### 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:

```
do i=1,10,3
  ! 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. 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.



# 5. Non-integer loop variables

Deleted language feature

#### Fraught with peril:

```
Code:
    real(4) :: r

do r=.1,1.,.1
    print *,r
end do
```

```
Output
[loopf] loopr:
loopr.F90:16:5:
   16 | do r
    =.1,1.,.1
Warning: Deleted
    feature: Loop
    variable at (1)
    must be integer
loopr.F90:16:7:
```



#### 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

Normally, 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.

