Looping in Fortran

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1. Indexed Do loops

```
integer :: i
do i=1,10
  ! code with i
end do
```

You can include a step size (which can be negative) as a third parameter:

```
By steps of 3:
```

```
do i=1,10,3
  ! code with i
end do
```

Counting down:

```
do i=10,1,-1
  ! code with i
end do
```



2. While loop

The while loop has a pre-test:

```
do while (i<1000)
  print *,i
  i = i*2
end do</pre>
```



3. Exit and cycle

Loop without counter or while test:

```
do
  call random_number(x)
  if (x>.9) exit
  print *,"Nine out of ten exes agree"
end do
```

Compare to break in C++.

Skip rest of current iteration:

```
do i=1,100
  if (isprime(i)) cycle
  ! do something with non-prime
end do
```

Compare to continue in C++.



4. Labeled loops

```
You can label loops
useful with exit statement:

outer: do i=1,10
   inner: do j=1,10
   test: if (i*j>42) then
        print *,i,j
        exit outer
   end if test
   end do inner
end do outer
```



5. Semantic fine points

- Fortran loops determine the iteration count before execution; a loop will run that many iterations, unless you Exit.
- You are not allowed to alter the iteration variable.
- Non-integer loop variables used to be allowed, no longer.



Exercise 1

Read an integer and set a boolean variable to determine whether it is prime by testing for the smaller numbers if they divide that number.

Print a final message

Your number is prime

or

Your number is not prime: it is divisible by

where you report just one found factor.



6. Implied do loops

If you loop over a print statement, each print statement is on a new line;

use an implied loop to print on one line.

You can iterate multiple expressions:

These loops can be nested:

Print *, (
$$(i*j, i=1, 20), j=1, 20$$
)

Also useful for Read.



Exercise 2

Use the implied do-loop mechanism to print a triangle:

```
2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4 4
```

up to a number that is input.

