

Consider the repetitive format specifiers.

For O integers (type INTEGER) applies specifier I:

nIk,

where n - repeater; I - a format specification for IO integers; k - the number of positions, which is given in input-output single value.

Example. Run formatted output variables K and M type INTEGER.

```
K = 17
```

```
N = 18
```

```
WRITE (*, 12) K M
```

```
12 FORMAT (I8, I4)
```

In this example, the output value of the variable K to the console used specifier I8, which assigns this 8 positions. To output variable M used specifier I4, which assigns this 4 position.

For input-output actual values (type REAL) format specifier used F:

nFk.m,

where n - repeater; F - format specifier for input-output actual values of type REAL; k - the number of positions, which is given in the output of real value considering the decimal point and characters "+" or "-" in the numeric value (default "+" sign is not shown); m - the number of positions in the output of decimal places.

Example. Output variables P and W type REAL.

```
P = 56.76
```

```
W = -12.65
```

```
WRITE (*, 15) P, W
```

```
15 FORMAT (2F6.2)
```

This record repeater used. The record means that will be repeated twice specifier F6.2. Each time will be displayed numerical value type REAL with six positions, and after the decimal point will be displayed two decimal places.

Example. Choose the format for the numerical variables D, E, F true type.

D = 67.8

E = -16.88

F = -765.4389

WRITE (*, 6) D, E, F

6 FORMAT (F4.1, F6.2, F9.4)