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| **ACTIES OP HET SCHERM** | **VOICE-OVER** | **DUUR** |
|  | Arrays are a very important data structure in scientific computing. In Fortran, arrays are first-class citizens since array arithmetic is supported directly in the core language. One-dimensional arrays can represent vectors, two-dimensional arrays matrices and so on. |  |
| 1. Add array declaration for vector 2. Assign 5.7 to vector(2) 3. Assign 2\*vector(2) to vector(1) 4. Add print statement 5. Save file | 1. We can declare an array variable by adding the attribute “dimension” to its declaration. For instance, this declaration means that we have an array of type “real” with 3 elements. This reserve memory for 3 floating point values. The name of the arrays is “cords”. 2. Individual array elements can be assigned to by using an index. Fortran’s array are by default 1-based indexed, i.e., the first element has index 1, the second index 2 and so on. The last element has the length of the array as index. Here, we assign the value 5.7 to the second element of “vector”. 3. Using the value of an array element works similarly of course, here we assign 2 times the value of the second element to the first element of the array. 4. It is easy to print all elements of an array by simply using the asterisk format specifier. |  |
| 1. Switch to terminal 2. Compile code 3. Run application | 1. When we compile and run the code, we get the expected output for the first two array elements, but what about the third element? Since the latter wasn’t initialized, it will contain whatever happens to be at the corresponding memory location, so essentially a random number. Very often this is zero, or at least very close to zero, but that is not necessarily the case. |  |
| 1. Add vector initialization to 1.0 2. Add print of 3.0 + vector 3. Add print of 2.5\*vector | 1. It is quite easy to initialize all elements of an array to some value, for instance 1.0. Assigning a scalar value to an array means that this scalar value will be assigned to all array elements. 2. Adding a scalar to an array implies adding that scalar to each array element. 3. Likewise multiplying a scalar and an array results in the element-wise multiplication. |  |
| 1. Swith to terminal 2. Compile code 3. Run application | 1. When we compile the code and run the application, we get the expected results. |  |
| 1. Add print of vector\*\*2 2. Add print of dot\_product | 1. Also the power operator works element-wise, which may be unexpected. The dot product of two vectors can be computed using the “dot\_product” intrinsic function. |  |
| 1. Switch to terminal 2. Compile source code 3. Run application | 1. Again, compiling and running shows the expected output |  |
| 1. Add array vector1 and vector2, initialize with implied do 2. Add print of vector1 + vector2, print of vector1\*vector2, print of dot\_product 3. Add print of size and sum | 1. Arrays can also be initialized by a sequence of values or even an implied do loop. This array has three elements, the first will have the value -0.5, the second 0.0 and the third 0.5. 2. We can now add the two arrays element-wise, or multiply them element-wise, and again, the dot product. 3. Many intrinsic functions operate on arrays, for instance “size” and “sum”. |  |
| 1. Switch to terminal 2. Compile 3. Run | 1. Again, when we run this application, we get the results we expect. |  |
| 1. Add matrix declarations 2. Add initialization of matrix1 3. Add initialization of matrix2 4. Add print of matrix1 5. Add matmul 6. Save file | 1. Fortran also supports multi-dimensional arrays. These are declared by specifying the size for each rank as the dimension. 2. Initialization can be done from a sequence of values, but we need the “reshape” function to ensure the shape matches. The “shape” function will return an array’s shape as a one-dimensional arrays of which the size is equal to the rank. 3. Implied do-loops can be used to initialize multi-dimensional arrays as well. 4. Printing a two-dimensional array can be done in a single statement, but it is more convenient to print the arrays row by row using a do-loop. The number of rows can be obtained using the “size” function with the dimension of interest, so 1 for the rows. “size” will return the total number of elements of the two-dimensional arrays when no dimension is specified. 5. Just like for one-dimensional arrays, all arithmetic operators work element-wise. To compute the matrix multiplication, Fortran has the intrinsic function “matmul”. |  |
| 1. Switch to terminal 2. Compile source 3. Run application | 1. Again, we get the expected results. |  |
| 1. Add matrix1 + matrix2 2. Compile source | 1. Note that the shapes of arrays must match for operations. If we add two arrays with different shapes, the code will not compile. |  |
|  | Support for multi-dimensional arrays in Fortran’s core makes it a very efficient language for scientific computing. |  |
| **TOTALE DUUR** | | *Maak je screencast niet langer dan ca. 6 minuten.* |