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]

F: x(4,4)



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



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





Arralloc

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



- 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

