABOVE} = T > \text{SUM} (T) / \text{SIZE} (T)$; $N = \text{COUNT} (\text{ABOVE})$; in the example: $\text{ABOVE}$ is the logical array (t = true, . = false): $\begin{bmatrix}
t & t & t \\
t & . & . \\
t & . & .
\end{bmatrix}$ and $\text{COUNT} (\text{ABOVE})$ is 6.

Question: What was the lowest score in the above-average group of scores?

Answer: $\text{MINVAL} (T, \text{MASK} = \text{ABOVE})$, where $\text{ABOVE}$ is as defined previously; in the example: 66.

Question: Was there a student whose scores were all above average?

Answer: With $\text{ABOVE}$ as previously defined, the answer is yes or no according as the value of the expression $\text{ANY} (\text{ALL} (\text{ABOVE}, \text{DIM} = 2))$ is true or false; in the example, the answer is no.

### C.13.5 Parallel computations (7.1.2)

The most straightforward kind of parallel processing is to do the same thing at the same time to many operands. Matrix addition is a good example of this very simple form of parallel processing. Thus, the array assignment $A = B + C$ specifies that corresponding elements of the identically-shaped arrays $B$ and $C$ be added together in parallel and that the resulting sums be assigned in parallel to the array $A$.

The process being done in parallel in the example of matrix addition is of course the process of addition; the array feature that implements matrix addition as a parallel process is the element-by-element evaluation of array expressions.

These observations lead us to look to element-by-element computation as a means of implementing other simple parallel processing algorithms.

### C.13.6 Example of element-by-element computation (6.5.3)

Several polynomials of the same degree may be evaluated at the same point by arranging their coefficients as the rows of a matrix and applying Horner’s method for polynomial evaluation to the columns of the matrix so formed.

The procedure is illustrated by the code to evaluate the three cubic polynomials
\[ P(t) = 1 + 2t - 3t^2 + 4t^3 \]
\[ Q(t) = 2 - 3t + 4t^2 - 5t^3 \]
\[ R(t) = 3 + 4t - 5t^2 + 6t^3 \]

in parallel at the point \( t = X \) and to place the resulting vector of numbers \([P(X), Q(X), R(X)]\) in the real array \( \text{RESULT} \).

The code to compute \( \text{RESULT} \) is just the one statement

\[
\text{RESULT} = M(:,1) + X \ast (M(:,2) + X \ast (M(:,3) + X \ast M(:,4)))
\]

where \( M \) represents the matrix \( M(3,4) \) with value

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\
2 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\
3 & 4 & -5 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Annex D
(Informative)

Syntax rules

D.1 Extract of all syntax rules

Clause 1:
R101 xyz-list is xyz [ , xyz ] ...
R102 xyz-name is name
R103 scalar-xyz is xyz
C101 (R103) scalar-xyz shall be scalar.

Clause 2:
R201 program is program-unit
               [ program-unit ] ...
R202 program-unit is main-program
                  or external-subprogram
                  or module
                  or submodule
                  or block-data
R203 external-subprogram is function-subprogram
                       or subroutine-subprogram
R204 specification-part is [ use-stmt ] ...
                          [ import-stmt ] ...
                          [ implicit-part ]
                          [ declaration-construct ] ...
R205 implicit-part is [ implicit-part-stmt ] ...
                 implicit-stmt
R206 implicit-part-stmt is implicit-stmt
                   or parameter-stmt
                   or format-stmt
                   or entry-stmt
R207 declaration-construct is derived-type-def
                  or entry-stmt
                  or enum-def
                  or format-stmt
                  or interface-block
                  or parameter-stmt
                  or procedure-declaration-stmt
                  or specification-stmt
                  or type-declaration-stmt
                  or stmt-function-stmt
R208 execution-part is executable-construct
               [ execution-part-construct ] ...
R209 execution-part-construct is executable-construct
or \texttt{format-stmt}
or \texttt{entry-stmt}
or \texttt{data-stmt}

\textbf{R210} \textit{internal-subprogram-part} is \texttt{contains-stmt}
\hspace{1em} \text{[internal-subprogram] ...}

\textbf{R211} \textit{internal-subprogram} is \texttt{function-subprogram}
or \texttt{subroutine-subprogram}

\textbf{R212} \textit{specification-stmt} is \texttt{access-stmt}
or \texttt{allocatable-stmt}
or \texttt{asynchronous-stmt}
or \texttt{bind-stmt}
or \texttt{codimension-stmt}
or \texttt{common-stmt}
or \texttt{data-stmt}
or \texttt{dimension-stmt}
or \texttt{equivalence-stmt}
or \texttt{external-stmt}
or \texttt{intent-stmt}
or \texttt{intrinsic-stmt}
or \texttt{namelist-stmt}
or \texttt{optional-stmt}
or \texttt{pointer-stmt}
or \texttt{protected-stmt}
or \texttt{save-stmt}
or \texttt{target-stmt}
or \texttt{volatile-stmt}
or \texttt{value-stmt}

\textbf{R213} \textit{executable-construct} is \texttt{action-stmt}
or \texttt{associate-construct}
or \texttt{block-construct}
or \texttt{case-construct}
or \texttt{critical-construct}
or \texttt{do-construct}
or \texttt{forall-construct}
or \texttt{if-construct}
or \texttt{select-type-construct}
or \texttt{where-construct}

\textbf{R214} \textit{action-stmt} is \texttt{allocate-stmt}
or \texttt{allstop-stmt}
or \texttt{assignment-stmt}
or \texttt{backspace-stmt}
or \texttt{call-stmt}
or \texttt{close-stmt}
or \texttt{continue-stmt}
or \texttt{cycle-stmt}
or \texttt{deallocate-stmt}
or \texttt{end-function-stmt}
or \texttt{end-mp-subprogram-stmt}
or end-program-stmt
or end-subroutine-stmt
or endfile-stmt
or exit-stmt
or flush-stmt
or forall-stmt
or goto-stmt
or if-stmt
or inquire-stmt
or nullify-stmt
or open-stmt
or pointer-assignment-stmt
or print-stmt
or read-stmt
or return-stmt
or rewind-stmt
or stop-stmt
or sync-all-stmt
or sync-images-stmt
or sync-memory-stmt
or wait-stmt
or where-stmt
or write-stmt
or arithmetic-if-stmt
or computed-goto-stmt

C201 (R208) An execution-part shall not contain an end-function-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, end-program-stmt, or end-subroutine-stmt.

R215 keyword is name

Clause 3:

R301 character is alphanumeric-character
or special-character

R302 alphanumeric-character is letter
or digit
or underscore

R303 underscore is _

R304 name is letter [ alphanumeric-character ] ...

C301 (R304) The maximum length of a name is 63 characters.

R305 constant is literal-constant
or named-constant

R306 literal-constant is int-literal-constant
or real-literal-constant
or complex-literal-constant
or logical-literal-constant
or char-literal-constant
or boz-literal-constant

R307 named-constant is name
R308 int-constant is constant
C302 (R308) int-constant shall be of type integer.
R309 char-constant is constant
C303 (R309) char-constant shall be of type character.
R310 intrinsic-operator is power-op or mult-op or add-op or concat-op or rel-op or not-op or and-op or or-op or equiv-op
R311 defined-operator is defined-unary-op or defined-binary-op or extended-intrinsic-op
R312 extended-intrinsic-op is intrinsic-operator
R313 label is digit [ digit [ digit [ digit ] ] ]
C304 (R313) At least one digit in a label shall be nonzero.

Clause 4:
R401 type-param-value is scalar-int-expr or *
C401 (R401) The type-param-value for a kind type parameter shall be an initialization expression.
C402 (R401) A colon shall not be used as a type-param-value except in the declaration of an entity or component that has the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute.
R402 type-spec is intrinsic-type-spec or derived-type-spec
C403 (R402) The derived-type-spec shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).
R403 declaration-type-spec is intrinsic-type-spec or TYPE ( intrinsic-type-spec ) or TYPE ( derived-type-spec ) or CLASS ( derived-type-spec ) or CLASS (*)
C404 (R403) In a declaration-type-spec, every type-param-value that is not a colon or an asterisk shall be a specification-expr.
C405 (R403) In a declaration-type-spec that uses the CLASS keyword, derived-type-spec shall specify an extensible type (4.5.7).
C406 (R403) TYPE(derived-type-spec) shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).
C407 An entity declared with the CLASS keyword shall be a dummy argument or have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute. It shall not have the VALUE attribute.
R404 intrinsic-type-spec is INTEGER [ kind-selector ] or REAL [ kind-selector ] or DOUBLE PRECISION or COMPLEX [ kind-selector ] or CHARACTER [ char-selector ] or LOGICAL [ kind-selector ]
**D.1 Syntax rules**

R405  \( \text{kind-selector} \) is \( \left[ \text{KIND} = \right. \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} \left. \right] \)

R408  (R405) The value of \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} shall be nonnegative and shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

R406  \( \text{signed-int-literal-constant} \) is \( \left[ \text{sign} \right. \text{int-literal-constant} \left. \right] \)

R407  \( \text{int-literal-constant} \) is \( \text{digit-string} \left[ \right. \text{kind-param} \left. \right] \)

R408  \( \text{kind-param} \) is \( \text{digit-string} \)

\text{or} \( \text{scalar-int-constant-name} \)

R409  \( \text{signed-digit-string} \) is \( \left[ \text{sign} \right. \text{digit-string} \left. \right] \)

R410  \( \text{digit-string} \) is \( \text{digit} \left[ \right. \text{digit} \left. \right] \ldots \)

R411  \( \text{sign} \) is \( \text{+} \) or \( \text{–} \)

C409  (R408) A \( \text{scalar-int-constant-name} \) shall be a named constant of type integer.

C410  (R408) The value of \( \text{kind-param} \) shall be nonnegative.

C411  (R407) The value of \( \text{kind-param} \) shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

R412  \( \text{signed-real-literal-constant} \) is \( \left[ \text{sign} \right. \text{real-literal-constant} \left. \right] \)

R413  \( \text{real-literal-constant} \) is \( \text{significand} \left[ \text{exponent-letter exponent} \right] \left[ \right. \text{kind-param} \left. \right] \)

\text{or} \( \text{digit-string exponent-letter exponent} \left[ \right. \text{kind-param} \left. \right] \)

R414  \( \text{significand} \) is \( \text{digit-string} \left. \right[ \text{digit-string} \left. \right] \)

\text{or} \( \ldots \text{digit-string} \)

R415  \( \text{exponent-letter} \) is \( \text{E} \) or \( \text{D} \)

R416  \( \text{exponent} \) is \( \text{signed-digit-string} \)

C412  (R413) If both \( \text{kind-param} \) and \( \text{exponent-letter} \) appear, \( \text{exponent-letter} \) shall be \( \text{E} \).

C413  (R413) The value of \( \text{kind-param} \) shall specify an approximation method that exists on the processor.

R417  \( \text{complex-literal-constant} \) is \( \left( \right. \text{real-part}, \text{imag-part} \left. \right) \)

R418  \( \text{real-part} \) is \( \text{signed-int-literal-constant} \)

\text{or} \( \text{signed-real-literal-constant} \)

\text{or} \( \text{named-constant} \)

R419  \( \text{imag-part} \) is \( \text{signed-int-literal-constant} \)

\text{or} \( \text{signed-real-literal-constant} \)

\text{or} \( \text{named-constant} \)

C414  (R417) Each named constant in a complex literal constant shall be of type integer or real.

R420  \( \text{char-selector} \) is \( \text{length-selector} \)

\text{or} \( \left( \text{LEN} = \text{type-param-value}, \right. \)

\( \text{KIND} = \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} \left. \right) \)

\text{or} \( \left( \text{type-param-value}, \right. \)

\( \text{KIND} = \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} \left. \right) \)

\text{or} \( \left( \text{KIND} = \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} \right. \)

\( \text{LEN} = \text{type-param-value} \left. \right) \)

R421  \( \text{length-selector} \) is \( \left( \left. \text{LEN} = \right. \text{type-param-value} \right. \)

\text{or} \( \ast \text{char-length} \left[ \right. \right. \)

R422  \( \text{char-length} \) is \( \left( \text{type-param-value} \right. \)

\text{or} \( \text{int-literal-constant} \)

C415  (R420) The value of \text{scalar-int-initialization-expr} shall be nonnegative and shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

C416  (R422) The \text{int-literal-constant} shall not include a \text{kind-param}.

C417  (R422) A \text{type-param-value} in a \text{char-length} shall be a colon, asterisk, or \text{specification-expr}.

C418  (R420 R421 R422) A \text{type-param-value} of \( \ast \) shall be used only
• to declare a dummy argument,
• to declare a named constant,
• in the type-spec of an ALLOCATE statement wherein each allocate-object is a dummy argument of type CHARACTER with an assumed character length,
• in the type-spec or derived-type-spec of a type guard statement (8.1.9), or
• in an external function, to declare the character length parameter of the function result.

C419 A function name shall not be declared with an asterisk type-param-value unless it is of type CHARACTER and is the name of the result of an external function or the name of a dummy function.

C420 A function name declared with an asterisk type-param-value shall not be an array, a pointer, elemental, recursive, or pure.

C421 (R421) The optional comma in a length-selector is permitted only in a declaration-type-spec in a type-declaration-stmt.

C422 (R421) The optional comma in a length-selector is permitted only if no double-colon separator appears in the type-declaration-stmt.

C423 (R420) The length specified for a character statement function or for a statement function dummy argument of type character shall be an initialization expression.

R423 char-literal-constant is [kind-param rep-char]...
or [kind-param "rep-char"]...

C424 (R423) The value of kind-param shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

R424 logical-literal-constant is .TRUE. [kind-param] or .FALSE. [kind-param]

C425 (R424) The value of kind-param shall specify a representation method that exists on the processor.

R425 derived-type-def is derived-type-stmt

[derived-type-def-stmt]...
[private-or-sequence]...
[component-part]
[type-bound-procedure-part]
end-type-stmt

R426 derived-type-stmt is TYPE [ [ , type-attr-spec-list ] :: ] type-name

■ [ ( type-param-name-list ) ]

R427 type-attr-spec is ABSTRACT

or access-spec

or BIND (C)

or EXTENDS ( parent-type-name )

C426 (R426) A derived type type-name shall not be DOUBLEPRECISION or the same as the name of any intrinsic type defined in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

C427 (R426) The same type-attr-spec shall not appear more than once in a given derived-type-stmt.

C428 (R427) A parent-type-name shall be the name of a previously defined extensible type (4.5.7).

C429 (R425) If the type definition contains or inherits (4.5.7.2) a deferred binding (4.5.5), ABSTRACT shall appear.

C430 (R425) If ABSTRACT appears, the type shall be extensible.

C431 (R425) If EXTENDS appears, SEQUENCE shall not appear.

C432 (R425) If EXTENDS appears and the type being defined has a coarray ultimate component, its parent type shall have a coarray ultimate component.

R428 private-or-sequence is private-components-stmt

or sequence-stmt

C433 (R425) The same private-or-sequence shall not appear more than once in a given derived-type-def.

R429 end-type-stmt is END TYPE [ type-name ]

C434 (R429) If END TYPE is followed by a type-name, the type-name shall be the same as that in the corresponding derived-type-stmt.
R430  sequence-stmt is SEQUENCE

C435 (R425) If SEQUENCE appears, each data component shall be declared to be of an intrinsic type or of a sequence type, and a type-bound-procedure-part shall not appear.

R431  type-param-def-stmt is INTEGER [ kind-selector ], type-param-attr-spec :: •
    type-param-decl-list

R432  type-param-decl is type-param-name [ = scalar-int-initialization-expr ]

C436 (R431) A type-param-name in a type-param-def-stmt in a derived-type-def shall be one of the type-param-names in the derived-type-stmt of that derived-type-def.

C437 (R431) Each type-param-name in the derived-type-stmt in a derived-type-def shall appear as a type-param-name in a type-param-def-stmt in that derived-type-def.

R433  type-param-attr-spec is KIND or LEN

R434  component-part is [ component-def-stmt ] ...

R435  component-def-stmt is data-component-def-stmt
    or proc-component-def-stmt

R436  data-component-def-stmt is declaration-type-spec [ [ , component-attr-spec-list ] :: ]
    component-decl-list

R437  component-attr-spec is access-spec
    or ALLOCATABLE
    or CODIMENSION lbracket coarray-spec rbracket
    or CONTIGUOUS
    or DIMENSION ( component-array-spec )
    or POINTER

R438  component-decl is component-name [ ( component-array-spec ) ]
    [ lbracket coarray-spec rbracket ]
    [ * char-length ] [ component-initialization ]

R439  component-array-spec is explicit-shape-spec-list
    or deferred-shape-spec-list

C438 (R436) No component-attr-spec shall appear more than once in a given component-def-stmt.

C439 (R436) If neither the POINTER nor the ALLOCATABLE attribute is specified, the declaration-type-spec in the component-def-stmt shall specify an intrinsic type or a previously defined derived type.

C440 (R436) If the POINTER or ALLOCATABLE attribute is specified, each component-array-spec shall be a deferred-shape-spec-list.

C441 (R436) If a coarray-spec appears, it shall be a deferred-coshape-spec-list and the component shall have the ALLOCATABLE attribute.

C442 (R436) If a coarray-spec appears, the component shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

C443 A data component whose type has a coarray ultimate component shall be a nonpointer nonallocatable scalar and shall not be a coarray.

C444 (R436) If neither the POINTER nor the ALLOCATABLE attribute is specified, each component-array-spec shall be an explicit-shape-spec-list.

C445 (R439) Each bound in the explicit-shape-spec shall be a specification expression in which there are no references to specification functions or the intrinsic functions ALLOCATED, ASSOCIATED, EXTENDS-TYPE_OF, PRESENT, or SAMETYPE_AS, every specification inquiry reference is an initialization expression, and the value does not depend on the value of a variable.

C446 (R436) A component shall not have both the ALLOCATABLE and POINTER attributes.

C447 (R436) If the CONTIGUOUS attribute is specified, the component shall be an array with the POINTER attribute.

C448 (R438) The * char-length option is permitted only if the component is of type character.

C449 (R435) Each type-param-value within a component-def-stmt shall be a colon or a specification expression.
in which there are no references to specification functions or the intrinsic functions ALLOCATED, ASSOCIATED, EXTENDS_TYPE_OF, PRESENT, or SAME_TYPE_AS, every specification inquiry reference is an initialization expression, and the value does not depend on the value of a variable.

R440 proc-component-def-stmt is PROCEDURE ( [ proc-interface ] ) ,
   ■ proc-component-attr-spec-list :: proc-decl-list

R441 proc-component-attr-spec is POINTER
   or PASS [ (arg-name) ]
   or NOPASS
   or access-spec

C450 (R440) The same proc-component-attr-spec shall not appear more than once in a given proc-component-def-stmt.

C451 (R440) POINTER shall appear in each proc-component-attr-spec-list.

C452 (R440) If the procedure pointer component has an implicit interface or has no arguments, NOPASS shall be specified.

C453 (R440) If PASS (arg-name) appears, the interface shall have a dummy argument named arg-name.

C454 (R440) PASS and NOPASS shall not both appear in the proc-component-attr-spec-list.

C455 The passed-object dummy argument shall be a scalar, nonpointer, nonallocatable dummy data object with the same declared type as the type being defined; all of its length type parameters shall be assumed; it shall be polymorphic (4.3.1.3) if and only if the type being defined is extensible (4.5.7). It shall not have the VALUE attribute.

R442 component-initialization is = initialization-expr
   or => null-init
   or => initial-data-target

R443 initial-data-target is designator

C456 (R436) If component-initialization appears, a double-colon separator shall appear before the component-decl-list.

C457 (R436) If component-initialization appears, every type parameter and array bound of the component shall be a colon or initialization expression.

C458 (R436) If => appears in component-initialization, POINTER shall appear in the component-attr-spec-list. If = appears in component-initialization, neither POINTER nor ALLOCATABLE shall appear in the component-attr-spec-list.

C459 (R442) If initial-data-target appears, component-name shall be data-pointer-initialization compatible with it.

C460 (R443) The designator shall designate a nonallocatable variable that has the TARGET and SAVE attributes and does not have a vector subscript. Every subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, and substring ending point in designator shall be an initialization expression.

R444 private-components-stmt is PRIVATE

C461 (R444) A private-components-stmt is permitted only if the type definition is within the specification part of a module.

R445 type-bound-procedure-part is contains-stmt
   [ binding-private-stmt ]
   [ type-bound-proc-binding ] ...

R446 binding-private-stmt is PRIVATE

C462 (R445) A binding-private-stmt is permitted only if the type definition is within the specification part of a module.

R447 type-bound-proc-binding is type-bound-procedure-stmt
   or type-bound-generic-stmt
   or final-procedure-stmt

R448 type-bound-procedure-stmt is PROCEDURE [ [ , binding-attr-list ] :: ]
   ■ binding-name [ => procedure-name ]
PROCEDURE (interface-name) 
    ., binding-attr-list :: binding-name

C463 (R448) If => procedure-name appears, the double-colon separator shall appear.
C464 (R448) The procedure-name shall be the name of an accessible module procedure or an external procedure
    that has an explicit interface.

R449 type-bound-generic-stmt is GENERIC 
    ., [ > access-spec ] :: generic-spec => binding-name-list

C465 (R449) Within the specification-part of a module, each type-bound-generic-stmt shall specify, either implicitly or explicitly, the same accessibility as every other type-bound-generic-stmt with that generic-spec
    in the same derived type.
C466 (R449) Each binding-name in binding-name-list shall be the name of a specific binding of the type.
C467 (R449) If generic-spec is not generic-name, each of its specific bindings shall have a passed-object dummy argument (4.5.4.5).
C468 (R449) If generic-spec is OPERATOR ( defined-operator ), the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 12.4.3.4.2.
C469 (R449) If generic-spec is ASSIGNMENT ( = ), the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 12.4.3.4.3.
C470 (R449) If generic-spec is dtio-generic-spec, the interface of each binding shall be as specified in 9.6.4.7.
    The type of the dtv argument shall be type-name.

R450 binding-attr is PASS [ (arg-name) ]
    or NOPASS 
    or NON_OVERRIDABLE
    or DEFERRED
    or access-spec

C471 (R450) The same binding-attr shall not appear more than once in a given binding-attr-list.
C472 (R448) If the interface of the binding has no dummy argument of the type being defined, NOPASS shall appear.
C473 (R448) If PASS (arg-name) appears, the interface of the binding shall have a dummy argument named arg-name.
C474 (R450) PASS and NOPASS shall not both appear in the same binding-attr-list.
C475 (R450) NON_OVERRIDABLE and DEFERRED shall not both appear in the same binding-attr-list.
C476 (R450) DEFERRED shall appear if and only if interface-name appears.
C477 (R448) An overriding binding (4.5.7.3) shall have the DEFERRED attribute only if the binding it overrides is deferred.
C478 (R448) A binding shall not override an inherited binding (4.5.7.2) that has the NON_OVERRIDABLE attribute.

R451 final-procedure-stmt is FINAL [ :: ] final-subroutine-name-list

C479 (R451) A final-subroutine-name shall be the name of a module procedure with exactly one dummy argument.
    That argument shall be nonoptional and shall be a nonpointer, nonallocatable, nonpolymorphic variable of the derived type being defined. All length type parameters of the dummy argument shall be assumed. The dummy argument shall not have INTENT (OUT).
C480 (R451) A final-subroutine-name shall not be one previously specified as a final subroutine for that type.
C481 (R451) A final subroutine shall not have a dummy argument with the same kind type parameters and rank as the dummy argument of another final subroutine of that type.

R452 derived-type-spec is type-name [ ( type-param-spec-list ) ]
R453 type-param-spec is [ keyword = ] type-param-value
C482 (R452) type-name shall be the name of an accessible derived type.
C483 (R452) type-param-spec-list shall appear only if the type is parameterized.
C484 (R452) There shall be at most one type-param-spec corresponding to each parameter of the type. If a type parameter does not have a default value, there shall be a type-param-spec corresponding to that
type parameter.

C485 (R453) The `keyword =` may be omitted from a `type-param-spec` only if the `keyword =` has been omitted from each preceding `type-param-spec` in the `type-param-spec-list`.

C486 (R453) Each `keyword` shall be the name of a parameter of the type.

C487 (R453) An asterisk may be used as a `type-param-value` in a `type-param-spec` only in the declaration of a dummy argument or associate name or in the allocation of a dummy argument.

R454 `structure-constructor` is `derived-type-spec` ([ `component-spec-list` ])

R455 `component-spec` is `[ `keyword = `] `component-data-source`

R456 `component-data-source` is `expr`

or `data-target`

or `proc-target`

C488 (R454) The `derived-type-spec` shall not specify an abstract type (4.5.7).

C489 (R454) At most one `component-spec` shall be provided for a component.

C490 (R454) If a `component-spec` is provided for an ancestor component, a `component-spec` shall not be provided for any component that is inheritance associated with a subcomponent of that ancestor component.

C491 (R454) A `component-spec` shall be provided for a nonallocatable component unless it has default initialization or is inheritance associated with a subcomponent of another component for which a `component-spec` is provided.

C492 (R454) The `keyword =` may be omitted from a `component-spec` only if the `keyword =` has been omitted from each preceding `component-spec` in the constructor.

C493 (R455) Each `keyword` shall be the name of a component of the type.

C494 (R454) The type name and all components of the type for which a `component-spec` appears shall be accessible in the scoping unit containing the structure constructor.

C495 (R454) If `derived-type-spec` is a type name that is the same as a generic name, the `component-spec-list` shall not be a valid `actual-arg-spec-list` for a function reference that is resolvable as a generic reference to that name (12.5.5.2).

C496 (R456) A `data-target` shall correspond to a data pointer component; a `proc-target` shall correspond to a procedure pointer component.

C497 (R456) A `data-target` shall have the same rank as its corresponding component.

R457 `enum-def` is `enum-def-stmt`

`enumerator-def-stmt`

[ `enumerator-def-stmt` ] ...

`end-enum-stmt`

R458 `enum-def-stmt` is `ENUM`, `BIND(C)`

R459 `enumerator-def-stmt` is `ENUMERATOR [ :: ] `enumerator-list`

R460 `enumerator` is `named-constant` [ `= scalar-int-initialization-expr` ]

R461 `end-enum-stmt` is `END ENUM`

C498 (R459) If `=` appears in an `enumerator`, a double-colon separator shall appear before the `enumerator-list`.

R462 `boz-literal-constant` is `binary-constant`

or `octal-constant`

or `hex-constant`

R463 `binary-constant` is `B` `digit` [ `digit` ] ... ``

or `B` `"` `digit` [ `digit` ] ... `"`

C499 (R463) `digit` shall have one of the values 0 or 1.

R464 `octal-constant` is `O` `digit` [ `digit` ] ... ``

or `O` `"` `digit` [ `digit` ] ... `"`

C4100 (R464) `digit` shall have one of the values 0 through 7.

R465 `hex-constant` is `Z` `hex-digit` [ `hex-digit` ] ... ``

or `Z` `"` `hex-digit` [ `hex-digit` ] ... `"`
hex-digit is digit or A or B or C or D or E or F

C4101 (R462) A *boz-literal-constant* shall appear only as a *data-stmt-constant* in a DATA statement, or where explicitly allowed in subclause 13.7 as an actual argument of an *intrinsic* procedure.

R467 array-constructor is */ac-spec/* or lbracket ac-spec rbracket

R468 ac-spec is type-spec :: or [type-spec ::] ac-value-list

R469 lbracket is [ R470 rbracket is ]

R471 ac-value is expr or ac-implied-do

R472 ac-implied-do is ( ac-value-list , ac-implied-do-control )

R473 ac-implied-do-control is ac-do-variable = scalar-int-expr , scalar-int-expr ■ [ , scalar-int-expr ]

R474 ac-do-variable is do-variable

C4102 (R468) If *type-spec* is omitted, each *ac-value* expression in the array-constructor shall have the same type and kind type parameters.

C4103 (R468) If *type-spec* specifies an intrinsic type, each *ac-value* expression in the array-constructor shall be of an intrinsic type that is in type conformance with a variable of type *type-spec* as specified in Table 7.10.

C4104 (R468) If *type-spec* specifies a derived type, all *ac-value* expressions in the array-constructor shall be of that derived type and shall have the same kind type parameter values as specified by *type-spec*.

C4105 (R472) The *ac-do-variable* of an *ac-implied-do* that is in another *ac-implied-do* shall not appear as the *ac-do-variable* of the containing *ac-implied-do*.

Clause 5:

R501 type-declaration-stmt is declaration-type-spec [ [ , attr-spec ] ... :: ] entity-decl-list

R502 attr-spec is access-spec or ALLOCATABLE or ASYNCHRONOUS or CODIMENSION lbracket coarray-spec rbracket or CONTIGUOUS or DIMENSION ( array-spec ) or EXTERNAL or INTENT ( intent-spec ) or INTRINSIC or language-binding-spec or OPTIONAL or PARAMETER or POINTER or PROTECTED or SAVE or TARGET
or VALUE
or VOLATILE

C501 (R501) The same attr-spec shall not appear more than once in a given type-declaration-stmt.

C502 (R501) If a language-binding-spec with a NAME= specifier appears, the entity-decl-list shall consist of a single entity-decl.

C503 (R501) If a language-binding-spec is specified, the entity-decl-list shall not contain any procedure names.

R503 entity-decl
  is object-name [ ( array-spec ) ]
  ■ [ lbracket coarray-spec rbracket ] ■
  ■ [ * char-length ] [ initialization ]
  or function-name [ * char-length ]

C504 (R503) If the entity is not of type character, * char-length shall not appear.

C505 (R501) If initialization appears, a double-colon separator shall appear before the entity-decl-list.

C506 (R503) An initialization shall not appear if object-name is a dummy argument, a function result, an object in a named common block unless the type declaration is in a block data program unit, an object in blank common, an allocatable variable, an external function, an intrinsic function, or an automatic object.

C507 (R503) An initialization shall appear if the entity is a named constant (5.3.13).

C508 (R503) The function-name shall be the name of an external function, an intrinsic function, a dummy function, a procedure pointer, or a statement function.

R504 object-name
  is name

C509 (R504) The object-name shall be the name of a data object.

R505 initialization
  is = initialization-expr
  or => null-init
  or => initial-data-target

R506 null-init
  is function-reference

C510 (R503) If => appears in initialization, the entity shall have the POINTER attribute. If = appears in initialization, the entity shall not have the POINTER attribute.

C511 (R503) If initial-data-target appears, object-name shall be data-pointer-initialization compatible with it (4.5.4.6).

C512 (R506) The function-reference shall be a reference to the intrinsic function NULL with no arguments.

C513 An automatic object shall not have the SAVE attribute.

C514 An entity shall not be explicitly given any attribute more than once in a scoping unit.

C515 An array-spec for a function result that does not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute shall be an explicit-shape-spec-list.

C516 The ALLOCATABLE, POINTER, or OPTIONAL attribute shall not be specified for a dummy argument of a procedure that has a proc-language-binding-spec.

R507 access-spec
  is PUBLIC
  or PRIVATE

C517 (R507) An access-spec shall appear only in the specification-part of a module.

R508 language-binding-spec
  is BIND ( C [ , NAME = scalar-char-initialization-expr ] )

C518 An entity with the BIND attribute shall be a common block, variable, type, or procedure.

C519 A variable with the BIND attribute shall be declared in the specification part of a module.

C520 A variable with the BIND attribute shall be interoperable (15.3).

C521 Each variable of a common block with the BIND attribute shall be interoperable.

C522 (R508) The scalar-char-initialization-expr shall be of default character kind.

R509 coarray-spec
  is deferred-coshape-spec-list
The sum of the rank and corank of an entity shall not exceed fifteen.

A coarray shall be a component or a variable that is not a function result.

A coarray shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

An entity whose type has a coarray ultimate component shall be a nonpointer nonallocatable scalar, shall not be a coarray, and shall not be a function result.

A coarray or an object with a coarray ultimate component shall be a dummy argument or have the ALLOCATABLE or SAVE attribute.

A coarray with the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is a deferred-coshape-spec-list.

A coarray that does not have the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is an explicit-coshape-spec.

A lower-cobound or upper-cobound that is not an initialization expression shall appear only in a subprogram, derived type definition, or interface body.

An entity with the CONTIGUOUS attribute shall be an array pointer or an assumed-shape array.

A coarray whose bounds are not initialization expressions shall appear only in a subprogram, derived type definition, or interface body.

An assumed-size array with the INTENT (OUT) attribute shall not be polymorphic, finalizable, of a type with an allocatable ultimate component, or of a type for which default initialization is specified.

An implied-shape array shall be a named constant.

An entity shall not have both the EXTERNAL attribute and the INTRINSIC attribute.

In an external subprogram, the EXTERNAL attribute shall not be specified for a procedure defined by the subprogram.

The syntax rules are:

- **C523**
  - The sum of the rank and corank of an entity shall not exceed fifteen.

- **C524**
  - A coarray shall be a component or a variable that is not a function result.

- **C525**
  - A coarray shall not be of type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

- **C526**
  - An entity whose type has a coarray ultimate component shall be a nonpointer nonallocatable scalar, shall not be a coarray, and shall not be a function result.

- **C527**
  - A coarray or an object with a coarray ultimate component shall be a dummy argument or have the ALLOCATABLE or SAVE attribute.

- **C528**
  - A coarray with the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is a deferred-coshape-spec-list.

- **C529**
  - A coarray that does not have the ALLOCATABLE attribute shall have a coarray-spec that is an explicit-coshape-spec.

- **C530**
  - A lower-cobound or upper-cobound that is not an initialization expression shall appear only in a subprogram, derived type definition, or interface body.

- **C531**
  - An entity with the CONTIGUOUS attribute shall be an array pointer or an assumed-shape array.

- **C532**
  - An assumed-size array with the INTENT (OUT) attribute shall not be polymorphic, finalizable, of a type with an allocatable ultimate component, or of a type for which default initialization is specified.

- **C533**
  - An implied-shape array shall be a named constant.

- **C534**
  - An assumed-size-spec shall not appear except as the declaration of the array bounds of a dummy data object.

- **C535**
  - An assumed-size array with the INTENT (OUT) attribute shall not be polymorphic, finalizable, of a type with an allocatable ultimate component, or of a type for which default initialization is specified.

- **C536**
  - An implied-shape array shall be a named constant.

- **C537**
  - An entity shall not have both the EXTERNAL attribute and the INTRINSIC attribute.

- **C538**
  - In an external subprogram, the EXTERNAL attribute shall not be specified for a procedure defined by the subprogram.
C539 An entity with the INTENT attribute shall be a dummy data object or a dummy procedure pointer.

C540 (R523) A nonpointer object with the INTENT (IN) attribute shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

C541 A pointer with the INTENT (IN) attribute shall not appear in a pointer association context (16.6.8).

C542 If the generic name of an intrinsic procedure is explicitly declared to have the INTRINSIC attribute, and it is also the generic name of one or more generic interfaces (12.4.3.2) accessible in the same scoping unit, the procedures in the interfaces and the specific intrinsic procedures shall all be functions or all be subroutines, and the characteristics of the specific intrinsic procedures and the procedures in the interfaces shall differ as specified in 12.4.3.4.5.

C543 An entity with the OPTIONAL attribute shall be a dummy argument.

C544 An entity with the PARAMETER attribute shall not be a variable, a coarray, or a procedure.

C545 An entity with the POINTER attribute shall not have the ALLOCATABLE, INTRINSIC, or TARGET attribute, and shall not be a coarray.

C546 A procedure with the POINTER attribute shall have the EXTERNAL attribute.

C547 The PROTECTED attribute shall be specified only in the specification part of a module.

C548 An entity with the PROTECTED attribute shall be a procedure pointer or variable.

C549 An entity with the PROTECTED attribute shall not be in a common block.

C550 A nonpointer object that has the PROTECTED attribute and is accessed by use association shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7) or as the data-target or proc-target in a pointer-assignment-stmt.

C551 A pointer that has the PROTECTED attribute and is accessed by use association shall not appear in a pointer association context (16.6.8).

C552 An entity with the SAVE attribute shall be a common block, variable, or procedure pointer.

C553 The SAVE attribute shall not be specified for a dummy argument, a function result, an automatic data object, or an object that is in a common block.

C554 An entity with the TARGET attribute shall be a variable.

C555 An entity with the TARGET attribute shall not have the POINTER attribute.

C556 An entity with the VALUE attribute shall be a scalar dummy data object.

C557 An entity with the VALUE attribute shall not have the ALLOCATABLE, INTENT (INOUT), INTENT (OUT), POINTER, or VOLATILE attributes.

C558 If an entity has the VALUE attribute, any length type parameter value in its declaration shall be omitted or specified by an initialization expression.

C559 An entity with the VOLATILE attribute shall be a variable that is not an INTENT (IN) dummy argument.

R524 access-stmt is access-spec [ :: ] access-id-list

R525 access-id is use-name or generic-spec

C560 (R524) An access-stmt shall appear only in the specification-part of a module. Only one accessibility statement with an omitted access-id-list is permitted in the specification-part of a module.

C561 (R525) Each use-name shall be the name of a named variable, procedure, derived type, named constant, or namelist group.

R526 allocatable-stmt is ALLOCATABLE [ :: ] allocatable-decl-list

R527 allocatable-decl is object-name [ ( array-spec ) ]

R528 asynchronous-stmt is ASYNCHRONOUS [ :: ] object-name-list

R529 bind-stmt is language-binding-spec [ :: ] bind-entity-list

R530 bind-entity is entity-name or / common-block-name /

C562 (R529) If the language-binding-spec has a NAME= specifier, the bind-entity-list shall consist of a single
bind-entity.

R531 codimension-stmt is CODIMENSION [ :: ] codimension-decl-list

R532 codimension-decl is coarray-name lbracket coarray-spec rbracket

R533 contiguous-stmt is CONTIGUOUS [ :: ] object-name-list

R534 data-stmt is DATA data-stmt-set [ , ] data-stmt-set ] ...

R535 data-stmt-set is data-stmt-object-list / data-stmt-value-list /

R536 data-stmt-object is variable

R537 data-implied-do is ( data-i-do-object-list , data-i-do-variable = ■

■ scalar-int-initialization-expr , ■

■ scalar-int-initialization-expr ■

■ [ , scalar-int-initialization-expr ] )

R538 data-i-do-object is array-element

R539 data-i-do-variable is do-variable

C563 A data-stmt-object or data-i-do-object shall not be a coindexed variable.

C564 (R536) In a variable that is a data-stmt-object, each subscript, section subscript, substring starting point, and substring ending point shall be an initialization expression.

C565 (R536) A variable whose designator appears as a data-stmt-object or a data-i-do-object shall not be a dummy argument, accessed by use or host association, in a named common block unless the DATA statement is in a block data program unit, in blank common, a function name, a function result name, an automatic object, or an allocatable variable.

C566 (R536) A data-i-do-object or a variable that appears as a data-stmt-object shall not be an object designator in which a pointer appears other than as the entire rightmost part-ref.

C567 (R538) The array-element shall be a variable.

C568 (R538) The scalar-structure-component shall be a variable.

C569 (R538) The scalar-structure-component shall contain at least one part-ref that contains a subscript-list.

C570 (R538) In an array-element or scalar-structure-component that is a data-i-do-object, any subscript shall be an initialization expression, and any primary within that subscript that is a data-i-do-variable shall be a DO variable of this data-implied-do or of a containing data-implied-do.

R540 data-stmt-value is [ data-stmt-repeat * ] data-stmt-constant

R541 data-stmt-repeat is scalar-int-constant

R542 data-stmt-constant is scalar-constant

C571 (R541) The data-stmt-repeat shall be positive or zero. If the data-stmt-repeat is a named constant, it shall have been declared previously in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association.

C572 (R542) If a DATA statement constant value is a named constant or a structure constructor, the named constant or derived type shall have been declared previously in the scoping unit or accessed by use or host association.

C573 (R542) If a data-stmt-constant is a structure-constructor, it shall be an initialization expression.

R543 int-constant-subobject is constant-subobject

C574 (R543) int-constant-subobject shall be of type integer.
constant-subobject is  designator

constant-subobject shall be a subobject of a constant.

Any subscript, substring starting point, or substring ending point shall be an initialization expression.

dimension-stmt is  DIMENSION [ :: ] array-name ( array-spec )

intent-stmt is  INTENT ( intent-spec ) [ :: ] dummy-arg-name-list

optional-stmt is  OPTIONAL [ :: ] dummy-arg-name-list

parameter-stmt is  PARAMETER ( named-constant-def-list )

named-constant-def is  named-constant = initialization-expr

pointer-stmt is  POINTER [ :: ] pointer-decl-list

pointer-decl is  object-name [ ( deferred-shape-spec-list ) ]
or proc-entity-name

saved-entity is  object-name
or proc-pointer-name
or / common-block-name /

proc-pointer-name is  name

If a SAVE statement with an omitted saved entity list appears in a scoping unit, no other appearance of the SAVE attr-spec or SAVE statement is permitted in that scoping unit.

target-stmt is  TARGET [ :: ] target-decl-list

target-decl is  object-name [ ( array-spec ) ]

value-stmt is  VALUE [ :: ] dummy-arg-name-list

volatile-stmt is  VOLATILE [ :: ] object-name-list

implicit-stmt is  IMPLICIT implicit-spec-list

or IMPLICIT NONE

implicit-spec is  declaration-type-spec ( letter-spec-list )

letter-spec is  letter [ – letter ]

If IMPLICIT NONE is specified in a scoping unit, it shall precede any PARAMETER statements that appear in the scoping unit and there shall be no other IMPLICIT statements in the scoping unit.

If the minus and second letter appear, the second letter shall follow the first letter alphabetically.

name-list-stmt is  NAMELIST

name-list-group-object shall not be a name accessed by use association.

A name-list-group-object shall not be an assumed-size array.

A name-list-group-object shall not have the PRIVATE attribute if the name-list-group-name has the PUBLIC attribute.

equivalence-stmt is  EQUIVALENCE equivalence-set-list

equivalence-set is  ( equivalence-object , equivalence-object-list )

equivalence-object is  variable-name

or array-element

or substring

An equivalence-object shall not be a designator with a base object that is a dummy argument,
a pointer, an allocatable variable, a derived-type object that has an allocatable ultimate component, an object of a nonsequence derived type, an object of a derived type that has a pointer at any level of component selection, an automatic object, a function name, an entry name, a result name, a variable with the BIND attribute, a variable in a common block that has the BIND attribute, or a named constant.

C584 (R 567) An equivalence-object shall not be a designator that has more than one part-ref.

C585 (R 567) An equivalence-object shall not be a coarray or a subobject thereof.

C586 (R 567) An equivalence-object shall not have the TARGET attribute.

C587 (R 567) Each subscript or substring range expression in an equivalence-object shall be an integer initialization expression (7.1.12).

C588 (R 566) If an equivalence-object is default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or of numeric sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of these types.

C589 (R 566) If an equivalence-object is default character or of character sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of these types and kinds.

C590 (R 566) If an equivalence-object is of a sequence type that is not a numeric sequence or character sequence type, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of the same type with the same type parameter values.

C591 (R 566) If an equivalence-object is of an intrinsic type but is not default integer, default real, double precision real, default complex, default logical, or default character, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall be of the same type with the same kind type parameter value.

C592 (R 567) If an equivalence-object has the PROTECTED attribute, all of the objects in the equivalence set shall have the PROTECTED attribute.

C593 (R 567) The name of an equivalence-object shall not be a name made accessible by use association.

C594 (R 567) A substring shall not have length zero.

R568 common-stmt is COMMON

- [ / [ common-block-name ] / ] common-block-object-list
- [ [ . ] / [ common-block-name ] / ]
- common-block-object-list ] ...

R569 common-block-object is variable-name [ ( array-spec ) ]

or proc-pointer-name

C595 (R 569) An array-spec in a common-block-object shall be an explicit-shape-spec-list.

C596 (R 569) Only one appearance of a given variable-name or proc-pointer-name is permitted in all common-block-object-lists within a scoping unit.

C597 (R 569) A common-block-object shall not be a dummy argument, an allocatable variable, a derived-type object with an ultimate component that is allocatable, an automatic object, a function name, an entry name, a variable with the BIND attribute, a coarray, or a result name.

C598 (R 569) If a common-block-object is of a derived type, the type shall have the BIND attribute or the SEQUENCE attribute and it shall have no default initialization.

C599 (R 569) A variable-name or proc-pointer-name shall not be a name made accessible by use association.

Clause 6:

R601 designator is object-name

or array-element

or array-section

or complex-part-designator

or structure-component

or substring

R602 variable is designator
or \( expr \)

C601 (R602) \textit{designator} shall not be a constant or a subobject of a constant.

C602 (R602) \( expr \) shall be a reference to a function that has a pointer result.

R603 \textit{variable-name} \hspace{1em} \textit{name}

C603 (R603) \textit{variable-name} shall be the name of a variable.

R604 \textit{logical-variable} \hspace{1em} \textit{variable}

C604 (R604) \textit{logical-variable} shall be of type logical.

R605 \textit{char-variable} \hspace{1em} \textit{variable}

C605 (R605) \textit{char-variable} shall be of type character.

R606 \textit{default-char-variable} \hspace{1em} \textit{variable}

C606 (R606) \textit{default-char-variable} shall be default character.

R607 \textit{int-variable} \hspace{1em} \textit{variable}

C607 (R607) \textit{int-variable} shall be of type integer.

R608 \textit{substring} \hspace{1em} \textit{parent-string ( substring-range )}

C608 (R609) \textit{parent-string} shall be of type character.

R609 \textit{parent-string} \hspace{1em} \textit{scalar-variable-name}

or \textit{array-element}

or \textit{scalar-structure-component}

or \textit{scalar-constant}

R610 \textit{substring-range} \hspace{1em} \[ \textit{scalar-int-expr} : \textit{scalar-int-expr} \]

C609 (R609) \textit{parent-string} shall be of type character.

R611 \textit{data-ref} \hspace{1em} \textit{part-ref} [ \% \textit{part-ref} ] ...

R612 \textit{part-ref} \hspace{1em} \textit{part-name} [ \{ \textit{section-subscript-list} \}] [ \textit{image-selector} ]

C609 (R611) Each \textit{part-name} except the rightmost shall be of derived type.

C610 (R611) Each \textit{part-name} except the leftmost shall be the name of a component of the declared type of the preceding \textit{part-name}.

C611 (R611) If the rightmost \textit{part-name} is of \textit{abstract type}, \textit{data-ref} shall be polymorphic.

C612 (R611) The leftmost \textit{part-name} shall be the name of a data object.

C613 (R612) If a \textit{section-subscript-list} appears, the number of \textit{section-subscripts} shall equal the \textit{rank} of \textit{part-name}.

C614 (R612) If \textit{image-selector} appears, the number of \textit{cosubscripts} shall be equal to the \textit{corank} of \textit{part-name}.

C615 (R612) If \textit{image-selector} appears and \textit{part-name} is an array, \textit{section-subscript-list} shall appear.

C616 (R611) If \textit{image-selector} appears, \textit{data-ref} shall not be of type C\_PTR or C\_FUNPTR (15.3.3).

C617 (R611) There shall not be more than one \textit{part-ref} with nonzero \textit{rank}. A \textit{part-name} to the right of a \textit{part-ref} with nonzero \textit{rank} shall not have the \text{ALLOCATABLE} or \text{POINTER} attribute.

R613 \textit{structure-component} \hspace{1em} \textit{data-ref}

C618 (R613) There shall be more than one \textit{part-ref} and the rightmost \textit{part-ref} shall be of the form \textit{part-name}.

R614 \textit{complex-part-designator} \hspace{1em} \textit{designator} \% RE

or \textit{designator} \% IM

C619 (R614) The \textit{designator} shall be of complex type.

R615 \textit{type-param-inquiry} \hspace{1em} \textit{designator} \% \textit{type-param-name}

C620 (R615) The \textit{type-param-name} shall be the name of a type parameter of the declared type of the object designated by the \textit{designator}.

R616 \textit{array-element} \hspace{1em} \textit{data-ref}

C621 (R616) Every \textit{part-ref} shall have \textit{rank} zero and the last \textit{part-ref} shall contain a \textit{subscript-list}.

R617 \textit{array-section} \hspace{1em} \textit{data-ref} [ \{ \textit{substring-range} \}]

or \textit{complex-part-designator}

C622 (R617) Exactly one \textit{part-ref} shall have nonzero \textit{rank}, and either the final \textit{part-ref} shall have a \textit{section-subscript-list} with nonzero \textit{rank}, another \textit{part-ref} shall have nonzero \textit{rank}, or the \textit{complex-part-designator}
shall be an array.

C623 (R617) If a substring-range appears, the rightmost part-name shall be of type character.
R618 subscript is scalar-int-expr
R619 section-subscript is subscript
  or subscript-triplet
  or vector-subscript

R620 substring-triplet is [ subscript ] : [ subscript ] [ : stride ]
R621 stride is scalar-int-expr
R622 vector-subscript is int-expr

C624 (R622) A vector-subscript shall be an integer array expression of rank one.

R623 image-selector is lbracket cosubscript-list rbracket
R624 cosubscript is scalar-int-expr

R625 allocate-stmt is ALLOCATE ( [ type-spec :: ] allocation-list ]
  [ , alloc-opt-list ] )

R626 alloc-opt is ERRMSG = errmsg-variable
  or MOLD = source-expr
  or SOURCE = source-expr
  or STAT = stat-variable
R627 stat-variable is scalar-int-variable
R628 errmsg-variable is scalar-default-char-variable
R629 source-expr is expr
R630 allocation is allocate-object [ { allocate-shape-spec-list } ]
  [ lbracket allocate-coarray-spec rbracket ]
R631 allocate-object is variable-name
  or structure-component

R632 allocate-shape-spec is [ lower-bound-expr : ] upper-bound-expr
R633 lower-bound-expr is scalar-int-expr
R634 upper-bound-expr is scalar-int-expr
R635 allocate-coarray-spec is [ allocate-coshape-spec-list , ] [ lower-bound-expr : ] *
R636 allocate-coshape-spec is [ lower-bound-expr : ] upper-bound-expr

C626 (R631) Each allocate-object shall be a nonprocedure pointer or an allocatable variable.

C627 (R625) If any allocate-object has a deferred type parameter, is unlimited polymorphic, or is of abstract type, either type-spec or source-expr shall appear.

C628 (R625) If type-spec appears, it shall specify a type with which each allocate-object is type compatible.

C629 (R625) A type-param-value in a type-spec shall be an asterisk if and only if each allocate-object is a dummy argument for which the corresponding type parameter is assumed.

C630 (R625) If type-spec appears, the kind type parameter values of each allocate-object shall be the same as the corresponding type parameter values of the type-spec.

C631 (R630) If allocate-object is an array either allocate-shape-spec-list shall appear or source-expr shall appear and have the same rank as allocate-object. If allocate-object is scalar, allocate-shape-spec-list shall not appear.

C632 (R630) An allocate-coarray-spec shall appear if and only if the allocate-object is a coarray.

C633 (R630) The number of allocate-shape-specs in an allocate-shape-spec-list shall be the same as the rank of the allocate-object. The number of allocate-coshape-specs in an allocate-coarray-spec shall be one less

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than the corank of the allocate-object.

C634 (R626) No alloc-opt shall appear more than once in a given alloc-opt-list.

C635 (R625) At most one of source-expr and type-spec shall appear.

C636 (R625) Each allocate-object shall be type compatible (4.3.1.3) with source-expr. If SOURCE= appears, source-expr shall be a scalar or have the same rank as each allocate-object.

C637 (R625) Corresponding kind type parameters of allocate-object and source-expr shall have the same values.

C638 (R625) type-spec shall not specify a type that has a coarray ultimate component.

C639 (R625) type-spec shall not specify the type C_PTR or C_FUNPTR if an allocate-object is a coarray.

C640 (R625) The declared type of source-expr shall not be C_PTR or C_FUNPTR if an allocate-object is a coarray.

C641 (R629) The declared type of source-expr shall not have a coarray ultimate component.

C642 (R631) An allocate-object shall not be a coindexed object.

R637 nullify-stmt is NULLIFY ( pointer-object-list )

R638 pointer-object is variable-name

or structure-component

or proc-pointer-name

C643 (R638) Each pointer-object shall have the POINTER attribute.

R639 deallocate-stmt is DEALLOCATE ( allocate-object-list [ , dealloc-opt-list ] )

C644 (R639) Each allocate-object shall be a nonprocedure pointer or an allocatable variable.

R640 dealloc-opt is STAT = stat-variable

or ERRMSG = errmsg-variable

C645 (R640) No dealloc-opt shall appear more than once in a given dealloc-opt-list.

Clause 7:

R701 primary is constant

or designator

or array-constructor

or structure-constructor

or function-reference

or type-param-inquiry

or type-param-name

or ( expr )

C701 (R701) The type-param-name shall be the name of a type parameter.

C702 (R701) The designator shall not be a whole assumed-size array.

R702 level-1-expr is [ defined-unary-op ] primary

R703 defined-unary-op is . letter [ letter ] ...

C703 (R703) A defined-unary-op shall not contain more than 63 letters and shall not be the same as any intrinsic-operator or logical-literal-constant.

R704 mul operator is level-1-expr [ power-op mul operator ]

R705 add-operand is [ add-operand mul-op ] mul-operand

R706 level-2-expr is [ [ level-2-expr add-op ] add-operand

R707 power-op is **

R708 mul-op is *

or /

R709 add-op is +

or –

R710 level-3-expr is [ level-3-expr concat-op ] level-2-expr

R711 concat-op is //

R712 level-4-expr is [ level-3-expr rel-op ] level-3-expr
R713  rel-op is .EQ.
     or .NE.
     or .LT.
     or .LE.
     or .GT.
     or .GE.
     or ==
     or /=
     or <
     or <=
     or >
     or >=

R714  and-operand is [ not-op ] level-4-expr
R715  or-operand is [ or-operand and-op ] and-operand
R716  equiv-operand is [ equiv-operand or-op ] or-operand
R717  level-5-expr is [ level-5-expr equiv-op ] equiv-operand
R718  not-op is .NOT.
R719  and-op is .AND.
R720  or-op is .OR.
R721  equiv-op is .EQV.
     or .NEQV.

R722  expr is [ expr defined-binary-op ] level-5-expr
R723  defined-binary-op is . letter [ letter ] ... .

C704 (R723) A defined-binary-op shall not contain more than 63 letters and shall not be the same as any intrinsic-operator or logical-literal-constant.
R724  logical-expr is expr
C705 (R724) logical-expr shall be of type logical.
R725  char-expr is expr
C706 (R725) char-expr shall be of type character.
R726  default-char-expr is expr
C707 (R726) default-char-expr shall be default character.
R727  int-expr is expr
C708 (R727) int-expr shall be of type integer.
R728  numeric-expr is expr
C709 (R728) numeric-expr shall be of type integer, real, or complex.
R729  specification-expr is scalar-int-expr
C710 (R729) The scalar-int-expr shall be a restricted expression.
R730  initialization-expr is expr
C711 (R730) initialization-expr shall be an initialization expression.
R731  char-initialization-expr is char-expr
C712 (R731) char-initialization-expr shall be an initialization expression.
R732  int-initialization-expr is int-expr
C713 (R732) int-initialization-expr shall be an initialization expression.
R733  logical-initialization-expr is logical-expr
C714 (R733) logical-initialization-expr shall be an initialization expression.
R734  assignment-stmt is variable = expr
C715 (R734) The variable shall not be a whole assumed-size array.
R735  pointer-assignment-stmt is data-pointer-object [ (bounds-spec-list) ] => data-target
or \(\text{data-pointer-object} \ (\text{bounds-remapping-list}) \Rightarrow \text{data-target}\)

or \(\text{proc-pointer-object} \Rightarrow \text{proc-target}\)

R736 \(\text{data-pointer-object}\) is \(\text{variable-name}\) or \(\text{scalar-variable \% data-pointer-component-name}\)

C716 \(\text{(R735)}\) If \(\text{data-target}\) is not unlimited polymorphic, \(\text{data-pointer-object}\) shall be type compatible (4.3.1.3) with it and the corresponding kind type parameters shall be equal.

C717 \(\text{(R735)}\) If \(\text{data-target}\) is unlimited polymorphic, \(\text{data-pointer-object}\) shall be unlimited polymorphic, or of a type with the BIND attribute or the SEQUENCE attribute.

C718 \(\text{(R735)}\) If \(\text{bounds-spec-list}\) is specified, the number of \(\text{bounds-specs}\) shall equal the rank of \(\text{data-pointer-object}\).

C719 \(\text{(R735)}\) If \(\text{bounds-remapping-list}\) is specified, the number of \(\text{bounds-remappings}\) shall equal the rank of \(\text{data-pointer-object}\).

C720 \(\text{(R735)}\) If \(\text{bounds-remapping-list}\) is not specified, the ranks of \(\text{data-pointer-object}\) and \(\text{data-target}\) shall be the same.

C721 \(\text{(R736)}\) A variable-name shall have the POINTER attribute.

C722 \(\text{(R736)}\) A scalar-variable shall be a data-ref.

C723 \(\text{(R736)}\) A data-pointer-component-name shall be the name of a component of scalar-variable that is a data pointer.

C724 \(\text{(R736)}\) A data-pointer-object shall not be a coindexed object.

R737 bounds-spec is lower-bound-expr:

R738 bounds-remapping is lower-bound-expr: upper-bound-expr

R739 data-target is variable or expr

C725 \(\text{(R739)}\) A variable shall have either the TARGET or POINTER attribute, and shall not be an array section with a vector subscript.

C726 \(\text{(R739)}\) A data-target shall not be a coindexed object.

C727 \(\text{(R739)}\) An expr shall be a reference to a function whose result is a data pointer.

R740 proc-pointer-object is proc-pointer-name

or \(\text{proc-component-ref}\)

R741 proc-component-ref is scalar-variable \% procedure-component-name

C728 \(\text{(R741)}\) The scalar-variable shall be a data-ref.

C729 \(\text{(R741)}\) The procedure-component-name shall be the name of a procedure pointer component of the declared type of scalar-variable.

R742 proc-target is expr

or \(\text{procedure-name}\)

or \(\text{proc-component-ref}\)

C730 \(\text{(R742)}\) An expr shall be a reference to a function whose result is a procedure pointer.

C731 \(\text{(R742)}\) A procedure-name shall be the name of an external, internal, module, or dummy procedure, a procedure pointer, or a specific intrinsic function listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (●).

C732 \(\text{(R742)}\) The proc-target shall not be a nonintrinsic elemental procedure.

R743 where-stmt is \(\text{WHERE ( mask-expr ) where-assignment-stmt}\)

R744 where-construct is where-construct-stmt

[ where-body-construct ] ...

[ masked-elsewhere-stmt
  [ where-body-construct ] ... ] ...

[ elsewhere-stmt
  [ where-body-construct ] ... ]

end-where-stmt

R745 where-construct-stmt is [where-construct-name:] \(\text{WHERE ( mask-expr )}\)
\textbf{R746} \textit{where-body-construct} is \textit{where-assignment-stmt} or \textit{where-stmt} or \textit{where-construct}

\textbf{R747} \textit{where-assignment-stmt} is \textit{assignment-stmt}

\textbf{R748} \textit{mask-expr} is \textit{logical-expr}

\textbf{R749} \textit{masked-elsewhere-stmt} is \textit{ELSEWHERE (mask-expr) [where-construct-name]}

\textbf{R750} \textit{elsewhere-stmt} is \textit{ELSEWHERE [where-construct-name]}

\textbf{R751} \textit{end-where-stmt} is \textit{END WHERE [where-construct-name]}

\textbf{C733} (R747) A \textit{where-assignment-stmt} that is a defined assignment shall be elemental.

\textbf{C734} (R744) If the \textit{where-construct-stmt} is identified by a \textit{where-construct-name}, the corresponding \textit{end-where-stmt} shall specify the same \textit{where-construct-name}. If the \textit{where-construct-stmt} is not identified by a \textit{where-construct-name}, the corresponding \textit{end-where-stmt} shall not specify a \textit{where-construct-name}. If an \textit{elsewhere-stmt} or a \textit{masked-elsewhere-stmt} is identified by a \textit{where-construct-name}, the corresponding \textit{where-construct-stmt} shall specify the same \textit{where-construct-name}.

\textbf{C735} (R746) A statement that is part of a \textit{where-body-construct} shall not be a branch target statement.

\textbf{R752} \textit{forall-construct} is \textit{forall-construct-stmt} [\textit{forall-body-construct}] ... \textit{end-forall-stmt}

\textbf{R753} \textit{forall-construct-stmt} is \textit{[forall-construct-name :] FORALL forall-header}

\textbf{R754} \textit{forall-header} is ( [ type-spec :: ] forall-triplet-spec-list [, scalar-mask-expr] )

\textbf{R755} \textit{forall-triplet-spec} is \textit{index-name = subscript : subscript [ : stride]}

\textbf{R756} \textit{forall-body-construct} is \textit{forall-assignment-stmt} or \textit{where-stmt} or \textit{where-construct} or \textit{forall-construct} or \textit{forall-stmt}

\textbf{R757} \textit{forall-assignment-stmt} is \textit{assignment-stmt} or \textit{pointer-assignment-stmt}

\textbf{R758} \textit{end-forall-stmt} is \textit{END FORALL [forall-construct-name ]}

\textbf{C736} (R758) If the \textit{forall-construct-stmt} has a \textit{forall-construct-name}, the \textit{end-forall-stmt} shall have the same \textit{forall-construct-name}. If the \textit{end-forall-stmt} has a \textit{forall-construct-name}, the \textit{forall-construct-stmt} shall have the same \textit{forall-construct-name}.

\textbf{C737} (R754) \textit{type-spec} shall specify type integer.

\textbf{C738} (R754) The \textit{scalar-mask-expr} shall be scalar and of type logical.

\textbf{C739} (R754) Any procedure referenced in the \textit{scalar-mask-expr}, including one referenced by a defined operation, shall be a pure procedure (12.7).

\textbf{C740} (R755) The \textit{index-name} shall be a named scalar variable of type integer.

\textbf{C741} (R755) A \textit{subscript} or \textit{stride} in a \textit{forall-triplet-spec} shall not contain a reference to any \textit{index-name} in the \textit{forall-triplet-spec-list} in which it appears.

\textbf{C742} (R756) A statement in a \textit{forall-body-construct} shall not define an \textit{index-name} of the \textit{forall-construct}.

\textbf{C743} (R756) Any procedure referenced in a \textit{forall-body-construct}, including one referenced by a defined operation, assignment, or finalization, shall be a pure procedure.

\textbf{C744} (R756) A \textit{forall-body-construct} shall not be a branch target.

\textbf{R759} \textit{forall-stmt} is \textit{FORALL forall-header forall-assignment-stmt}

\textbf{Clause 8:}

\textbf{R801} \textit{block} is [ \textit{execution-part-construct} ] ...

\textbf{R802} \textit{associate-construct} is \textit{associate-stmt}

\begin{verbatim}
block
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{D.1 Syntax rules}
associate-stmt is [ associate-construct-name : ] ASSOCIATE [ (association-list ) ]

associate-stmt is associate-name => selector

selector is expr or variable

(R803) If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

(R804) An associate-name shall not be the same as another associate-name in the same associate-stmt.

(R805) variable shall not be a coindexed object.

(R806) expr shall not be a variable.

(R807) block-construct is [ specification-part ]

block-end-block-stmt

(R808) block-stmt is [ block-construct-name : ] BLOCK

end-block-stmt

(R809) end-block-stmt is END BLOCK [ block-construct-name ]

(R810) case-construct is select-case-stmt

[ case-stmt ] ...

end-select-stmt

(R811) select-case-stmt is [ case-construct-name : ] SELECT CASE ( case-expr )

(R812) case-stmt is CASE case-selector [ case-construct-name ]

(R813) end-select-stmt is END SELECT [ case-construct-name ]

(R814) case-expr is scalar-int-expr

or scalar-char-expr

or scalar-logical-expr

(R815) case-selector is ( case-value-range-list )

or DEFAULT

(R816) case-value-range is case-value

or case-value :

(R817) case-value-range is case-value

or case-value :

R803 associate-stmt is [ associate-construct-name : ] ASSOCIATE [ (association-list ) ]

associate-stmt is associate-name => selector

selector is expr or variable

(R803) If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

(R804) An associate-name shall not be the same as another associate-name in the same associate-stmt.

(R805) variable shall not be a coindexed object.

(R806) expr shall not be a variable.

(R807) block-construct is [ specification-part ]

block-end-block-stmt

(R808) block-stmt is [ block-construct-name : ] BLOCK

end-block-stmt

(R809) end-block-stmt is END BLOCK [ block-construct-name ]

(R810) case-construct is select-case-stmt

[ case-stmt ] ...

end-select-stmt

(R811) select-case-stmt is [ case-construct-name : ] SELECT CASE ( case-expr )

(R812) case-stmt is CASE case-selector [ case-construct-name ]

(R813) end-select-stmt is END SELECT [ case-construct-name ]

(R814) case-expr is scalar-int-expr

or scalar-char-expr

or scalar-logical-expr

(R815) case-selector is ( case-value-range-list )

or DEFAULT

(R816) case-value-range is case-value

or case-value :

(R817) case-value-range is case-value

or case-value :

C801 (R804) If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

C802 (R804) An associate-name shall not be the same as another associate-name in the same associate-stmt.

C803 (R805) variable shall not be a coindexed object.

C804 (R805) expr shall not be a variable.

C805 (R806) If the associate-stmt of an associate-construct specifies an associate-construct-name, the corresponding end-associate-stmt shall specify the same associate-construct-name. If the associate-stmt of an associate-construct does not specify an associate-construct-name, the corresponding end-associate-stmt shall not specify an associate-construct-name.

C806 (R807) The specification-part of a BLOCK construct shall not contain a COMMON, EQUIVALENCE, IMPLICIT, INTENT, NAMELIST, or OPTIONAL statement.

C807 (R807) A SAVE statement in a BLOCK construct shall contain a saved-entity-list that does not specify a common-block-name.

C808 (R807) If the block-stmt of a block-construct specifies a block-construct-name, the corresponding end-block-stmt shall specify the same block-construct-name. If the block-stmt does not specify a block-construct-name, the corresponding end-block-stmt shall not specify a block-construct-name.

C809 (R810) If the select-case-stmt of a case-construct specifies a case-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-stmt shall specify the same case-construct-name. If the select-case-stmt of a case-construct does not specify a case-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-stmt shall not specify a case-construct-name. If a case-stmt specifies a case-construct-name, the corresponding select-case-stmt shall specify the same case-construct-name.

C810 (R810) No more than one of the selectors of one of the CASE statements shall be DEFAULT.
or : case-value
or case-value : case-value

R817 case-value is scalar-int-initialization-expr
or scalar-char-initialization-expr
or scalar-logical-initialization-expr

C811 (R810) For a given case-construct, each case-value shall be of the same type as case-expr. For character type, the kind type parameters shall be the same; character length differences are allowed.

C812 (R810) A case-value-range using a colon shall not be used if case-expr is of type logical.

C813 (R810) For a given case-construct, there shall be no possible value of the case-expr that matches more than one case-value-range.

R818 critical-construct is critical-stmt
block
end-critical-stmt

R819 critical-stmt is [ critical-construct-name : ] CRITICAL

R820 end-critical-stmt is END CRITICAL [ critical-construct-name ]

C814 (R818) If the critical-stmt of a critical-construct specifies a critical-construct-name, the corresponding end-critical-stmt shall specify the same critical-construct-name. If the critical-stmt of a critical-construct does not specify a critical-construct-name, the corresponding end-critical-stmt shall not specify a critical-construct-name.

C815 (R818) The block of a critical-construct shall not contain an image control statement.

R821 do-construct is block-do-construct
or nonblock-do-construct

R822 block-do-construct is do-stmt

do-block
end-do

R823 do-stmt is label-do-stmt
or nonlabel-do-stmt

R824 label-do-stmt is [ do-construct-name : ] DO label [ loop-control ]

R825 nonlabel-do-stmt is [ do-construct-name : ] DO [ loop-control ]

R826 loop-control is [ , ] do-variable = scalar-int-expr, scalar-int-expr

or [ , ] WHILE ( scalar-logical-expr )

or [ , ] CONCURRENT forall-header

R827 do-variable is scalar-int-variable-name

C816 (R827) The do-variable shall be a variable of type integer.

R828 do-block is block

R829 end-do is end-stmt
or continue-stmt

R830 end-do-stmt is END DO [ do-construct-name ]

C817 (R822) If the do-stmt of a block-do-construct specifies a do-construct-name, the corresponding end-do shall be an end-do-stmt specifying the same do-construct-name. If the do-stmt of a block-do-construct does not specify a do-construct-name, the corresponding end-do shall not specify a do-construct-name.

C818 (R822) If the do-stmt is a nonlabel-do-stmt, the corresponding end-do shall be an end-do-stmt.

C819 (R822) If the do-stmt is a label-do-stmt, the corresponding end-do shall be identified with the same label.

R831 nonblock-do-construct is action-term-do-construct
or outer-shared-do-construct

R832 action-term-do-construct is label-do-stmt

do-body

do-term-action-stmt

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do-body

is [ execution-part-construct ] ...

do-term-action-stmt

is action-stmt

(R834) A do-term-action-stmt shall not be an allstop-stmt, arithmetic-if-stmt, continue-stmt, cycle-stmt, end-function-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-subprogram-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, exit-stmt, goto-stmt, return-stmt, or stop-stmt.

do-term-action-stmt shall be identified with a label and the corresponding label-do-stmt shall refer to the same label.

(R831) The do-term-action-stmt shall be identified with a label and the corresponding label-do-stmt shall refer to the same label.

do-term-action-stmt

is action-stmt

do-term-shared-stmt

is action-stmt

(R838) A do-term-shared-stmt shall not be an allstop-stmt, arithmetic-if-stmt, cycle-stmt, end-function-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-subprogram-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, exit-stmt, goto-stmt, return-stmt, or stop-stmt.

(R832) The do-term-shared-stmt shall be identified with a label and all of the label-do-stmts of the inner-shared-do-construct and outer-shared-do-construct shall refer to the same label.

cycle-stmt

is CYCLE [ do-construct-name ]

(R839) If a do-construct-name appears, the CYCLE statement shall be within the range of that do-construct; otherwise, it shall be within the range of at least one do-construct.

(R839) A cycle-stmt shall not appear within the range of a DO CONCURRENT construct if it belongs to an outer construct.

A RETURN statement shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

A branch (8.2) within a DO CONCURRENT construct shall not have a branch target that is outside the construct.

A reference to a nonpure procedure shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

A reference to the procedure IEEE_GET_FLAG, IEEE_SET_HALTING_MODE, or IEEE_GET_HALTING_MODE from the intrinsic module IEEE_EXCEPTIONS, shall not appear within a DO CONCURRENT construct.

(R840) If the if-then-stmt of an if-construct specifies an if-construct-name, the corresponding end-if-stmt shall specify the same if-construct-name. If the if-then-stmt of an if-construct does not specify an if-construct-name, the corresponding end-if-stmt shall not specify an if-construct-name. If an else-if-stmt or else-stmt specifies an if-construct-name, the corresponding if-then-stmt shall specify the same if-construct-name.
if-stmt is IF ( scalar-logical-expr ) action-stmt

The action-stmt in the if-stmt shall not be an end-function-stmt, end-mp-subprogram-stmt, end-program-stmt, end-subroutine-stmt, or if-stmt.

select-type-construct is select-type-stmt

select-type-stmt is [ select-construct-name : ] SELECT TYPE

[ [ associate-name => ] selector ] ... end-select-type-stmt

select-type-stmt is TYPE IS ( type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]

or CLASS IS ( derived-type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]

or CLASS DEFAULT [ select-construct-name ]

end-select-type-stmt is END SELECT [ select-construct-name ]

either selector is not named variable, associate-name => shall appear.

If selector is not a variable or is a variable that has a vector subscript, associate-name shall not appear in a variable definition context (16.6.7).

The selector in a select-type-stmt shall be polymorphic.

type-guard-stmt is TYPE IS ( type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]

or CLASS IS ( derived-type-spec ) [ select-construct-name ]

or CLASS DEFAULT [ select-construct-name ]

end-select-type-stmt is END SELECT [ select-construct-name ]

If selector is not unlimited polymorphic, each TYPE IS or CLASS IS type-guard-stmt shall specify an extension of the declared type of selector.

For a given select-type-construct, the same type and kind type parameter values shall not be specified in more than one TYPE IS type-guard-stmt and shall not be specified in more than one CLASS IS type-guard-stmt.

For a given select-type-construct, there shall be at most one CLASS DEFAULT type-guard-stmt.

If the select-type-stmt of a select-type-construct specifies a select-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-type-stmt shall specify the same select-construct-name. If the select-type-stmt of a select-type-construct does not specify a select-construct-name, the corresponding end-select-type-stmt shall not specify a select-construct-name. If a type-guard-stmt specifies a select-construct-name, the corresponding select-type-stmt shall specify the same select-construct-name.

exit-stmt is EXIT [ construct-name ]

If a construct-name appears, the EXIT statement shall be within that construct; otherwise, it shall be within the range of at least one do-construct.

An exit-stmt shall not belong to a DO CONCURRENT construct, nor shall it appear within the range of a DO CONCURRENT construct if it belongs to a construct that contains that DO CONCURRENT construct.

goto-stmt is GO TO label

The label shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the goto-stmt.

computed-goto-stmt is GO TO ( label-list ) [ , ] scalar-int-expr

Each label in label-list shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the computed-goto-stmt.

arithmetic-if-stmt is IF ( scalar-numeric-expr ) label , label , label

Each label shall be the label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the arithmetic-if-stmt.

The scalar-numeric-expr shall not be of type complex.

continue-stmt is CONTINUE

stop-stmt is STOP [ stop-code ]

allstop-stmt is ALL STOP [ stop-code ]
R857 stop-code is scalar-char-initialization-expr
or scalar-int-initialization-expr

C847 (R857) The scalar-char-initialization-expr shall be of default kind.
C848 (R857) The scalar-int-initialization-expr shall be of default kind.

R858 sync-all-stmt is SYNC ALL [ ( [ sync-stat-list ] ) ]

R859 sync-stat is STAT = stat-variable
or ERRMSG = errmsg-variable

C849 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given sync-stat-list.
R860 sync-images-stmt is SYNC IMAGES ( image-set [ , sync-stat-list ] )
R861 image-set is int-expr
or *

C850 An image-set that is an int-expr shall be scalar or of rank one.
R862 sync-memory-stmt is SYNC MEMORY [ ( [ sync-stat-list ] ) ]

Clause 9:
R901 io-unit is file-unit-number
or *
or internal-file-variable

R902 file-unit-number is scalar-int-expr
R903 internal-file-variable is char-variable
C901 (R903) The char-variable shall not be an array section with a vector subscript.
C902 (R903) The char-variable shall be default character, ASCII character, or ISO 10646 character.
R904 open-stmt is OPEN ( connect-spec-list )
R905 connect-spec is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number
or ACCESS = scalar-default-char-expr
or ACTION = scalar-default-char-expr
or ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-default-char-expr
or BLANK = scalar-default-char-expr
or DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-expr
or DELIM = scalar-default-char-expr
or ENCODING = scalar-default-char-expr
or ERR = label
or FILE = file-name-expr
or FORM = scalar-default-char-expr
or IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable
or NEWUNIT = scalar-int-variable
or PAD = scalar-default-char-expr
or POSITION = scalar-default-char-expr
or RECL = scalar-int-expr
or ROUND = scalar-default-char-expr
or SIGN = scalar-default-char-expr
or STATUS = scalar-default-char-expr

R906 file-name-expr is scalar-default-char-expr
R907 iomsg-variable is scalar-default-char-variable

C903 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given connect-spec-list.
C904 (R904) If the NEWUNIT= specifier does not appear, a file-unit-number shall be specified; if the optional
characters UNIT= are omitted, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the connect-spec-list.

C905 (R904) The label used in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the OPEN statement.

C906 (R904) If a NEWUNIT= specifier appears, a file-unit-number shall not appear.

R908 close-stmt is CLOSE ( close-spec-list )

R909 close-spec is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number
or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable
or IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or ERR = label
or STATUS = scalar-default-char-expr

C907 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given close-spec-list.

C908 A file-unit-number shall be specified in a close-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the close-spec-list.

C909 (R909) The label used in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the CLOSE statement.

R910 read-stmt is READ ( io-control-spec-list ) [ input-item-list ]
or READ format [ , input-item-list ]

R911 write-stmt is WRITE ( io-control-spec-list ) [ output-item-list ]

R912 print-stmt is PRINT format [ , output-item-list ]

R913 io-control-spec is [ UNIT = ] io-unit
or [ FMT = ] format
or [ NML = ] namelist-group-name
or ADVANCE = scalar-default-char-expr
or ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-char-initialization-expr
or BLANK = scalar-default-char-expr
or DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-expr
or DELIM = scalar-default-char-expr
or END = label
or EOR = label
or ERR = label
or ID = scalar-int-variable
or IOMSG = iomsg-variable
or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable
or PAD = scalar-default-char-expr
or POS = scalar-int-expr
or REC = scalar-int-expr
or ROUND = scalar-default-char-expr
or SIGN = scalar-default-char-expr
or SIZE = scalar-int-variable

C910 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given io-control-spec-list.

C911 An io-unit shall be specified in an io-control-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the io-unit shall be the first item in the io-control-spec-list.

C912 (R913) A DELIM= or SIGN= specifier shall not appear in a read-stmt.

C913 (R913) A BLANK=, PAD=, END=, EOR=, or SIZE= specifier shall not appear in a write-stmt.

C914 (R913) The label in the ERR=, EOR=, or END= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the data transfer statement.

C915 (R913) A namelist-group-name shall be the name of a namelist group.

C916 (R913) A namelist-group-name shall not appear if a REC= specifier, format, input-item-list, or an
output-item-list appears in the data transfer statement.

C917  (R913) An io-control-spec-list shall not contain both a format and a namelist-group-name.

C918  (R913) If format appears without a preceding FMT=, it shall be the second item in the io-control-spec-list and the first item shall be io-unit.

C919  (R913) If namelist-group-name appears without a preceding NML=, it shall be the second item in the io-control-spec-list and the first item shall be io-unit.

C920  (R913) If io-unit is not a file-unit-number, the io-control-spec-list shall not contain a REC= specifier or a POS= specifier.

C921  (R913) If the REC= specifier appears, an END= specifier shall not appear, and the format, if any, shall not be an asterisk.

C922  (R913) An ADVANCE= specifier may appear only in a formatted sequential or stream input/output statement with explicit format specification (10.2) whose control information list does not contain an internal-file-variable as the io-unit.

C923  (R913) If an EOR= or SIZE= specifier appears, an ADVANCE= specifier also shall appear.

C924  (R913) The scalar-char-initialization-expr in an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier shall be default character and shall have the value YES or NO.

C925  (R913) An ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier with a value YES shall not appear unless io-unit is a file-unit-number.

C926  (R913) If an ID= specifier appears, an ASYNCHRONOUS= specifier with the value YES shall also appear.

C927  (R913) If a POS= specifier appears, the io-control-spec-list shall not contain a REC= specifier.

C928  (R913) If a DECIMAL=, BLANK=, PAD=, SIGN=, or ROUND= specifier appears, a format or namelist-group-name shall also appear.

C929  (R913) If a DELIM= specifier appears, either format shall be an asterisk or namelist-group-name shall appear.

R914 format is default-char-expr or label or *

C930  (R914) The label shall be the label of a FORMAT statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the statement containing the FMT= specifier.

R915 input-item is variable or io-implied-do

R916 output-item is expr or io-implied-do

R917 io-implied-do is ( io-implied-do-object-list , io-implied-do-control )

R918 io-implied-do-object is input-item or output-item

R919 io-implied-do-control is do-variable = scalar-int-expr ,

  scalar-int-expr [ , scalar-int-expr ]

C931  (R915) A variable that is an input-item shall not be a whole assumed-size array.

C932  (R919) The do-variable shall be a named scalar variable of type integer.

C933  (R918) In an input-item-list, an io-implied-do-object shall be an input-item. In an output-item-list, an io-implied-do-object shall be an output-item.

C934  (R916) An expression that is an output-item shall not have a value that is a procedure pointer.

R920 dte-type-spec is TYPE( derived-type-spec ) or CLASS( derived-type-spec )

C935  (R920) If derived-type-spec specifies an extensible type, the CLASS keyword shall be used; otherwise, the TYPE keyword shall be used.

C936  (R920) All length type parameters of derived-type-spec shall be assumed.

R921 wait-strat is WAIT ( wait-spec-list )
wait-spec

is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number

or END = label

or EOR = label

or ERR = label

or ID = scalar-int-expr

or IOMSG = iomsg-variable

or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable

C937 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given wait-spec-list.

C938 A file-unit-number shall be specified in a wait-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the wait-spec-list.

C939 (R922) The label in the ERR=, EOR=, or END= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the WAIT statement.

backspace-stmt

is BACKSPACE file-unit-number

or BACKSPACE ( position-spec-list )

endfile-stmt

is ENDFILE file-unit-number

or ENDFILE ( position-spec-list )

rewind-stmt

is REWIND file-unit-number

or REWIND ( position-spec-list )

position-spec

is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number

or IOMSG = iomsg-variable

or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable

or ERR = label

C940 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given position-spec-list.

C941 A file-unit-number shall be specified in a position-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the position-spec-list.

C942 (R926) The label in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the file positioning statement.

flush-stmt

is FLUSH file-unit-number

or FLUSH ( flush-spec-list )

flush-spec

is [UNIT =] file-unit-number

or IOSTAT = scalar-int-variable

or IOMSG = iomsg-variable

or ERR = label

C943 No specifier shall appear more than once in a given flush-spec-list.

C944 A file-unit-number shall be specified in a flush-spec-list; if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted from the unit specifier, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the flush-spec-list.

C945 (R928) The label in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the FLUSH statement.

inquire-stmt

is INQUIRE ( inquire-spec-list )

or INQUIRE ( IOLENGTH = scalar-int-variable )

■ output-item-list

inquire-spec

is [ UNIT = ] file-unit-number

or FILE = file-name-expr

or ACCESS = scalar-default-char-variable

or ACTION = scalar-default-char-variable

or ASYNCHRONOUS = scalar-default-char-variable

or BLANK = scalar-default-char-variable

or DECIMAL = scalar-default-char-variable

D.1 Syntax rules
or \text{DELM} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{DIRECT} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{ENCODING} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{ERR} = \text{label}

or \text{EXIST} = \text{scalar-logical-variable}

or \text{FORM} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{FORMATTED} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{ID} = \text{scalar-int-expr}

or \text{IOMSG} = \text{iomsg-variable}

or \text{IOSTAT} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{NAME} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{NAMED} = \text{scalar-logical-variable}

or \text{NEXTREC} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{NUMBER} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{OPENED} = \text{scalar-logical-variable}

or \text{PAD} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{PENDING} = \text{scalar-logical-variable}

or \text{POS} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{POSITION} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{READ} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{READWRITE} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{RECL} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{ROUND} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{SEQUENTIAL} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{SIGN} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{SIZE} = \text{scalar-int-variable}

or \text{STREAM} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{UNFORMATTED} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

or \text{WRITE} = \text{scalar-default-char-variable}

\text{C946} \quad \text{No specifier shall appear more than once in a given inquire-spec-list.}

\text{C947} \quad \text{An inquire-spec-list shall contain one FILE= specifier or one UNIT= specifier, but not both.}

\text{C948} \quad \text{In the inquire by unit form of the INQUIRE statement, if the optional characters UNIT= are omitted, the file-unit-number shall be the first item in the inquire-spec-list.}

\text{C949} \quad \text{If an ID= specifier appears in an inquire-spec-list, a PENDING= specifier shall also appear.}

\text{C950} \quad (R928) \quad \text{The label in the ERR= specifier shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the INQUIRE statement.}

\textbf{Clause 10:}

\textbf{R1001} \quad \text{format-stmt} \quad \text{is} \quad \text{FORMAT} \ \text{format-specification}

\textbf{R1002} \quad \text{format-specification} \quad \text{is} \quad ( [ \text{format-item-list} ] ) 

or \quad ( [ \text{format-item-list}, \text{unlimited-format-item} ] )

\textbf{C1001} \quad (R1001) \quad \text{The format-stmt shall be labeled.}

\textbf{C1002} \quad (R1002) \quad \text{The comma used to separate format-items in a format-item-list may be omitted}

\begin{itemize}
  \item between a P edit descriptor and an immediately following F, E, EN, ES, D, or G edit descriptor (10.8.5), possibly preceded by a repeat specifier,
  \item before a slash edit descriptor when the optional repeat specification does not appear (10.8.2),
  \item after a slash edit descriptor, or
  \item before or after a colon edit descriptor (10.8.3)
\end{itemize}
R1003 \textit{format-item} \text{ is } \begin{cases} [ r ] & \text{data-edit-desc} \\ \text{or} & \text{control-edit-desc} \\ \text{or} & \text{char-string-edit-desc} \\ \text{or} & [ r ] ( \text{format-item-list} ) \end{cases}

R1004 \textit{unlimited-format-item} \text{ is } * ( \text{format-item-list} )

R1005 \textit{r} \text{ is } \text{int-literal-constant}

C1003 (R1005) \textit{r} shall be positive.

C1004 (R1005) A kind parameter shall not be specified for \textit{r}.

R1006 \textit{data-edit-desc} \text{ is } I w [. m] \\
\text{or} B w [. m] \\
\text{or} O w [. m] \\
\text{or} Z w [. m] \\
\text{or} F w \cdot d \\
\text{or} E w \cdot d [ E e ] \\
\text{or} EN w \cdot d [ E e ] \\
\text{or} ES w \cdot d [ E e ] \\
\text{or} G w [. d [ E e ] ] \\
\text{or} L w \\
\text{or} A [ w ] \\
\text{or} D w \cdot d \\
\text{or} DT [ \text{char-literal-constant} ] [ ( v \text{-list} ) ]

R1007 \textit{w} \text{ is } \text{int-literal-constant}

R1008 \textit{m} \text{ is } \text{int-literal-constant}

R1009 \textit{d} \text{ is } \text{int-literal-constant}

R1010 \textit{e} \text{ is } \text{int-literal-constant}

R1011 \textit{v} \text{ is } \text{signed-int-literal-constant}

C1005 (R1010) \textit{e} shall be positive.

C1006 (R1007) \textit{w} shall be zero or positive for the I, B, O, Z, F, and G edit descriptors. \textit{w} shall be positive for all other edit descriptors.

C1007 (R1006) For the G edit descriptor, \textit{d} shall be specified if and only if \textit{w} is not zero.

C1008 (R1006) A kind parameter shall not be specified for the \text{char-literal-constant} in the DT edit descriptor, or for \textit{w}, \textit{m}, \textit{d}, \textit{e}, and \textit{v}.

R1012 \textit{control-edit-desc} \text{ is } \text{position-edit-desc} \\
\text{or} [ r ] / \\
\text{or} : \\
\text{or} \text{sign-edit-desc} \\
\text{or} k P \\
\text{or} \text{blank-interp-edit-desc} \\
\text{or} \text{round-edit-desc} \\
\text{or} \text{decimal-edit-desc} \\
\text{or} \text{signed-int-literal-constant}

R1013 \textit{k} \text{ is } \text{signed-int-literal-constant}

C1009 (R1013) A kind parameter shall not be specified for \textit{k}.

R1014 \textit{position-edit-desc} \text{ is } T n \\
\text{or} TL n \\
\text{or} TR n \\
\text{or} n X
R1015  \( n \) is int-literal-constant

C1010 (R1015) \( n \) shall be positive.

C1011 (R1015) A kind parameter shall not be specified for \( n \).

R1016  sign-edit-desc is SS
       or SP
       or S

R1017  blank-interp-edit-desc is BN
       or BZ

R1018  round-edit-desc is RU
       or RD
       or RZ
       or RN
       or RC
       or RP

R1019  decimal-edit-desc is DC
       or DP

R1020  char-string-edit-desc is char-literal-constant

C1012 (R1020) A kind parameter shall not be specified for the char-literal-constant.

R1021  hex-digit-string is hex-digit [ hex-digit ] ...

Clause 11:

R1101  main-program is [ program-stmt ]
       [ specification-part ]
       [ execution-part ]
       [ internal-subprogram-part ]
       end-program-stmt

R1102  program-stmt is PROGRAM program-name

R1103  end-program-stmt is END [ PROGRAM [ program-name ] ]

C1101 (R1101) The program-name may be included in the end-program-stmt only if the optional program-stmt
is used and, if included, shall be identical to the program-name specified in the program-stmt.

R1104  module is module-stmt
       [ specification-part ]
       [ module-subprogram-part ]
       end-module-stmt

R1105  module-stmt is MODULE module-name

R1106  end-module-stmt is END [ MODULE [ module-name ] ]

R1107  module-subprogram-part is contains-stmt
       [ module-subprogram ] ...

R1108  module-subprogram is function-subprogram
       or subroutine-subprogram
       or separate-module-subprogram

C1102 (R1104) If the module-name is specified in the end-module-stmt, it shall be identical to the module-name
specified in the module-stmt.

C1103 (R1104) A module specification-part shall not contain a stmt-function-stmt, an entry-stmt, or a format-stmt.

R1109  use-stmt is USE [ [ , module-nature ] :: ] module-name [ , rename-list ]
       or USE [ [ , module-nature ] :: ] module-name ,
       ^ ONLY : [ only-list ]

R1110  module-nature is INTRINSIC
R1111  rename
       is local-name => use-name
       or OPERATOR (local-defined-operator) =>
       OPERATOR (use-defined-operator)

R1112  only
       is generic-spec
       or only-use-name
       or rename

R1113  only-use-name
       is use-name

C1104  (R1109) If module-nature is INTRINSIC, module-name shall be the name of an intrinsic module.

C1105  (R1109) If module-nature is NON_INTRINSCIC, module-name shall be the name of a nonintrinsic module.

C1106  (R1109) A scoping unit shall not access an intrinsic module and a nonintrinsic module of the same name.

C1107  (R1111) OPERATOR(use-defined-operator) shall not identify a type-bound generic interface.

C1108  (R1112) The generic-spec shall not identify a type-bound generic interface.

C1109  (R1112) Each generic-spec shall be a public entity in the module.

C1110  (R1113) Each use-name shall be the name of a public entity in the module.

R1114  local-defined-operator
       is defined-unary-op
       or defined-binary-op

R1115  use-defined-operator
       is defined-unary-op
       or defined-binary-op

C1111  (R1115) Each use-defined-operator shall be a public entity in the module.

R1116  submodule
       is submodule-stmt
       [ specification-part ]
       [ module-subprogram-part ]
       end-submodule-stmt

R1117  submodule-stmt
       is SUBMODULE (parent-identifier) submodule-name

R1118  parent-identifier
       is ancestor-module-name [: parent-submodule-name ]

R1119  end-submodule-stmt
       is END [ SUBMODULE [ submodule-name ] ]

C1112  (R1116) A submodule specification-part shall not contain a format-stmt, entry-stmt, or stmt-function-stmt.

C1113  (R1118) The ancestor-module-name shall be the name of a nonintrinsic module; the parent-submodule-name shall be the name of a descendant of that module.

C1114  (R1116) If a submodule-name appears in the end-submodule-stmt, it shall be identical to the one in the submodule-stmt.

R1120  block-data
       is block-data-stmt
       [ specification-part ]
       end-block-data-stmt

R1121  block-data-stmt
       is BLOCK DATA [ block-data-name ]

R1122  end-block-data-stmt
       is END [ BLOCK DATA [ block-data-name ] ]

C1115  (R1120) The block-data-name shall be included in the end-block-data-stmt only if it was provided in the block-data-stmt and, if included, shall be identical to the block-data-name in the block-data-stmt.

C1116  (R1120) A block-data specification-part shall contain only derived-type definitions and ASYNCHRONOUS, BIND, COMMON, DATA, DIMENSION, EQUIVALENCE, IMPLICIT, INTRINSIC, PARAMETER, POINTER, SAVE, TARGET, USE, VOLATILE, and type declaration statements.

C1117  (R1120) A type declaration statement in a block-data specification-part shall not contain ALLOCATABLE, EXTERNAL, or BIND attribute specifiers.

Clause 12:

R1201  interface-block
       is interface-stmt
       [ interface-specification ] ...
       end-interface-stmt
interface-specification is interface-body
or procedure-stmt

interface-stmt is INTERFACE [ generic-spec ]
or ABSTRACT INTERFACE

end-interface-stmt is END INTERFACE [ generic-spec ]

interface-body is function-stmt [ specification-part ]
  end-function-stmt
or subroutine-stmt [ specification-part ]
  end-subroutine-stmt

procedure-stmt is [ MODULE ] PROCEDURE [ :: ] procedure-name-list

generic-spec is generic-name
or OPERATOR ( defined-operator )
or ASSIGNMENT ( = )
or dtio-generic-spec

dtio-generic-spec is READ (FORMATTED)
or READ (UNFORMATTED)
or WRITE (FORMATTED)
or WRITE (UNFORMATTED)

import-stmt is IMPORT [ :: ] import-name-list

An interface-block in a subprogram shall not contain an interface-body for a procedure defined by that subprogram.

The generic-spec shall be included in the end-interface-stmt only if it is provided in the interface-stmt. If the end-interface-stmt includes generic-name, the interface-stmt shall specify the same generic-name. If the end-interface-stmt includes ASSIGNMENT(=), the interface-stmt shall specify ASSIGNMENT(=). If the end-interface-stmt includes dtio-generic-spec, the interface-stmt shall specify the same dtio-generic-spec. If the end-interface-stmt includes OPERATOR(defined-operator), the interface-stmt shall specify the same defined-operator. If one defined-operator is .LT., .LE., .GT., .GE., .EQ., or .NE., the other is permitted to be the corresponding operator <, <=, >, >=, ==, or /=.

If the interface-stmt is ABSTRACT INTERFACE, then the function-name in the function-stmt or the subroutine-name in the subroutine-stmt shall not be the same as a keyword that specifies an intrinsic type.

A procedure-stmt is allowed only in an interface block that has a generic-spec.

An interface-body of a pure procedure shall specify the intents of all dummy arguments except pointer, alternate return, and procedure arguments.

An interface-body shall not contain a data-stmt, format-stmt, entry-stmt, or stmt-function-stmt.

A procedure-name shall have an explicit interface and shall refer to an accessible procedure pointer, external procedure, dummy procedure, or module procedure.

If MODULE appears in a procedure-stmt, each procedure-name in that statement shall be accessible in the current scope as a module procedure.

A procedure-name shall not specify a procedure that is specified previously in any procedure-stmt in any accessible interface with the same generic identifier.

A procedure-name shall not specify a procedure that is specified previously in any procedure-stmt in any accessible interface with the same generic identifier.

A module procedure interface body shall not appear in an abstract interface block.

The IMPORT statement is allowed only in an interface-body that is not a module procedure interface body.

Each import-name shall be the name of an entity in the host scoping unit.

Within a scoping unit, if two procedures have the same generic operator and the same number of arguments or both define assignment, one shall have a dummy argument that corresponds by position in the
argument list to a dummy argument of the other that is distinguishable from it.

C1214 Within a scoping unit, if two procedures have the same dio-generic-spec (12.4.3.2), they shall be distinguishable.

C1215 Within a scoping unit, two procedures that have the same generic name shall both be subroutines or both be functions, and

1. there is a non-passed-object dummy data object in one or the other of them such that
   a. the number of dummy data objects in one that are nonoptional, are not passed-object, and with which that dummy data object is TKR compatible, possibly including that dummy data object itself, exceeds
   b. the number of non-passed-object dummy data objects, both optional and nonoptional, in the other that are not distinguishable from that dummy data object,

2. both have passed-object dummy arguments and the passed-object dummy arguments are distinguishable, or

3. at least one of them shall have both
   a. a nonoptional non-passed-object dummy argument at an effective position such that either the other procedure has no dummy argument at that effective position or the dummy argument at that position is distinguishable from it, and
   b. a nonoptional non-passed-object dummy argument whose name is such that either the other procedure has no dummy argument with that name or the dummy argument with that name is distinguishable from it.

and the dummy argument that disambiguates by position shall either be the same as or occur earlier in the argument list than the one that disambiguates by name.

C1216 (R1215) The name shall be the name of an abstract interface or of a procedure that has an explicit interface. If name is declared by a procedure-declaration-stmt it shall be previously declared. If name denotes an intrinsic procedure it shall be one that is listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (•).

C1217 (R1214) The name shall not be the same as a keyword that specifies an intrinsic type.

C1218 If a procedure entity has the INTENT attribute or SAVE attribute, it shall also have the POINTER attribute.

C1219 (R1211) If a proc-interface describes an elemental procedure, each procedure-entity-name shall specify an external procedure.

C1220 (R1214) If => appears in proc-decl, the procedure entity shall have the POINTER attribute.

C1221 (R1217) The procedure-name shall be the name of a nonelemental external or module procedure, or a
specific intrinsic function listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (●).

C1222 (R1211) If proc-language-binding-spec with a NAME= is specified, then proc-decl-list shall contain exactly one proc-decl, which shall neither have the POINTER attribute nor be a dummy procedure.

C1223 (R1211) If proc-language-binding-spec is specified, the proc-interface shall appear, it shall be an interface-name, and interface-name shall be declared with a proc-language-binding-spec.

R1218 intrinsic-stmt is INTRINSIC [ :: ] intrinsic-procedure-name-list

C1224 (R1211) If proc-language-binding-spec with a NAME= is specified, then proc-decl-list shall contain exactly one proc-decl, which shall neither have the POINTER attribute nor be a dummy procedure.

R1219 function-reference is procedure-designator ( [ actual-arg-spec-list ] )

C1225 (R1219) The procedure-designator shall designate a function.

C1226 (R1219) Each intrinsic-stmt is INTRINSIC [ :: ] intrinsic-procedure-name-list

R1220 call-stmt is CALL procedure-designator [ ( [ actual-arg-spec-list ] ) ]

C1227 (R1220) The procedure-designator shall designate a subroutine.

R1221 procedure-designator is procedure-name or proc-component-ref or data-ref % binding-name

C1228 (R1221) A procedure-name shall be the name of a procedure or procedure pointer.

C1229 (R1221) A binding-name shall be a binding name (4.5.5) of the declared type of data-ref.

C1230 (R1221) If data-ref is an array, the referenced type-bound procedure shall have the PASS attribute.

R1222 actual-arg-spec is [ keyword = ] actual-arg

R1223 actual-arg is expr or variable or procedure-name or proc-component-ref or alt-return-spec

C1231 (R1222) A procedure-name shall be the name of a procedure or procedure pointer.

C1232 (R1222) The keyword = shall not appear if the interface of the procedure is implicit in the scoping unit.

C1233 (R1222) Each keyword = shall be the name of a dummy argument in the explicit interface of the procedure.

C1234 (R1223) A nonintrinsic elemental procedure shall not be used as an actual argument.

C1235 (R1223) A procedure-name shall be the name of an external, internal, module, or dummy procedure, a specific intrinsic function listed in 13.6 and not marked with a bullet (●), or a procedure pointer.

C1236 (R1224) The label shall be the statement label of a branch target statement that appears in the same scoping unit as the call-stmt.

C1237 An actual argument that is a coindexed object shall not correspond to a dummy argument that has either the ASYNCHRONOUS or VOLATILE attribute.

C1238 (R1223) If an actual argument is a nonpointer array that is not simply contiguous (6.5.4), and the corresponding dummy argument has either the VOLATILE or ASYNCHRONOUS attribute, that dummy argument shall be an assumed-shape array that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

C1239 (R1223) If an actual argument is an array pointer that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute, and the corresponding dummy argument has either the VOLATILE or ASYNCHRONOUS attribute, that dummy argument shall be an array pointer or an assumed-shape array that does not have the CONTIGUOUS attribute.

C1240 The actual argument corresponding to a dummy pointer with the CONTIGUOUS attribute shall be simply contiguous (6.5.4).

R1225 prefix is prefix-spec [ prefix-spec ] ...

R1226 prefix-spec is declaration-type-spec or ELEMENTAL or IMPURE
MODULE
or PURE
or RECURSIVE

C1241 (R1225) A prefix shall contain at most one of each prefix-spec.
C1242 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify both PURE and IMPURE.
C1243 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify both ELEMENTAL and RECURSIVE.
C1244 (R1225) A prefix shall not specify ELEMENTAL if proc-language-binding-spec appears in the function-stmt or subroutine-stmt.
C1245 (R1225) MODULE shall appear only within the function-stmt or subroutine-stmt of a module subprogram or of an interface body that is declared in the scoping unit of a module or submodule.
C1246 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, an accessible module procedure interface having the same name as the subprogram shall be declared in the module or submodule in which the subprogram is defined, or shall be declared in an ancestor of that program unit.
C1247 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, the subprogram shall specify the same characteristics and dummy argument names as its corresponding (12.6.2.5) module procedure interface body.
C1248 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram and a binding label is specified, it shall be the same as the binding label specified in the corresponding module procedure interface body.
C1249 (R1225) If MODULE appears within the prefix in a module subprogram, RECURSIVE shall appear if and only if RECURSIVE appears in the prefix in the corresponding module procedure interface body.

R1227 function-subprogram is function-stmt

[ specification-part ]
[ execution-part ]
[ internal-subprogram-part ]
end-function-stmt

R1228 function-stmt is [ prefix ] FUNCTION function-name [ ]

[ [ dummy-arg-name-list ] ] [ suffix ]

R1229 proc-language-binding-spec is language-binding-spec

C1250 (R1229) If RESULT appears, result-name shall not be the same as function-name and shall not be the same as the entry-name in any ENTRY statement in the subprogram.
C1251 (R1229) If RESULT appears, the function-name shall not appear in any specification statement in the scoping unit of the function subprogram.

R1229 proc-language-binding-spec is language-binding-spec

C1252 (R1229) A proc-language-binding-spec with a NAME= specifier shall not be specified in the function-stmt or subroutine-stmt of an internal procedure, or of an interface body for an abstract interface or a dummy procedure.
C1253 (R1229) If proc-language-binding-spec is specified for a procedure, each of the procedure’s dummy arguments shall be a nonoptional interoperable variable (15.3.5, 15.3.6) or a nonoptional interoperable procedure (15.3.7). If proc-language-binding-spec is specified for a function, the function result shall be an interoperable scalar variable.

R1230 dummy-arg-name is name

C1254 (R1230) A dummy-arg-name shall be the name of a dummy argument.
R1231 suffix is proc-language-binding-spec [ RESULT ( result-name ) ]
or proc-language-binding-spec [ RESULT ( result-name ) ]

R1232 end-function-stmt is END [ FUNCTION [ function-name ] ]

C1255 (R1227) An internal function subprogram shall not contain an internal-subprogram-part.
C1256 (R1232) If a function-name appears in the end-function-stmt, it shall be identical to the function-name specified in the function-stmt.

R1233 subroutine-subprogram is subroutine-stmt

[ specification-part ]
[ execution-part ]
(R1234) The *prefix* of a subroutine-stmt shall not contain a declaration-type-spec.

(R1235) dummy-arg is dummy-arg-name or *

(R1236) end-subroutine-stmt is END [SUBROUTINE [subroutine-name]]

(C1257) An internal subroutine subprogram shall not contain an internal-subprogram-part.

(C1258) If a subroutine-name appears in the end-subroutine-stmt, it shall be identical to the subroutine-name specified in the subroutine-stmt.

(R1237) separate-module-subprogram is mp-subprogram-stmt

(R1238) mp-subprogram-stmt is MODULE PROCEDURE procedure-name

(R1239) end-mp-subprogram-stmt is END [PROCEDURE [procedure-name]]

(C1259) The procedure-name shall be the same as the name of an accessible module procedure interface that is declared in the module or submodule in which the separate-module-subprogram is defined, or is declared in an ancestor of that program unit.

(C1260) If a procedure-name appears in the end-mp-subprogram-stmt, it shall be identical to the procedure-name in the MODULE PROCEDURE statement.

(R1240) entry-stmt is ENTRY entry-name [([dummy-arg-name-list])] [suffix]

(C1261) An entry-stmt shall appear only in an external-subprogram or a module-subprogram that does not define a separate module procedure. An entry-stmt shall not appear within an executable-construct.

(C1262) RESULT shall appear only if the entry-stmt is in a function subprogram.

(R1241) The return-stmt shall be in the scoping unit of a function or subroutine subprogram.

(R1242) The scalar-int-expr is allowed only in the scoping unit of a subroutine subprogram.

(R1243) The primaries of the scalar-expr shall be constants (literal and named), references to variables, references to functions and function dummy procedures, and intrinsic operations. If scalar-expr contains a reference to a function or a function dummy procedure, the reference shall not require an explicit interface, the function shall not require an explicit interface unless it is an intrinsic function, the function shall not be a transformational intrinsic, and the result shall be scalar. If an argument to a function or a function dummy procedure is an array, it shall be an array name. If a reference to a statement function appears in scalar-expr, its definition shall have been provided earlier in the scoping unit and shall not be the name of the statement function being defined.

(R1244) Named constants in scalar-expr shall have been declared earlier in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association. If array elements appear in scalar-expr, the array shall have been declared as an array earlier in the scoping unit or made accessible by use or host association.

(R1245) If a dummy-arg-name, variable, function reference, or dummy function reference is typed by the implicit typing rules, its appearance in any subsequent type declaration statement shall confirm this
implied type and the values of any implied type parameters.

C1272 (R1243) The \texttt{function-name} and each \texttt{dummy-arg-name} shall be specified, explicitly or implicitly, to be scalar.

C1273 (R1243) A given \texttt{dummy-arg-name} shall not appear more than once in any \texttt{dummy-arg-name-list}.

C1274 The specification-part of a pure function subprogram shall specify that all its nonpointer dummy data objects have INTENT (IN).

C1275 The specification-part of a pure subroutine subprogram shall specify the intents of all its nonpointer dummy data objects.

C1276 A local variable of a pure subprogram, or of a BLOCK construct within a pure subprogram, shall not have the \texttt{SAVE} attribute.

C1277 The specification-part of a pure subprogram shall specify that all its dummy procedures are pure.

C1278 If a procedure that is neither an intrinsic procedure nor a statement function is used in a context that requires it to be pure, then its interface shall be explicit in the scope of that use. The interface shall specify that the procedure is pure.

C1279 All internal subprograms in a pure subprogram shall be pure.

C1280 In a pure subprogram any \texttt{designator} with a base object that is in common or accessed by host or use association, is a dummy argument of a pure function, is a dummy argument with INTENT (IN) of a pure subroutine, is a \texttt{coindexed object}, or an object that is storage associated with any such variable, shall not be used

(1) in a variable definition context (16.6.7),
(2) as the \texttt{data-target} in a \texttt{pointer-assignment-stmt},
(3) as the \texttt{expr} corresponding to a component with the \texttt{POINTER} attribute in a \texttt{structure-constructor},
(4) as the \texttt{expr} of an intrinsic assignment statement in which the variable is of a derived type if the derived type has a pointer component at any level of component selection, or
(5) as an actual argument corresponding to a dummy argument with \texttt{INTENT} (OUT) or \texttt{INTENT} (INOUT) or with the \texttt{POINTER} attribute.

C1281 Any procedure referenced in a pure subprogram, including one referenced via a defined operation, defined assignment, defined input/output, or finalization, shall be pure.

C1282 A pure subprogram shall not contain a \texttt{print-stmt}, \texttt{open-stmt}, \texttt{close-stmt}, \texttt{backspace-stmt}, \texttt{endfile-stmt}, \texttt{rewind-stmt}, \texttt{flush-stmt}, \texttt{wait-stmt}, or \texttt{inquire-stmt}.

C1283 A pure subprogram shall not contain a \texttt{read-stmt} or \texttt{write-stmt} whose \texttt{io-unit} is a \texttt{file-unit-number} or \texttt{*}.

C1284 A pure subprogram shall not contain a \texttt{stop-stmt} or \texttt{allstop-stmt}.

C1285 A pure subprogram shall not contain an image control statement (8.5.1).

C1286 All dummy arguments of an elemental procedure shall be scalar noncoarray dummy data objects and shall not have the \texttt{POINTER} or \texttt{ALLOCATABLE} attribute.

C1287 The result variable of an elemental function shall be scalar and shall not have the \texttt{POINTER} or \texttt{ALLOCATABLE} attribute.

C1288 In the scoping unit of an elemental subprogram, an object \texttt{designator} with a dummy argument as the base object shall not appear in a \texttt{specification-expr} except as the \texttt{designator} in a type parameter inquiry (6.4.4) or as the argument to one of the intrinsic functions \texttt{BIT\_SIZE}, \texttt{DIGITS}, \texttt{EPSILON}, \texttt{HUGE}, \texttt{KIND}, \texttt{LEN}, \texttt{MAXEXponent}, \texttt{MINEXponent}, \texttt{PRECISION}, \texttt{RADIX}, \texttt{RANGE}, or \texttt{TINY}.

\textbf{Clause 13:}

C1301 If a \texttt{boz-literal-constant} is truncated as an argument to the intrinsic function \texttt{REAL}, the discarded bits shall all be zero.

\textbf{Clause 14:}
Clause 15:
C1501 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have the SEQUENCE attribute.
C1502 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have type parameters.
C1503 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have the EXTENDS attribute.
C1504 (R425) A derived type with the BIND attribute shall not have a type-bound-procedure-part.
C1505 (R425) Each component of a derived type with the BIND attribute shall be a nonpointer, nonallocatable data component with interoperable type and type parameters.
C1506 A procedure defined in a submodule shall not have a binding label unless its interface is declared in the ancestor module.

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