

NATURAL



Further Features





Reusing this material



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

> http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-ncsa/4.0/deed.en_US

This means you are free to copy and redistribute the material and adapt and build on the material under the following terms: You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license and indicate if changes were made. If you adapt or build on the material you must distribute your work under the same license as the original.

Note that this presentation may contain images owned by others. Please seek their permission before reusing these images.





Submodules

- Allows interfaces to be defined in one module and implementation done in another
- Enables splitting and sharing of data and functionality
 - Submodule of a module have access to the all entities and components of that module and any ancestor submodules
- Allows definition of interfaces for others to implement
 - Lets library developers provide some code and let others implement the rest
- Can reduce compilation issues/time





Submodule examples

```
module points
type :: point
real :: x, y
end type point
interface
module function point_dist(a, b) result(distance)
type(point), intent(in) :: a, b
real :: distance
end function point_dist
end interface
end module points
submodule (points) points_a
contains
module procedure point_dist
```

```
distance = sqrt((a%x - b%x)**2 + (a%y - b%y)**2)
```

end procedure point_dist

end submodule points_a





Parameterised derived types

 Can pass array lengths and kinds parameters when creating an instance of a derived type, i.e.:

type :: point(kind)
 integer, kind :: kind
 real(kind) :: x, y
end type point
type(point(kind(0.0))) :: a
type :: ldarray(kind,n)
 integer, kind :: kind=kind(0.0d0) !default value
 integer, len :: n
 real(kind) :: array(n)
end type ldarray
type(ldarray(10)) :: vectorx





Allocation copy

 New intrinsic function to move data and allocation from one variable to another:

real, allocatable :: vec(:),tempvec(:)
allocate(tempvec(N))

•••

move_alloc(to=vec,from=tempvec)

- Types must be compatible
- From target become deallocated after call





Protected attribute

- Can define module variables as protected
- Module variable can be viewed outside the module but not changed
 - Protects variable from external change





Interoperability with C

- New module ISO_C_BINDING
 - Has the kind types for C intrinsic variables
- Defined types and structures can be inter-operable: TYPE, BIND(C) :: matrix

END TYPE matrix

- Some restrictions on what can be in the types or structures
- Same can be done for procedures with defined interfaces





Summary

- F2003 and F2008 add further stuff too
 - Co-arrays, etc...
- Lots of nice features
- Language continuing to evolve
- Can still get by with mostly F90 for a lot of program



