25 January 2007 J3/07-136

To: J3

Subject: UTI 082 From: Van Snyder

1 1 Edits

2 Edits refer to 07-007. Page and line numbers are displayed in the margin. Absent other instructions, a

- 3 page and line number or line number range implies all of the indicated text is to be replaced by associated
- 4 text, while a page and line number followed by + (-) indicates that associated text is to be inserted after
- 5 (before) the indicated line. Remarks are noted in the margin, or appear between [and] in the text.
- 6 [Editor: Delete UTI 082 and replace the paragraph with the following:]

567:14-21

- 7 If a dummy argument is declared to be a pointer the associated actual argument may be a pointer, or 8 may be a nonpointer variable. In either case, the characteristics of both arguments shall agree. Consider 9 the two cases separately.
- The actual argument is a pointer. When procedure execution commences the 10 Case (i): pointer association status of the dummy argument becomes the same as that of 11 the actual argument. If the pointer association status of the dummy argument 12 is changed, the pointer association status of the actual argument changes in the 13 14 same way. If the dummy argument becomes pointer associated with a target that ceases to exist when execution of the procedure completes, the pointer association 15 16 status of the actual argument becomes undefined. One possible mechanism that a processor might use, but is not required to use, is to copy the representation 17 of the actual argument pointer to the dummy argument pointer when execution 18 of the procedure commences, and copy the representation of the dummy argu-19 20 ment pointer to the actual argument pointer when execution of the procedure 21 completes.
- 22 Case (ii): The actual argument is not a pointer. The actual argument shall have the TAR-23 GET attribute and the dummy argument shall have INTENT(IN). The dummy 24 argument becomes pointer associated with the actual argument.

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