Foreword

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 techical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, 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. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication of an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard 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*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 1539-1:1991), which has been technically revised.

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

— *Part 1: Base language*

— *Part 2: Varying length character string*s

Annexes A to D of this part of ISO/IEC 1539 are for information only.

Introduction

Standard programming language Fortran

This part of the international standard comprises the specification of the base Fortran language. With the limitations noted in 1.5.1, and the deletions described in Annex B, the syntax and semantics of Fortran 90 are contained entirely within Fortran 95. Therefore, any standard-conforming Fortran 90 program not containing deleted features or affected by such limitations is a standard conforming Fortran 95 program. New features of Fortran 95 can be compatibly incorporated into such Fortran 90 programs, with any exceptions indicated in the text of this part of the standard.

Fortran 95 continues the evolutionary model introduced in Fortran 90 by deleting several of the features marked as obsolescent in Fortran 90 and identifying a few newly-obsolescent features (Annex B).

Fortran 95 is a relatively minor evolution of standard Fortran, with the emphasis in this revision being upon correcting defects in the Fortran 90 standard, including providing interpretation to a number of questions that have arisen concerning Fortran 90 semantics and syntax (e.g., whether blanks are permitted within edit descriptors in free source form). In addition to such corrections and clarifications, Fortran 95 contains several extensions to Fortran 90; there are three major extensions:

(1) The FORALL statement and construct

(2) PURE and ELEMENTAL procedures

(3) Pointer initialization and structure default initialization

FORALL

The Fortran 90 array constructor and SPREAD and RESHAPE intrinsic functions are powerful tools for element-by-element construction of an array value. Their use in combination, which is required for many array values, can be awkward. Fortran 95 therefore provides a simple and efficient alternative: the FORALL statement allows array elements, array sections, character substrings, or pointer targets to be explicitly specified as a function of the element subscripts. The form of the FORALL statement is very much like a functionally equivalent set of nested DO loops for computing and assigning the elements of an array, except that conceptually all elements are computed simultaneously and then assigned simultaneously. An added benefit of FORALL is that it simplifies conversion from sequential DO loops to parallel array operations. A FORALL construct allows several such array assignments to share the same element subscript control. This control includes masking in a manner similar to the masking facilities of WHERE, the main difference between WHERE and FORALL being that FORALL makes use of element subscripts whereas WHERE is whole array oriented.

PURE

As has always been the case in Fortran, Fortran 95 functions may have side effects (e.g., change the value of an argument or a global variable). Side effects cause problems in parallel processing, however, and because parallel processing has become an important high performance technology, Fortran 95 makes it possible to specify a function to be side effect free. Such a function is called "pure" and is declared with the keyword PURE in the function statement. A restricted form of PURE functions may be called elementally; such ELEMENTAL functions are especially important to high performance parallel processing. An added advantage of pure functions is that it is reasonable to allow them in specification expressions; this provides a significant amount of functionality, with very little cost, and therefore this capability has also been included in Fortran 95.

Initialization

In Fortran 90 there was no way to define the initial pointer association status — a pointer has to be explicitly nullified, allocated, or associated with a target during execution before it can be tested by the ASSOCIATED intrinsic function. This limits the usefulness of pointers, especially the use of pointers as derived-type components. Fortran 95 therefore solves this problem by providing (a) a NULL intrinsic function that may be used to nullify a pointer and (b) a means to specify default initial values for derived-type components. In the latter case the specification of initial values is part of the derived-type definition, and objects declared of this type automatically have all their components so initialized.

Organization of this part of ISO/IEC 1539

This part of ISO/IEC 1539 is organized in 14 sections, dealing with 7 conceptual areas. These 7 areas, and the sections in which they are treated, are :

High/low level concepts	Sections 1, 2, 3
Data concepts	Sections 4, 5, 6
Computations	Sections 7, 13
Execution control	Section 8
Input/output	Sections 9, 10
Program units	Sections 11, 12
Scoping and association rules	Section 14

High/low level concepts

Section 2 (Fortran terms and concepts) contains many of the high level concepts of Fortran. This includes the concept of a program and the relationships among its major parts. Also included are the syntax of program units, the rules for statement ordering, and the definitions of many of the fundamental terms used throughout this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

Section 3 (Characters, lexical tokens, and source form) describes the low level elements of Fortran, such as the character set and the allowable forms for source programs. It also contains the rules for constructing literal constants and names for Fortran entities, and lists all of the Fortran operators.

Data concepts

The array operations and data structures provide a rich set of data concepts in Fortran. The main concepts are those of data type, data object, and the use of data objects, which are described in Sections 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

Section 4 (Intrinsic and derived data types) describes the distinction between a data type and a data object, and then focuses on data type. It defines a data type as a set of data values, corresponding forms (constants) for representing these values, and operations on these values. The concept of an intrinsic data type is introduced, and the properties of Fortran's intrinsic types (integer, real, complex, logical, and character) are described. Note that only type concepts are described here, and not the declaration and properties of data objects.

Section 4 also introduces the concept of derived (user-defined) data types, which are compound types whose components ultimately resolve into intrinsic types. The details of defining a derived type are given (note that this has no counterpart with intrinsic types; intrinsic types are predefined and therefore need not - indeed cannot - be redefined by the programmer). As with intrinsic types, this section deals only with type properties, and not with the declaration of data objects of derived type.

Section 5 (Data object declarations and specifications) describes in detail how named data objects are declared and given the desired properties (attributes). An important attribute (the only one required for each data object) is the data type, so the type declaration statement is the main feature of this section. The various attributes are described in detail, as well as the two ways that attributes may be specified (type declaration statements and attribute specification statements). Implicit typing and storage association (COMMON and EQUIVALENCE) are also described in this section, as well as data object value initialization.

Section 6 (Use of data objects) deals mainly with the concept of a variable, and describes the various forms that variables may take. Scalar variables include character strings and substrings, structured (derived-type) objects, structure components, and array elements. Array variables include whole arrays and array sections. Among the array facilities described here are array operations, allocation and deallocation (user controlled dynamic arrays). New in Fortran 95 is automatic deallocation of allocatable arrays in situations that caused them in Fortran 90 to have undefined allocation status; this decreases potential problems due to allocated memory leaks. Note that this applies only to arrays declared with the ALLOCATABLE attribute - not to pointers.

Computations

Section 7 (Expressions and assignment) describes how computations are expressed in Fortran. This includes the forms that expression operands (primaries) may take and the role of operators in these expressions. Operator precedence is rigorously defined in syntax rules and summarized in tabular form. This description includes the relationship of defined operators (user-defined operators) to the intrinsic operators (+, *, .AND., .OR., etc.). The rules for both expression evaluation and the interpretation (semantics) of intrinsic and defined operators are described in detail.

Section 7 also describes assignment of computational results to data objects, which has four principal forms: the conventional assignment statement, the pointer assignment statement, the WHERE statement and construct, and the FORALL statement and construct. The WHERE and FORALL statements and constructs allow masked array assignment, the main difference between WHERE and FORALL being that FORALL makes use of element subscripts whereas WHERE is whole array oriented.

Section 13 (Intrinsic procedures) describes more than one hundred intrinsic procedures that provide a rich set of computational capabilities. In addition to the Fortran 90 intrinsic procedures, this includes CPU_TIME, NULL, and extensions to CEILING, FLOOR, MAXLOC, and MINLOC.

Execution control

Section 8 (Execution control) describes the control constructs (IF, CASE, and DO), and the control statements (IF, CONTINUE, GO TO, and STOP).

Input/output

Section 9 (Input/output statements) contains definitions for records, files, file connections (OPEN, CLOSE, and preconnected files), data transfer statements (READ, WRITE, and PRINT) that include processing of partial and variable length records, file positioning (REWIND and BACKSPACE), and file inquiry (INQUIRE).

Section 10 (Input/output editing) describes input/output formatting. This includes the FORMAT statement and FMT= specifier, edit descriptors, list-directed formatting, and namelist formatting.

Program units

Section 11 (Program units) describes main programs, external subprograms, modules, and block data program units. Modules, along with the USE statement, are described as a mechanism for encapsulating data and procedure definitions that are to be used by (accessible to) other program units. Modules are described as vehicles for defining global derived-type definitions, global data object declarations, procedure libraries, and combinations thereof.

Section 12 (Procedures) contains a comprehensive treatment of procedure definition and invocation, including that for user-defined functions and subroutines. The concepts of implicit and explicit procedure interfaces are explained, and situations requiring explicit procedure interfaces are identified. The rules governing actual and dummy arguments, and their association, are described. PURE procedures and ELEMENTAL procedures (which are PURE procedures that may be called elementally) are free of side effects, thereby facilitating parallel processing.

Section 12 also describes the use of the OPERATOR option in interface blocks to allow function invocation in the form of infix and prefix operators as well as the traditional functional form. Similarly, the use of the ASSIGNMENT option in interface blocks is described as allowing an alternate syntax for certain subroutine calls. This section also contains descriptions of recursive procedures, the RETURN statement, the ENTRY statement, internal procedures and the CONTAINS statement, statement functions, generic procedure names, and the means of accessing non-Fortran procedures.

Scoping and association rules

Section 14 (Scope, association, and definition) explains the use of the term "scope" and describes the scope properties of various entities, including names and operators. Also described are the general rules governing procedure argument association, pointer association, and storage association. Finally, Section 14 describes the events that cause variables to become defined (have predictable values) and events that cause variables to become undefined.

Annexes

Annex A. A glossary of common and important terms used in this part of ISO/IEC 1539.

Annex B. A list of all obsolescent features and descriptions of all deleted features. Obsolescent features are still part of Fortran 95 and are described in the normative portions of this part of ISO/IEC 1539. Deleted features are not part of standard Fortran 95, but they are described completely in this annex for the benefit of those implementations that provide complete backward compatibility with Fortran 90.

Annex C. Long notes of explanation, examples, rationales and other informative material. Wherever feasible such material is integrated into the normative sections of this part of ISO/IEC 1539, but clearly identified as supporting informative material. In those cases in which such informative material is so extensive that it would unduly disrupt the flow of normative discourse, the material is placed in this annex.

Annex D. A comprehensive index to this part of ISO/IEC 1539, including the use of principal terms in the syntax rules.