

For input-output actual values (type REAL) is used in the form of exponential format specifier E:

$nEk.m$,

where n - repeater; E - format specifier for input-output actual values (type REAL) in exponential form; k - the number of positions, which is given in the output of real value considering the decimal point, exponent and sign "+" or "-" in Value and exhibitors (default "+" sign is not shown); m - the number of positions in the output of decimal places; m - the number of positions in the output of decimal places (and only them!).

Due to the fact that the format E has complex structure, for its successful formation rule should be applied:

$m-k \geq 7$.

Example. Ask $R = -3,6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ and formatted output to the console.

```
DATA R / -3.6E-06 /
```

```
WRITE (*, 2) R
```

```
2 FORMAT (E8.1)
```

Check gained entry under the rule: $mk = 8-1 \geq 7$. The rule holds.

Some extensions on withdrawal of type REAL values in exponential form given below.

Format specifier to display real double precision values (type REAL * 8, DOUBLE PRECIZION) D:

$nD k.m$.

Engineering format of the values of the type REAL provides a format specifier EN:

$nENk.m$.

Scientific format of the values of the type REAL ES provides a format specifier:

$nESk.m$.

Example. Present value of 0.0000012 in scientific and engineering formats.

In the scientific format (specifier ES): 1.2E-06.

In engineering format (specifier EN): .12E-05.