

Derived Types and Modules in Fortran

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Types

1. Structures: type

- Fortran has structures similar to C: bundle variables – of different types.
- Structures are a derived type: you can create variables of that type, but it's not a built-in type.
- Fortran keyword for derived types is (confusingly) `type`

2. Type declaration

Type name / End Type name block.

Member declarations inside the block:

```
type mytype
  integer :: number
  character :: name
  real(4) :: value
end type mytype
```

3. Creating a type structure

Declare a type variable in the main program:

```
Type(mytype) :: struct1,struct2
```

Initialize with type name:

```
struct1 = mytype( 1, 'my_name', 3.7 )
```

Copying:

```
struct2 = struct1
```

4. Member access

Access structure members with %
(compare C++ dot-notation)

```
Type(mytype) :: typed_struct  
typed_struct%member = ....
```

5. Example

```
type point  
  real :: x,y  
end type point
```

```
type(point) :: p1,p2  
p1 = point(2.5, 3.7)  
  
p2 = p1  
print *,p2%x,p2%y
```

Type definitions can go in the main program up top
(or use a module; see later)

6. Structures as procedure argument

Structures can be passed as procedure argument, just like any other datatype. In this example the function *length*:

- Takes a structure of `type(point)` as argument; and
- returns a `real(4)` result.
- The structure is declared as `intent(in)`.

Function with structure
argument:

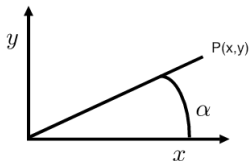
```
real(4) function length(p)
  implicit none
  type(point), intent(in) :: p
  length = sqrt( &
    p%x**2 + p%y**2 )
end function length
```

Function call

```
print *, "Length:", length(p2)
```


Exercise 1

Add a function `angle` that takes a `Point` argument and returns the angle of the x -axis and the line from the origin to that point.



Your program should read in the x, y values of the point and print out the angle in radians.

Bonus: can you print the angle as a fraction of π ? So

$$(1, 1) \Rightarrow 0.25$$

You can base this off the file `point.F90` in the repository

Exercise 2

Write a program that has the following:

- A type *Point* that contains real numbers x, y ;
- a type *Rectangle* that contains two *Points*, corresponding to the lower left and upper right point;
- a function *area* that has one argument: a *Rectangle*.

Your program should

- Accept two real numbers on one line, for the bottom left point;
- similarly, again on one line, the coordinates of the top right point; then
- print out the area of the (axi-parallel) rectangle defined by these two points.

Modules

7. Module definition

Modules look like a program, but without main (only 'stuff to be used elsewhere'):

```
Module definitions
  type point
    real :: x,y
  end type point
  real(8),parameter :: pi = 3.14159265359
contains
  real(4) function length(p)
    implicit none
    type(point),intent(in) :: p
    length = sqrt( p%x**2 + p%y**2 )
  end function length
end Module definitions
```

Note also the numeric constant.

8. Module use

Module imported through use statement;
comes before implicit none

Code:

Program size

use definitions

implicit none

type(point) :: p1,p2

p1 = point(2.5, 3.7)

p2 = p1

print *,p2%x,p2%y

print *, "length:", length(p2)

print *, 2*pi

end Program size

Output:

2.50000000

3.70000005

length: 4.46542263

6.2831854820251465

9. Module use

```
Program ModProgram
  use FunctionsAndValues
  implicit none

  print *, "Pi is:", pi
  call SayHi()

End Program ModProgram
```

Also possible:

```
Use mymodule, Only: func1, func2
Use mymodule, func1 => new_name1
```

Exercise 3

Take exercise 2 and put all type definitions and all functions in a module.

Turn it in!

- If you have compiled your program, do:
`coe_areaf yourprogram.F90`
where 'yourprogram.F90' stands for the name of your source file.
- Is it reporting that your program is correct? If so, do:
`coe_areaf -s yourprogram.F90`
where the `-s` flag stands for 'submit'.
- If you don't manage to get your code working correctly, you can submit as incomplete with
`coe_areaf -i yourprogram.F90`
- Use the `-d` debug flag for more information.

For bonus points, use a module.

10. Separate compilation of modules

Suppose program is split over two files:

`theprogram.F90` and `themodule.F90`.

- Compile the module: `ifort -c themodule.F90`; this gives
- an object file (extension: `.o`) that will be linked later, and
- a module file `modulename.mod`.
- Compile the main program:
`ifort -c theprogram.F90` will read the `.mod` file; and finally
- Link the object files into an executable:
`ifort -o myprogram theprogram.o themodule.o`
The compiler is used as linker: there is no compiling in this step.

Important: the module needs to be compiled before any (sub)program that uses it.