

# Input/output in Fortran

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# 1. Formatted and unformatted I/O

- Formatted: ascii output. This is good for reporting, but not for numeric data storage.
- Unformatted: binary output. Great for further processing of output data.
- Beware: binary data is machine-dependent. Use hdf5 for portable binary.

## 2. I/O commands

- Print simple output to terminal
- Write output to terminal or file ('unit')
- Read input from terminal or file
- Open, Close for files and streams
- Format format specification that can be used in multiple statements.

### 3. Simple print

All on one line:

```
print *,"The result is",result  
print *,item1,item2,item3
```

## 4. Implicit do loops

Parametrized printing with an implicit do loop:

```
print *,( i*i,i=1,n)
```

All values will be printed on the same line.

## 5. Array printing

- `print *`, `A` prints whole array, column-major
- Implicit do loops:

```
print *, ( A(i,i), i=1,n)
```

Can also be nested.

## 6. Formats

- Fine control of input/output.
- Direct use in print statement:

```
print '(a6,3f5.3)', "Result", x, y, z  
print '("Result:", 3f5.3)', x, y, z
```

- Format statement:

```
print 10, "result:", x, y, z  
10 format('(a6,3f5.3)')
```

## 7. Format specifiers

- '*an*' specifies a string of *n* characters. If the actual string is longer, it is truncated in the output.
- '*in*' specifies an integer of up to *n* digits. If the actual number takes more digits, it is rendered with asterisks.
- '*fm.n*' specifies a fixed point representation of a real number, with *m* total positions (including the decimal point) and *n* digits in the fractional part.
- '*em.n*' Exponent representation.
- Strings can go into the format:

```
print ' ("Result:", 3f5.3) ', x, y, z
```

- '*x*' for a space, '*/*' for newline



## 8. Format repetitions

```
print '( 3i4 )', i1,i2,i3  
print '( 3(i2,":",f7.4) )', i1,r1,i2,r2,i3,r2
```

## 9. Repeats and line breaks

- If abc is a format string, then 10(abc) gives 10 repetitions. There is no line break.
- If there is more data than specified in the format, the format is reused in a new print statement. This causes line breaks.
- The / (slash) specifier causes a line break.
- There may be a 80 character limit on output lines.

# Exercise 1

Use formatted I/O to print the number 0 . . . 99 as follows:

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79
80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89
90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
```