Overview

Language

rogram should perform

Compiler

> the compiler can turn source code into an executable program for the machine to run

IDE (integrated development environment)

has text editor functionality plus fields and buttons to aid writing source code, building the binary, and debugging the functions

Libraries

bring well known and pre tested functions useful for different applications

Setup

- enviroment for scientific computing
- => linux (lubuntu LTS) .or. => windows + MinGW

setup in windows

- Language => Fortran (modern)
- > probably because you or your work group have legacy code written in fortran and it is fast for math
- Compiler => gfortran (GNU' fortran) => MinGW (Minimal GNU for Windows)
- ➤ because it is free, it is from a trustworthy group (GNU), it is primarily developed for linux, then made available for windows via MinGW, therefore your program can be built in machines from groups using either operational system.
- IDE => Code::Blocks
- > it is free, it is good, it has the easiest setup, it sets up together with MinGW
- Libraries => GSL (GNU scientific library)
- ➤ it is free, it is from GNU too, it has polynomial solvers, statistical test functions, random number generators, etc..., stuff from IMSL (INTEL MATHEMATICAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY) your legacy code might be using
- **❖** SEE THE DETAILED GUIDE IN "2-Setup-windows"

setup in linux

- install GNU' stuff with the native package manager
 - gfortran sudo apt install build-essentials gfortran gdb
 - gsl sudo apt install gsl-bin libgsl0-dev gsl-doc-info gsl-doc-pdf gsl-ref-html gsl-ref-psdoc
- install codeblocks as well

 http://www.codeblocks.org/downloads/26
- rion the same functionality and tool availability in either windows or linux

References

- modern fortran
- http://people.ds.cam.ac.uk/nmm1/fortran/
- GNU
- https://www.gnu.org/gnu/gnu.html
- gfortran
- https://gcc.gnu.org/fortran/
- MinGW
- http://www.mingw.org/
- Code::Blocks
- http://www.codeblocks.org/
- GSL
- https://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/