Fortran

Language, Fortran

Command line으로 Arguments를 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=32), DIMENSION (:), ALLOCATABLE :: args
allocate(args(iargc()))

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

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

!할당 해제
deallocate(args)

END PROGRAM
```

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