Message-Passing Programming

Memory allocation and ordering













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Fortran array syntax

- MPI derived types enable strided data to be sent/received
 - no explicit copy in/out required
- For Fortran
 - why not use Fortran array syntax?
- Some subtleties for non-blocking operations
 - see notes on Learn





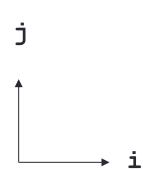
Array Layout in Memory

C: x[16] F: x(16)

C: x[4][4]

E.	X	1 1		1	1
Г.	~	13	/	3	,

4	8	12	16
3	7	11	15
2	6	10	14
1	5	9	13



13	14	15	16
9	10	11	12
5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4

- Data is contiguous in memory
 - different conventions in C and Fortran
 - for statically allocated C arrays x == &x[0][0]





Aside: Dynamic Arrays in C

```
float **x = (float **) malloc(4, sizeof(float *));
for (i=0; i < 4; i++)
{
  x[i] = (float *) malloc(4, sizeof(float));
              X
                                                           4
                                                                      12
                                                          9
                                                              10
                                                                  11
                   \mathbf{x}[0]\mathbf{x}[1]\mathbf{x}[2]\mathbf{x}[3]
                                                      8
    13
            15
        14
                16
```

- Data non-contiguous, and x != &x[0][0]
 - cannot use regular templates such as vector datatypes
 - cannot pass x to any MPI routine





Arralloc

```
float **x = (float **) arralloc(sizeof(float), 2, 4, 4);
/* do some work */
free((void *) x);

x x[0]x[1]x[2]x[3] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
```

- Data is now contiguous, but still x != &x[0][0]
 - can now use regular template such as vector datatype
 - must pass &x [0] [0] (start of contiguous data) to MPI routines
 - see MPP-arralloc.tar for example of use in practice
- Will illustrate all calls using &x[i][j] syntax
 - correct for both static and (contiguously allocated) dynamic arrays

