
**Programming languages — Fortran —
Part 1:
Base language**

*Langages de programmation — Fortran —
Partie 1: Langage de base*

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Contents

Foreword	xii
Introduction	xiii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	3
4 Notation, conformance, and compatibility	30
4.1 Notation, symbols and abbreviated terms	30
4.1.1 Syntax rules	30
4.1.2 Constraints	31
4.1.3 Assumed syntax rules	31
4.1.4 Syntax conventions and characteristics	31
4.1.5 Text conventions	32
4.2 Conformance	32
4.3 Compatibility	33
4.3.1 Previous Fortran standards	33
4.3.2 New intrinsic procedures	33
4.3.3 Fortran 2018 compatibility	33
4.3.4 Fortran 2008 compatibility	34
4.3.5 Fortran 2003 compatibility	35
4.3.6 Fortran 95 compatibility	36
4.3.7 Fortran 90 compatibility	36
4.3.8 FORTRAN 77 compatibility	37
4.4 Deleted and obsolescent features	37
4.4.1 General	37
4.4.2 Nature of deleted features	37
4.4.3 Nature of obsolescent features	38
5 Fortran concepts	39
5.1 High level syntax	39
5.2 Program unit concepts	42
5.2.1 Program units and scoping units	42
5.2.2 Program	42
5.2.3 Procedure	42
5.2.4 Module	43
5.2.5 Submodule	43
5.3 Execution concepts	43
5.3.1 Statement classification	43
5.3.2 Statement order	43
5.3.3 The END statement	44
5.3.4 Program execution	44
5.3.5 Execution sequence	45

5.3.6	Image execution states	45
5.3.7	Termination of execution	46
5.4	Data concepts	46
5.4.1	Type	46
5.4.2	Data value	47
5.4.3	Data entity	47
5.4.4	Definition of objects and pointers	48
5.4.5	Reference	49
5.4.6	Array	49
5.4.7	Coarray	49
5.4.8	Established coarrays	50
5.4.9	Pointer	50
5.4.10	Allocatable variables	50
5.4.11	Storage	51
5.5	Fundamental concepts	51
5.5.1	Names and designators	51
5.5.2	Statement keyword	51
5.5.3	Other keywords	51
5.5.4	Association	51
5.5.5	Intrinsic	51
5.5.6	Operator	52
5.5.7	Companion processors	52
6	Lexical tokens and source form	53
6.1	Processor character set	53
6.1.1	Characters	53
6.1.2	Letters	53
6.1.3	Digits	53
6.1.4	Underscore	53
6.1.5	Special characters	53
6.1.6	Other characters	54
6.2	Low-level syntax	54
6.2.1	Tokens	54
6.2.2	Names	54
6.2.3	Constants	55
6.2.4	Operators	55
6.2.5	Statement labels	56
6.2.6	Delimiters	56
6.3	Source form	57
6.3.1	Program units, statements, and lines	57
6.3.2	Free source form	57
6.3.3	Fixed source form	58
6.4	Including source text	59
7	Types	61
7.1	Characteristics of types	61
7.1.1	The concept of type	61
7.1.2	Type classification	61
7.1.3	Set of values	61
7.1.4	Constants	61
7.1.5	Operations	61
7.2	Type parameters	62
7.3	Types, type specifiers, and values	63
7.3.1	Relationship of types and values to objects	63
7.3.2	Type specifiers	63
7.3.3	Type compatibility	65

7.4	Intrinsic types	66
7.4.1	Classification and specification	66
7.4.2	Intrinsic operations on intrinsic types	66
7.4.3	Numeric intrinsic types	66
7.4.4	Character type	70
7.4.5	Logical type	73
7.5	Derived types	73
7.5.1	Derived type concepts	73
7.5.2	Derived-type definition	74
7.5.3	Derived-type parameters	77
7.5.4	Components	79
7.5.5	Type-bound procedures	85
7.5.6	Final subroutines	88
7.5.7	Type extension	90
7.5.8	Derived-type values	92
7.5.9	Derived-type specifier	92
7.5.10	Construction of derived-type values	92
7.5.11	Derived-type operations and assignment	95
7.6	Other nonintrinsic types	95
7.6.1	Interoperable enumerations and enum types	95
7.6.2	Enumeration types	97
7.7	Binary, octal, and hexadecimal literal constants	99
7.8	Construction of array values	100
8	Attribute declarations and specifications	103
8.1	Attributes of procedures and data objects	103
8.2	Type declaration statement	103
8.3	Automatic data objects	105
8.4	Initialization	105
8.5	Attributes	105
8.5.1	Attribute specification	105
8.5.2	Accessibility attribute	106
8.5.3	ALLOCATABLE attribute	106
8.5.4	ASYNCHRONOUS attribute	106
8.5.5	BIND attribute for data entities	107
8.5.6	CODIMENSION attribute	107
8.5.7	CONTIGUOUS attribute	109
8.5.8	DIMENSION attribute	110
8.5.9	EXTERNAL attribute	114
8.5.10	INTENT attribute	114
8.5.11	INTRINSIC attribute	116
8.5.12	OPTIONAL attribute	116
8.5.13	PARAMETER attribute	116
8.5.14	POINTER attribute	117
8.5.15	PROTECTED attribute	117
8.5.16	SAVE attribute	118
8.5.17	RANK clause	118
8.5.18	TARGET attribute	119
8.5.19	VALUE attribute	119
8.5.20	VOLATILE attribute	119
8.6	Attribute specification statements	120
8.6.1	Accessibility statement	120
8.6.2	ALLOCATABLE statement	121
8.6.3	ASYNCHRONOUS statement	121
8.6.4	BIND statement	121
8.6.5	CODIMENSION statement	122

8.6.6	CONTIGUOUS statement	122
8.6.7	DATA statement	122
8.6.8	DIMENSION statement	124
8.6.9	INTENT statement	125
8.6.10	OPTIONAL statement	125
8.6.11	PARAMETER statement	125
8.6.12	POINTER statement	125
8.6.13	PROTECTED statement	126
8.6.14	SAVE statement	126
8.6.15	TARGET statement	126
8.6.16	VALUE statement	126
8.6.17	VOLATILE statement	127
8.7	IMPLICIT statement	127
8.8	IMPORT statement	129
8.9	NAMELIST statement	131
8.10	Storage association of data objects	132
8.10.1	EQUIVALENCE statement	132
8.10.2	COMMON statement	134
8.10.3	Restrictions on common and equivalence	135
9	Use of data objects	136
9.1	Designator	136
9.2	Variable	136
9.3	Constants	137
9.4	Scalars	137
9.4.1	Substrings	137
9.4.2	Structure components	137
9.4.3	Coindexed named objects	139
9.4.4	Complex parts	139
9.4.5	Type parameter inquiry	139
9.5	Arrays	140
9.5.1	Order of reference	140
9.5.2	Whole arrays	140
9.5.3	Array elements and array sections	140
9.5.4	Simply contiguous array designators	144
9.6	Image selectors	144
9.7	Dynamic association	146
9.7.1	ALLOCATE statement	146
9.7.2	NULLIFY statement	150
9.7.3	DEALLOCATE statement	150
9.7.4	STAT= specifier	152
9.7.5	ERRMSG= specifier	153
10	Expressions and assignment	154
10.1	Expressions	154
10.1.1	Expression semantics	154
10.1.2	Form of an expression	154
10.1.3	Precedence of operators	158
10.1.4	Evaluation of operations	160
10.1.5	Intrinsic operations	161
10.1.6	Defined operations	167
10.1.7	Evaluation of operands	168
10.1.8	Integrity of parentheses	169
10.1.9	Type, type parameters, and shape of an expression	169
10.1.10	Conformability rules for elemental operations	171
10.1.11	Specification expression	171

10.1.12	Constant expression	173
10.2	Assignment	174
10.2.1	Assignment statement	174
10.2.2	Pointer assignment	179
10.2.3	Masked array assignment – WHERE	183
10.2.4	FORALL	186
11	Execution control	189
11.1	Executable constructs containing blocks	189
11.1.1	Blocks	189
11.1.2	Rules governing blocks	189
11.1.3	ASSOCIATE construct	190
11.1.4	BLOCK construct	191
11.1.5	CHANGE TEAM construct	193
11.1.6	CRITICAL construct	195
11.1.7	DO construct	196
11.1.8	IF construct and statement	204
11.1.9	SELECT CASE construct	205
11.1.10	SELECT RANK construct	208
11.1.11	SELECT TYPE construct	210
11.1.12	EXIT statement	213
11.2	Branching	213
11.2.1	Branch concepts	213
11.2.2	GO TO statement	213
11.2.3	Computed GO TO statement	214
11.3	CONTINUE statement	214
11.4	STOP and ERROR STOP statements	214
11.5	FAIL IMAGE statement	215
11.6	NOTIFY WAIT statement	215
11.7	Image execution control	216
11.7.1	Image control statements	216
11.7.2	Segments	217
11.7.3	SYNC ALL statement	218
11.7.4	SYNC IMAGES statement	219
11.7.5	SYNC MEMORY statement	220
11.7.6	SYNC TEAM statement	221
11.7.7	EVENT POST statement	222
11.7.8	EVENT WAIT statement	222
11.7.9	FORM TEAM statement	222
11.7.10	LOCK and UNLOCK statements	223
11.7.11	STAT= and ERRMSG= specifiers in image control statements	225
12	Input/output statements	228
12.1	Input/output concepts	228
12.2	Records	228
12.2.1	Definition of a record	228
12.2.2	Formatted record	228
12.2.3	Unformatted record	228
12.2.4	Endfile record	229
12.3	External files	229
12.3.1	External file concepts	229
12.3.2	File existence	229
12.3.3	File access	230
12.3.4	File position	232
12.3.5	File storage units	233
12.4	Internal files	234

12.5	File connection	234
12.5.1	Referring to a file	234
12.5.2	Connection modes	235
12.5.3	Unit existence	236
12.5.4	Connection of a file to a unit	236
12.5.5	Preconnection	237
12.5.6	OPEN statement	237
12.5.7	CLOSE statement	241
12.6	Data transfer statements	243
12.6.1	Form of input and output statements	243
12.6.2	Control information list	243
12.6.3	Data transfer input/output list	248
12.6.4	Execution of a data transfer input/output statement	250
12.6.5	Termination of data transfer statements	261
12.7	Waiting on pending data transfer	261
12.7.1	Wait operation	261
12.7.2	WAIT statement	261
12.8	File positioning statements	262
12.8.1	Syntax	262
12.8.2	BACKSPACE statement	263
12.8.3	ENDFILE statement	263
12.8.4	REWIND statement	263
12.9	FLUSH statement	264
12.10	File inquiry statement	264
12.10.1	Forms of the INQUIRE statement	264
12.10.2	Inquiry specifiers	265
12.10.3	Inquire by output list	271
12.11	Error, end-of-record, and end-of-file conditions	271
12.11.1	Occurrence of input/output conditions	271
12.11.2	Error conditions and the ERR= specifier	272
12.11.3	End-of-file condition and the END= specifier	272
12.11.4	End-of-record condition and the EOR= specifier	273
12.11.5	IOSTAT= specifier	273
12.11.6	IOMSG= specifier	274
12.12	Restrictions on input/output statements	274
13	Input/output editing	275
13.1	Format specifications	275
13.2	Explicit format specification methods	275
13.2.1	FORMAT statement	275
13.2.2	Character format specification	275
13.3	Form of a format item list	276
13.3.1	Syntax	276
13.3.2	Edit descriptors	276
13.3.3	Fields	278
13.4	Interaction between input/output list and format	278
13.5	Positioning by format control	280
13.6	Decimal symbol	280
13.7	Data edit descriptors	280
13.7.1	Purpose of data edit descriptors	280
13.7.2	Numeric editing	281
13.7.3	Logical editing	288
13.7.4	Character editing	288
13.7.5	Generalized editing	289
13.7.6	User-defined derived-type editing	290
13.8	Control edit descriptors	290

13.8.1	Position edit descriptors	290
13.8.2	Slash editing	291
13.8.3	Colon editing	292
13.8.4	SS, SP, and S editing	292
13.8.5	LZS, LZP and LZ editing	292
13.8.6	P editing	292
13.8.7	BN and BZ editing	293
13.8.8	RU, RD, RZ, RN, RC, and RP editing	293
13.8.9	DC and DP editing	293
13.9	Character string edit descriptors	293
13.10	List-directed formatting	294
13.10.1	Purpose of list-directed formatting	294
13.10.2	Values and value separators	294
13.10.3	List-directed input	294
13.10.4	List-directed output	296
13.11	Namelist formatting	298
13.11.1	Purpose of namelist formatting	298
13.11.2	Name-value subsequences	298
13.11.3	Namelist input	298
13.11.4	Namelist output	301
14	Program units	303
14.1	Main program	303
14.2	Modules	303
14.2.1	Module syntax and semantics	303
14.2.2	The USE statement and use association	304
14.2.3	Submodules	307
14.3	Block data program units	307
15	Procedures	309
15.1	Concepts	309
15.2	Procedure classifications	309
15.2.1	Procedure classification by reference	309
15.2.2	Procedure classification by means of definition	309
15.3	Characteristics	310
15.3.1	Characteristics of procedures	310
15.3.2	Characteristics of dummy arguments	310
15.3.3	Characteristics of function results	310
15.4	Procedure interface	311
15.4.1	Interface and abstract interface	311
15.4.2	Implicit and explicit interfaces	311
15.4.3	Specification of the procedure interface	312
15.5	Procedure reference	321
15.5.1	Syntax of a procedure reference	321
15.5.2	Actual arguments, dummy arguments, and argument association	323
15.5.3	Function reference	335
15.5.4	Subroutine reference	335
15.5.5	Resolving named procedure references	336
15.5.6	Resolving type-bound procedure references	338
15.6	Procedure definition	338
15.6.1	Intrinsic procedure definition	338
15.6.2	Procedures defined by subprograms	338
15.6.3	Definition and invocation of procedures by means other than Fortran	344
15.6.4	Statement function	344
15.7	Pure procedures	345
15.8	Simple procedures	347

15.9	Elemental procedures	348
15.9.1	Elemental procedure declaration and interface	348
15.9.2	Elemental function actual arguments and results	348
15.9.3	Elemental subroutine actual arguments	349
16	Intrinsic procedures and modules	350
16.1	Classes of intrinsic procedures	350
16.2	Arguments to intrinsic procedures	350
16.2.1	General rules	350
16.2.2	The shape of array arguments	351
16.2.3	Mask arguments	351
16.2.4	DIM arguments and reduction functions	351
16.3	Bit model	351
16.3.1	General	351
16.3.2	Bit sequence comparisons	352
16.3.3	Bit sequences as arguments to INT and REAL	352
16.4	Numeric models	352
16.5	Atomic subroutines	353
16.6	Collective subroutines	354
16.7	Standard generic intrinsic procedures	355
16.8	Specific names for standard intrinsic functions	360
16.9	Specifications of the standard intrinsic procedures	362
16.9.1	General	362
16.10	Standard intrinsic modules	457
16.10.1	General	457
16.10.2	The ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module	458
17	Exceptions and IEEE arithmetic	465
17.1	Overview of IEEE arithmetic support	465
17.2	Derived types, constants, and operators defined in the modules	466
17.3	The exceptions	466
17.4	The rounding modes	469
17.5	Underflow mode	469
17.6	Halting	470
17.7	The floating-point modes and status	470
17.8	Exceptional values	470
17.9	IEEE arithmetic	470
17.10	Summary of the procedures	471
17.11	Specifications of the procedures	473
17.11.1	General	473
17.12	Examples	499
18	Interoperability with C	502
18.1	General	502
18.2	The ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module	502
18.2.1	Summary of contents	502
18.2.2	Named constants and derived types in the module	502
18.2.3	Procedures in the module	503
18.3	Interoperability between Fortran and C entities	511
18.3.1	Interoperability of intrinsic types	511
18.3.2	Interoperability with C pointer types	512
18.3.3	Interoperability of enum types	512
18.3.4	Interoperability of derived types and C structure types	512
18.3.5	Interoperability of scalar variables	513
18.3.6	Interoperability of array variables	514
18.3.7	Interoperability of procedures and procedure interfaces	514

18.4	C descriptors	517
18.5	The source file ISO_Fortran_binding.h	517
18.5.1	Summary of contents	517
18.5.2	The CFI_dim_t structure type	517
18.5.3	The CFI_cdesc_t structure type	518
18.5.4	Macros and typedefs in ISO_Fortran_binding.h	519
18.5.5	Functions declared in ISO_Fortran_binding.h	521
18.6	Restrictions on C descriptors	529
18.7	Restrictions on formal parameters	529
18.8	Restrictions on lifetimes	529
18.9	Interoperation with C global variables	530
18.9.1	General	530
18.9.2	Binding labels for common blocks and variables	531
18.10	Interoperation with C functions	531
18.10.1	Definition and reference of interoperable procedures	531
18.10.2	Binding labels for procedures	532
18.10.3	Exceptions and IEEE arithmetic procedures	532
18.10.4	Asynchronous communication	533
19	Scope, association, and definition	534
19.1	Scopes, identifiers, and entities	534
19.2	Global identifiers	534
19.3	Local identifiers	535
19.3.1	Classes of local identifiers	535
19.3.2	Local identifiers that are the same as common block names	536
19.3.3	Function results	536
19.3.4	Components, type parameters, and bindings	536
19.3.5	Argument keywords	536
19.4	Statement and construct entities	537
19.5	Association	538
19.5.1	Name association	538
19.5.2	Pointer association	542
19.5.3	Storage association	545
19.5.4	Inheritance association	547
19.5.5	Establishing associations	547
19.6	Definition and undefinition of variables	548
19.6.1	Definition of objects and subobjects	548
19.6.2	Variables that are always defined	548
19.6.3	Variables that are initially defined	548
19.6.4	Variables that are initially undefined	549
19.6.5	Events that cause variables to become defined	549
19.6.6	Events that cause variables to become undefined	551
19.6.7	Variable definition context	553
19.6.8	Pointer association context	554
Annex A	(informative) Processor dependencies	555
Annex B	(informative) Deleted and obsolescent features	562
Annex C	(informative) Extended notes	566
Index	643

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 technical 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.

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO/IEC 1539-1:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- an array can have a `coarray` component;
- additional forms of declaration;
- additional edit descriptors;
- additional intrinsic procedures;
- conformance with ISO/IEC 60559:2020;
- other changes listed in the Introduction.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 1539 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

This document comprises the specification of the base Fortran language, informally known as Fortran 2023. With the limitations noted in 4.3.3, the syntax and semantics of Fortran 2018 are contained entirely within Fortran 2023. Therefore, any standard-conforming Fortran 2018 program not affected by such limitations is a standard-conforming Fortran 2023 program. New features of Fortran 2023 can be compatibly incorporated into such Fortran 2018 programs, with any exceptions indicated in the text of this document.

Fortran 2023 contains several extensions to Fortran 2018; these are listed below.

- Source form:

The maximum length of a line in free form source has been increased. The maximum length of a statement has been increased. The limit on the number of continuation lines has been removed.
- Data declaration:

A data object with a coarray component can be an array or allocatable. BIND(C) ENUM are now referred to as interoperable enumerations, and noninteroperable enumeration types are available. An interoperable enumeration can be given a type name. TYPEOF and CLASSOF type specifiers can be used to declare one or more entities to have the same type and type parameters as another entity. A PUBLIC namelist group can have a PRIVATE namelist group object. The DIMENSION attribute can be declared with a syntax that does not depend on the rank (8.5.8, 8.5.17).
- Data usage and computation:

Binary, octal, and hexadecimal literal constants can be used in additional contexts. A deferred-length allocatable *errmsg-variable* is allocated by the processor to the length of the explanatory message. An ALLOCATE statement can specify the bounds of an array allocation with array expressions. A pointer assignment statement can specify lower bounds or rank remapping with array expressions. Arrays can be used to specify multiple subscripts or subscript triplets (9.5.3.2). Conditional expressions provide selective evaluation of subexpressions.
- Input/output:

The AT edit descriptor provides output of character values with trailing blanks trimmed. The LEADING_ZERO= specifier in the OPEN and WRITE statements, and the LZP, LZS and LZ control edit descriptors, provide control of optional leading zeros during formatted output. A deferred-length allocatable *iomsg-variable* is allocated by the processor to the length of the explanatory message. A deferred-length allocatable scalar *io-unit* in a WRITE statement is allocated by the processor to the length of the record to be written.
- Execution control:

The REDUCE locality specifier for the DO CONCURRENT construct specifies reduction variables for the loop. The NOTIFY WAIT statement, NOTIFY= specifier on an image selector, and the NOTIFY_TYPE from the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV provide one-sided data-oriented synchronization between images.
- Intrinsic procedures:

The intrinsic functions ACOSD, ASIND, ATAND, ATAN2D, COSD, SIND, and TAND are trigonometric functions in which angles are specified in degrees. The intrinsic functions ACOSPI, ASINPI, ATANPI, ATAN2PI, COSPI, SINPI, and TANPI are trigonometric functions in which angles are specified in half-revolutions (that is, as multiples of π). The intrinsic function SELECTED_LOGICAL_KIND returns kind type parameter values for type logical. The intrinsic subroutine SPLIT parses a string into tokens, one at a time. The intrinsic subroutine SYSTEM_CLOCK supports more than one system clock for an image. The intrinsic subroutine TOKENIZE parses a string into tokens. When a deferred-length allocatable actual argument of an intrinsic procedure is assigned character data, it is allocated by the processor to the length of the data. Execution of a collective subroutine can be successful on an image even when an error condition occurs for the corresponding execution on another image.
- Intrinsic modules:

Additional named constants LOGICAL8, LOGICAL16, LOGICAL32, LOGICAL64, and REAL16 have been added to the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV. The subroutines IEEE_GET_ROUNDING_MODE, IEEE_GET_UNDERFLOW_MODE, IEEE_SET_ROUNDING_MODE, and IEEE_SET_UNDERFLOW_MODE, from the intrinsic module IEEE_ARITHMETIC, are now considered to be pure and simple. The subroutines IEEE_GET_MODES, IEEE_GET_STATUS, IEEE_SET_MODES, and

ISO/IEC 1539-1:2023 (E)

`IEEE_SET_STATUS`, from the intrinsic module `IEEE_EXCEPTIONS`, are now considered to be pure and simple. The procedures `C_F_STRPOINTER` and `F_C_STRING` have been added to the intrinsic module `ISO_C_BINDING` to assist in the use of null-terminated strings. The subroutine `C_F_POINTER` in the intrinsic module `ISO_C_BINDING` has an extra optional dummy argument, `LOWER`, that specifies the lower bounds for `FPTR`.

- Changes to the intrinsic module `IEEE_ARITHMETIC` for conformance with ISO/IEC 60559:2020: The new functions `IEEE_MAX`, `IEEE_MAX_MAG`, `IEEE_MIN`, and `IEEE_MIN_MAG` perform the operations maximum, maximumMagnitude, minimum, and minimumMagnitude in ISO/IEC 60559:2020. The functions `IEEE_MAX_NUM`, `IEEE_MAX_NUM_MAG`, `IEEE_MIN_NUM`, and `IEEE_MIN_NUM_MAG` now conform to the operations maximumNumber, maximumMagnitudeNumber, minimumNumber and minimumMagnitudeNumber in ISO/IEC 60559:2020; the changes affect the treatment of zeros and NaNs.
- Program units and procedures:
A procedure can be specified to be a [simple procedure](#); a [simple procedure](#) references or defines nonlocal variables only via its [dummy arguments](#). [Conditional arguments](#) provide [actual argument](#) selection in a [procedure reference](#).

This document is organized in 19 clauses, dealing with 8 conceptual areas. These 8 areas, and the clauses in which they are treated, are:

High/low level concepts	Clauses 4, 5, 6
Data concepts	Clauses 7, 8, 9
Computations	Clauses 10, 16, 17
Execution control	Clause 11
Input/output	Clauses 12, 13
Program units	Clauses 14, 15
Interoperability with C	Clause 18
Scoping and association rules	Clause 19

It also contains the following nonnormative material:

Processor dependencies	Annex A
Deleted and obsolescent features	Annex B
Extended notes	Annex C

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