



Fundamentals

Basic Syntax

Program Structure:

```
program program_name
  ! Declarations
  implicit none
  ! Statements
  ...
end program program_name
```

Comments:

```
! This is a comment.
```

Continuation:

```
result = very_long_expression + &
      another_long_expression
```

Case Insensitivity:

Fortran is generally case-insensitive.

Data Types

<code>integer</code>	Whole numbers (e.g., <code>1</code> , <code>-5</code> , <code>1000</code>)
<code>real</code>	Floating-point numbers (e.g., <code>3.14</code> , <code>-2.0</code> , <code>0.0</code>) - single precision by default
<code>double precision</code>	Floating-point numbers with higher precision (e.g., <code>3.1415926535</code>)
<code>complex</code>	Numbers with real and imaginary parts (e.g., <code>(1.0, 2.0)</code>)
<code>logical</code>	Boolean values: <code>.true.</code> or <code>.false.</code>
<code>character</code>	Strings of characters (e.g., <code>'Hello'</code> , <code>"Fortran"</code>)

Variable Declaration

```
integer :: age
real :: temperature
double precision :: pi
character(len=20) :: name
logical :: is_valid
```

Implicit None:

Always use `implicit none` to force explicit declaration of all variables.

Operators & Control Flow

Operators

<code>+</code>	Addition
<code>-</code>	Subtraction
<code>*</code>	Multiplication
<code>/</code>	Division
<code>**</code>	Exponentiation
<code>==</code> or <code>.EQ.</code>	Equal to
<code>/=</code> or <code>.NE.</code>	Not equal to
<code>.GT.</code>	Greater than
<code>.GE.</code>	Greater than or equal to
<code>.LT.</code>	Less than
<code>.LE.</code>	Less than or equal to

Control Flow

IF Statement:

```
if (condition) then
  ! Statements
else if (condition) then
  ! Statements
else
  ! Statements
end if
```

DO Loop:

```
do i = start, end, increment
  ! Statements
end do
```

SELECT CASE Statement:

```
select case (expression)
  case (value1)
    ! Statements
  case (value2)
    ! Statements
  case default
    ! Statements
end select
```

Arrays and I/O

Arrays

Declaration:

```
integer :: matrix(3, 3)
real :: vector(10)
```

Array Slicing:

```
vector(1:5) ! Elements 1 to 5
matrix(:, 1) ! First column
```

Array Operations:

Fortran supports element-wise array operations.

Input/Output

Reading from standard input:

```
read *, variable1, variable2
```

Writing to standard output:

```
print *, "Result:", result
```

Formatted I/O:

```
print '(I5, F10.2)', integer_value, real_value
```

File I/O:

```
open(unit=10, file='data.txt', status='old')  
read(10, *) data  
close(10)
```

Subroutines & Functions

Subroutines

Definition:

```
subroutine subroutine_name(arg1, arg2)  
  ! Declarations  
  implicit none  
  ! Statements  
  ...  
end subroutine subroutine_name
```

Calling a Subroutine:

```
call subroutine_name(value1, value2)
```

Functions

Definition:

```
function function_name(arg1, arg2)  
  result(result_variable)  
  ! Declarations  
  implicit none  
  ! Statements  
  result_variable = ...  
end function function_name
```

Calling a Function:

```
result = function_name(value1, value2)
```

Modules

Definition:

```
module module_name  
  ! Declarations  
  implicit none  
  ! Public and private variables and  
  subroutines  
  contains  
  ! Subroutine and function definitions  
end module module_name
```

Using a Module:

```
use module_name
```