

NAG Library Routine Document

X04AAF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

X04AAF returns the value of the current error message unit number, or sets the current error message unit number to a new value.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE X04AAF (IFLAG, NERR)
```

```
INTEGER IFLAG, NERR
```

3 Description

X04AAF enables those library routines which output error messages, to determine the number of the output unit to which the error messages are to be sent; in this case X04AAF is called with $\text{IFLAG} = 0$. X04AAF may also be called with $\text{IFLAG} = 1$ to set the unit number to a specified value. Otherwise a default value (stated in the Users' Note for your implementation) is returned.

Records written to this output unit by other library routines are at most 80 characters long (including a line-printer carriage control character).

Note that if the unit number is set < 0 , no messages will be output.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1: IFLAG – INTEGER | <i>Input</i> |
| <i>On entry:</i> the action to be taken (see NERR).
<i>Constraint:</i> $\text{IFLAG} = 0$ or 1 . | |
| 2: NERR – INTEGER | <i>Input/Output</i> |
| <i>On entry:</i> if $\text{IFLAG} = 0$, NERR need not be set.
If $\text{IFLAG} = 1$, NERR must specify the new error message unit number.
<i>On exit:</i> if $\text{IFLAG} = 0$, NERR is set to the current error message unit number.
If $\text{IFLAG} = 1$, NERR is unchanged.
Note that Fortran unit numbers must be positive or zero. If NERR is set < 0 , output of error messages is totally suppressed. | |

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

The time taken by X04AAF is negligible.

9 Example

In this example X04AAF is called by your main program to make the error message from the routine DUMMY appear on the same unit as the rest of the output (unit 6). Normally a NAG Library routine with an IFAIL parameter (see Section 3.3.2 in the Essential Introduction) would take the place of DUMMY.

9.1 Program Text

```
! X04AAF Example Program Text
! Mark 24 Release. NAG Copyright 2012.

Module x04aafe_mod

! X04AAF Example Program Module:
! Parameters and User-defined Routines

! .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
! .. Parameters ..
Integer, Parameter :: nout = 6
Contains
Subroutine dummy

! .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: x04aaf
! .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: nerr
! .. Executable Statements ..
Call x04aaf(0,nerr)

Write (nerr,*) 
Write (nerr,*) 'This is a dummy error message'

Return

End Subroutine dummy
End Module x04aafe_mod
Program x04aafe

! X04AAF Example Main Program

! .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: x04aaf
Use x04aafe_mod, Only: dummy, nout
! .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
! .. Local Scalars ..
Integer :: outchn
! .. Executable Statements ..
Write (nout,*) 'X04AAF Example Program Results'

outchn = nout

Call x04aaf(1,outchn)

Call dummy

End Program x04aafe
```

9.2 Program Data

None.

9.3 Program Results

X04AAF Example Program Results

This is a dummy error message
