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=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 웃웃

```
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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