

Fortran**Language, Fortran**

Command line으로 **Arguments**를 받고 저장, 출력

- 배열의 시작이 0이 아닌 1.

```
PROGRAM test_getarg
  INTEGER :: i
  CHARACTER(len=32) :: arg

  !CHARACTER(len=32) args(10)

  !동적 배열 선언 및 할당
  CHARACTER(len=50), DIMENSION (:), ALLOCATABLE :: args
  allocate(args(iargc()))

  DO i = 1, iargc()
    ! CALL getarg(i, arg)
    ! read(arg,*) args(i)
    CALL getarg(i, args(i))
    args(i) = TRIM(args(i))
  END DO

  print *,size(args)

  do i = 1, iargc()
    print *,args(i)
  end do

  ! 할당 해제
  deallocate(args)

  END PROGRAM
```

String, Integer 상호 변환

- <https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gfortran/ICHAR.html>

```
program read_val
  integer value
  character(len=10) string, string2
  string = '154'
  ! Convert a string to a numeric value
  read (string,'(I10)') value
  print *, value
  ! Convert a value to a formatted string
```

```
write (string2,'(I10)') value
print *, string2
end program read_val
```

Command Line 응용

```
PROGRAM test_getarg
  INTEGER :: i
  CHARACTER(len=8) :: arg
  INTEGER, DIMENSION (:), ALLOCATABLE :: args

  allocate(args(iargc()))

  DO i = 1, iargc()
    CALL getarg(i, arg)
    read(arg,'(I10)') args(i)
  END DO

!print
  DO i = 1, SIZE(args)
    print *, args(i)
  end do

  deallocate(args)

END PROGRAM
```

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