Evaluation

Mid-term Exam: 30%

• End-term Exam: 30%

Attendance, Assignments, Projects, Class Tests, Class

Participation: 40%

Component 1

- Fortran programming
- Parallel computing (MPI & OpenMP)
- Introduction to HPC architecture

Objectives

- How to compile Fortran code
- Basics of Fortran programming

Low level language vs high level language Program written in assembly language to print 'hello world'

```
section .data
                              :.data starts here
     msg db 10d,13d,"Hello World ";String gets initialized
                              ;Length Of String
     l egu $-msg
section .text
                              :.text starts here
     global _start
                              ;Moving to _start
                           : start label
start:
                              ;Sys_Write Function
     mov rax,1
                             ;Std_Out File Descriptor
     mov rdi,1
                               Offset of msq
     mov rsi,msg
                             ;Length Of msg
     mov rdx,l
     syscall
                            :Call the Kernel
     mov rax,60
                               ;Sys_Exit Function
                             ;Sucessful Termination
     mov rdi,0
                      ;Call The Kernel
     syscall
end:
                            end Label:
```

Why Fortran

- Oldest programming language still being used
- General purpose, high-level programming language developed in 1957 for numeric and scientific computing (engineering applications)
- Fortran stands for Formula Translation
- Many supercomputing applications are written in Fortran and still being in usage

Fortran programming

- All program names should end with ".f90".
- How to compile a Fortran program
 - compilers: gfortran, ifort, etc
 - gfortran program.f90 -o program.x
 - How to install gfortran in ubuntu:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install gfortran

- NOT case-sensitive
- Line starting with "!" are treated as comment line.

Text editor



Online Fortran compiler
https://www.onlinegdb.com/
/online fortran compiler

program test

No output

end program test

Each line in a program is called "statement"

Printing data to stdout

Sum of three numbers

```
program test
 implicit none
                                                        Output
                                                              72
                                                      Sum
 integer :: s1, s2, s3, total
  s1 = 27
  52 = 23
  s3 = 22
  total = s1 + s2 + s3
  write(*,*) ' Sum ', total
end program test
```

- Rules for variable names:
 - It must start with alphabet. Rest of the name can have both letters (a-z), number and underscore(_) character
 - Space or blank character is not allowed

```
program test
 implicit none
                                                       Output
 integer :: s1, s2, s3, total
                                                      Sum 72
  s1 = 27
  s2 = 23
  s3 = 22.5
  total = s1 + s2 + s3
  write(*,*) ' Sum ', total
end program test
```

Sum is not correct

FORTRAN program has FOUR elements

```
program test
                      Program name
 implicit none
                              Declaration and initialization of
 integer :: s1, s2, s3, total
                                  variables
  s1 = 27
  s2 = 23
  s3 = 22.5
                                     Main body of the program
  total = s1 + s2 + s3
  write(*,*) ' Sum ', total
end program test
```

Subprogram(s)

Structure of the FORTRAN program

FORTRAN program has FOUR elements

```
program test
                    Program name
 implicit none
 variables
  51 = 27
  52 = 23
                         The available data types are,
  s3 = 22.5
                           real (kind=8)::
  total = s1 + s2 + s3
                           integer ::
                           complex ::
  write(*,*) ' Sum ', tota
                           character(len=100) ::
end program test
                           logical ::
                               <u> Juphingiaili(s)</u>
```

Structure of the FORTRAN program

IF conditional statement

```
if (logical expression 1) then
    ! block 1
else if (logical expression 2) then
    ! block 2
else
   ! block 3
end if
```

IF conditional statement

```
if (logical expression 1) then
    ! block 1
else if (logical expression 2) then
    ! block 2
else
   ! block 3
end if
```

Operator	Altern ative	Meaning
.eq.	==	equal to
.ne.	/=	not equal to
.lt.	<	less than
.le.	<=	less than or equal to
.gt.	>	greater than
.ge.	>=	greater than or equal to
.and. .or. .not.		boolean expressions

IF conditional statement

```
if (s1 > s2) then
    write(*,*) s1," is greater than ",s2
else if (s1 > s3) then
    write(*,*) s1," is greater than ",s3
else
    write(*,*) s1," is smallest among all numbers"
end if
```

1. Write a program that requests the radius of a sphere from the user, then computes the volume of the sphere using:

$$V = (4\pi/3)r^3$$

- 2. Write a Fortran program to examine the integer variable "num." If its value is less than zero, convert the number to its absolute value and display the message "Variable num is changed". Assume that the variable "num" is already defined as an integer and initialized.
- Write a program to handle the following grade assignment:
 90-100: Ex | 80-89: A | 70-79: B | 60-69: C | 50-59: D | 35-49: P |
 0-34: F (assume marks are integers)

Fortran emulator: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/compile_fortran_online.php

FORTRAN – Reading material

- Please go through this FORTRAN program for a quick overview,
 https://learnxinyminutes.com/docs/fortran95/
- Please go through this document for quick overview of FORTRAN https://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/~mspieg/mmm/Fortran.pdf
- Book: Computer Programming in Fortran 90 and 95, V. Rajaraman
- Tutorial on Fortran along the emulator,
 https://www.tutorialspoint.com/fortran_overview.htm