Author(s) : CDC **Library:** KERNLIB
Submitter : J.Zoll **Submitted:** 01.03.1968
Language : Fortran or Assembler or C **Revised:** 16.09.1991

Address of a Variable

The function LOCB returns the absolute address of the variable given as its argument.
LOCF returns the absolute address measured in terms of Fortran machine words.

Structure:

FUNCTION subprogram
User Entry Names: LOCF, LOCB

Usage:

```
IAD = LOCB(X)
```

where X is the name of a variable of any type, or a name declared EXTERNAL in the calling program.

```
IAD = LOCF(X)
```

where X is the name of a variable of type INTEGER or REAL.

Notes:

On CDC, LOCF is included in the FTN library, and documented in the Fortran manual.
On all machines LOCF is intended to measure the displacement between variables, thus for example for:

```
COMMON /X/ M(12),A(4),LAST
N = LOCF(LAST) - LOCF(M(1))
```

N will be set to contain 16 on all machines, whilst LOCB(LAST) - LOCB(M(1)) will give some multiple of 16.

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