

**NAME**

**stod** – convert Fortran program from single-precision to double-precision

**SYNOPSIS**

**stod** [--?] [--author] [--copyright] [--help] [--version] <infile>outfile

**stod** copies its standard input to standard output, converting Fortran single-precision constants, built-in functions, and type declarations to double precision.

Floating-point FORMAT specifications are left intact; on some ancient systems, they may require modifications. They do *not* under the rules of Fortran 77.

Leading tabs are correctly interpreted according to common extended Fortran rules.

**stod** recognizes all of the standard Fortran 77 single- and double-precision functions, as well as the pair **rand/drnd** (UNIX pseudo-random number generators), and the pair **r1mach/d1mach** from the PORT library framework.

**stod**'s other purpose is to demonstrate a modest **lex(1)** program.

**OPTIONS**

Options can be prefixed with either one or two hyphens, and can be abbreviated to any unique prefix. Thus, **-v**, **-ver**, and **--version** are equivalent.

All options in this program are diagnostic, and suppress processing of the input stream. Execution terminates with a success return code after processing one or more options, but unrecognized options cause immediate termination with a failure return code.

<b>--?</b>	Same as <b>--help</b> .
<b>--author</b>	Display a brief author credit on <i>stdout</i> .
<b>--copyright</b>	Display copyright and license information on <i>stdout</i> .
<b>--help</b>	Display a brief help message on <i>stdout</i> , giving a usage description.
<b>--version</b>	Display the program version number and release date on <i>stdout</i> .

**BUGS**

Undeclared variables are not type-converted. To find such instances, use the Extended PFORT Verifier, **pfort(1)**, or the Fortran checker, **ftncchk(1)**. Some UNIX Fortran compilers have a compile-time option, usually called **-u**, to flag undeclared variables.

Text beyond column 72 is discarded when lines are collected into Fortran statements.

**stod** does not handle embedded ASCII tab characters correctly when long lines are to be broken. A Fortran-sensitive detabbing utility should be applied first if the input file possibly contains embedded tabs. Note that **expand(1)** *cannot* be used to do this job correctly!

Mixed-precision code may not be converted correctly. For example, **SNGL(DFLOAT(N))** will become **DBLE(DFLOAT(N))**, which is syntactically incorrect.

Functions and variables of type **COMPLEX** are not converted, because Fortran 77 does not define a double precision complex type. Complex constants will be converted, however, since their real and imaginary parts look like normal floating-point values.

**SEE ALSO**

**dtos(1)**, **ftncchk(1)**, **lex(1)**, **pfort(1)**.

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