

Chapter 2 Hands-on Excises

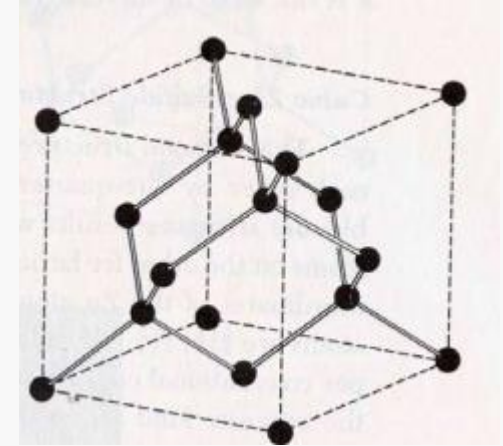
2.1 Using “vesta” to display crystal structures

1. Using existing “POSCAR” files to show the crystal structures

a) Si in diamond structure:

Examine the “POSCAR” file;

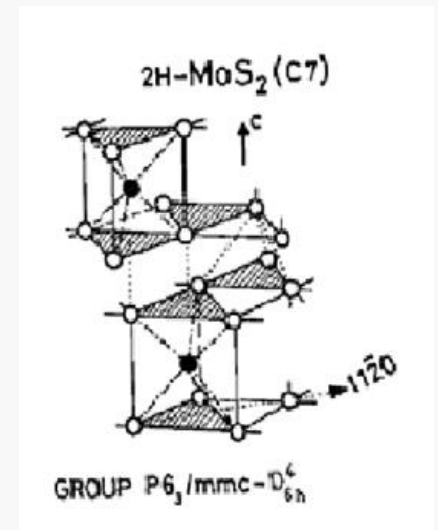
Use the “vesta.exe” to display the structure.



b) MoS₂ in 2H hexagonal structure:

Examine the “POSCAR” file;

Use the “vesta.exe” to display the structure.



2.2 Learn use “vi” to open, edit and save text files in linux/unix computing systems

- a) Use “vi” to prepare a “POSCAR” file for Si in diamond structure and also MoS₂ in 2H hexagonal structure.
Verify the correctness of your files by displaying the structure using “vesta.exe”

- b) Use “vi” to prepare a “POSCAR” file for Co in hcp structure and also BaTiO₃ in simple cubic structure (perovskite).
Verify the correctness of your files by displaying the structure using “vesta.exe”

2.3 Learn how to use other linux/unix commands

- a) e.g., `ls -l`; `cp`; `rm`; `mkdir`; `pwd`; `ps`; etc .
- b) e.g., fetch and send files to other computers using “sftp”, etc .
- c) e.g., use “ssh” to logon to remote unix/linux computers.

2.4 Learn how to write, compile and run simple fortran programs.

a) Use “vi” to prepare a fortran or C program, e.g., “hello.f” or “hello.c”.

```
*****
```

```
* hello *
```

```
*****
```

```
c
```

```
    program hello          ! comment can be put here
```

```
!    character*15 name
```

```
    character*15  name
```

```
c
```

```
    print *, 'Hello, please enter your name'
```

```
    read *, name
```

```
    print *, name, 'you have a good day !'
```

```
c
```

```
    END
```

```
/*  
*****  
* hello *  
*****/  

```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
main()
```

```
{  
    char name[100];
```

```
    printf("Hello, please enter your name\n");
```

```
    /* scanf("%s",&name); */ /* scanf only reads characters without space */  
    gets(name);  
    printf("%s, you have a good day !\n",name);  
}
```

b) Verify the correctness of your code by compiling and executing it.

Home works

- a) If your laptop computer is not unix/linux, set up “cygwin” under Window in your laptop computer.
- b) If your laptop computer is not unix/linux, download and mount “putty” in your laptop computer.
- c) Learn more fundamentals of linux/unix commands.
- d) Learn more about preparation, compilation and execution of computer codes, e.g., hello*.f and hello*.c

Other examples of simple fortran programs

```
*****
```

```
* hello *
```

```
*****
```

```
C
```

```
    program hello
```

```
    real    x
```

```
C
```

```
100  print *, ' Please enter a real number'
```

```
    read *, x
```

```
    print *, 'The number you have enetered is', x
```

```
    go to 100
```

```
C
```

```
    END
```

```
*****
```

```
* hello *
```

```
*****
```

```
C
```

```
    program hello
```

```
    real*8  x
```

```
C
```

```
100  print *, ' Please enter a double precision real number'
```

```
    read *, x
```

```
    write(*,200) x
```

```
    go to 100
```

```
200  format('The number you have entered is ',E30.20)
```

```
C
```

```
    END
```

Appendix: Brief summary of fortran and C programs

fortran	C
Program structure	
program f function f(x) subroutine abc (x,y,z)	main() double f (double x) void abc (x,y,z)
Data type declarations	
real*8 x,y integer i,j real*8 z(100,100) data y/0.0/ character abc	double x,y; int i,j; double z[100][100]; # define y 0.0; char abc;
Operations	
x*y x**y x=y do k = 1, kmax x = x + k x = y + k**2 enddo do k = kmax, 1, -1 x = x +k enddo	x*y pow(x,y) x=y for[k=1,k<=kmax,k++){ x = x + k; y = y +pow(k,2); } for(k=kmax,k>=1,k--){ x=x+k; }

fortran	C
Input and output to screen	
<pre>read(*,*) write(*,*) 'Enter angle' write(*,*) "angle is", x</pre>	<pre>scanf("%lf",&x) printf("Enter angle") printf("angle is %f",&x)</pre>
Input and output to files	
<pre>open(7,file='data.dat',status='new') write(7,f10.2) angle open(8,file='data.dat',status='old') read(8,*) x</pre>	<pre>FILE *fout, *fin; fout=fopen("data.dat","w"); fin=fopen("input.dat","r"); fscanf(fin,"%lf",&x);</pre>
Control structure: if ... else	
<pre>if(ab.eq.0) then print *, "Error!" endif if (ab.eq.0) then print *, "Error!" else x=x+1.0 endif</pre>	<pre>if(ab==0){ printf ("Error!"); } if(ab==0){ printf("Error!"); } else{ x=x+1.0; }</pre>

N.B. In fortran, all variables are case insensitive, but in C, everything is case sensitive, .e.g., Abc is not the same as abc.