

Source file: arraydemo.f

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c=====
c  arraydemo.f: Program which demonstrates manipulation
c  of 'run-time' dimensioned arrays in Fortran.
c
c  The program accepts two integer arguments which
c  specify the bounds for the two-dimensional arrays
c  which are to be defined and manipulated.
c
c  The basic guidelines are as follows:
c
c  (1) To deal with run-time defined dimensions,
c  perform all array manipulation (including
c  input and output) in SUBPROGRAMS rather
c  than the main program.
c
c  (2) Always pass ALL bounds of an array, along
c  with the array itself, to subprograms which
c  are to manipulate the array.
c
c  (3) Declare sufficient storage in the main routine
c  to deal with the largest array(s) you
c  anticipate dealing with, but make sure that
c  you always check that the size of the storage
c  is sufficient
c
c  (4) An address of a location in a ONE dimensional
c  array can be passed to a subprogram expecting
c  a multi-dimensional array.
c=====
c  program          arraydemo
c
c  implicit         none
c
c  integer          iargc,          i4arg
c
c  Single-dimensioned array which can be used to provide
c  storage for the multi-dimensional array manipulation.
c  ("Poor-man's memory allocation")
c=====
c  integer          maxq
c  parameter        ( maxq = 100 000 )
c  real*8           q(maxq)
c
c  'Pointer' to next available location in 'q'
c=====
c  integer          qnext
c
c  'Pointers' for three 2-D arrays ('a1', 'a2', and 'a3')
c=====
c  integer          narray
c  parameter        ( narray = 3 )
c
c  integer          a1,          a2,          a3
c
c  Array bounds which are to be defined at run time
c=====
c  integer          n1,          n2
c
c-----
c  Get the desired array bounds from the command-line
c  and check that there is sufficient 'main-storage'.
c-----
c  if( iargc() .ne. 2 ) go to 900
c  n1 = i4arg(1,-1)
c  n2 = i4arg(2,-1)
c  if( n1 .le. 0 .or. n2 .le. 0 ) go to 900
c  if( narray * n1 * n2 .gt. maxq ) then
c    write(0,*) 'arraydemo: Insufficient main storage'
c    stop
c  end if
c-----
c  Initialize the main storage pointer ...
c-----
c  qnext = 1
c-----
c  ... and set up the 'pointers' for the two arrays
c  with bounds (n1,n2).
c-----
c  a1 = qnext

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qnext = qnext + n1 * n2
a2 = qnext
qnext = qnext + n1 * n2
a3 = qnext
c-----
c  Define and manipulate the 2-d arrays using various
c  subroutines.
c-----
c  call load2d( q(a1), n1, n2, 1.0d0 )
c  call load2d( q(a2), n1, n2, -1.0d0 )
c  call add2d( q(a1), q(a2), q(a3), n1, n2 )
c-----
c  Dump the 3 arrays to standard error.
c-----
c  call dump2d( q(a1), n1, n2, 'a1' )
c  call dump2d( q(a2), n1, n2, 'a2' )
c  call dump2d( q(a3), n1, n2, 'a1 + a2' )
c
c  stop
c
900 continue
   write(0,*) 'usage: arraydemo <n1> <n2>'
   stop
c
end
c-----
c  Loads a 2-D array with the values:
c
c  a(i,j) = sc * (100 * j + i)
c-----
c  subroutine load2d(a,d1,d2,sc)
c  implicit         none
c
c  integer          d1,          d2
c  real*8           a(d1,d2)
c  real*8           sc
c
c  integer          i,          j
c
c  do j = 1 , d2
c    do i = 1 , d1
c      a(i,j) = sc * (100.0d0 * j + i)
c    end do
c  end do
c
c  return
c
end
c-----
c  Adds 2-D arrays 'a1' and 'a2' element-wise and returns
c  result in 'a3'
c-----
c  subroutine add2d(a1,a2,a3,d1,d2)
c  implicit         none
c
c  integer          d1,          d2
c  real*8           a1(d1,d2), a2(d1,d2), a3(d1,d2)
c
c  integer          i,          j
c
c  do j = 1 , d2
c    do i = 1 , d1
c      a3(i,j) = a1(i,j) + a2(i,j)
c    end do
c  end do
c
c  return
c
end
c-----
c  Dumps 2-d array labelled with 'label' on stderr
c-----
c  subroutine dump2d(a,d1,d2,label)
c  implicit         none
c
c  integer          d1,          d2
c  real*8           a(d1,d2)

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character*(*) label          6  36  216  1296
integer          i,          j,          st          7  49  343  2401
                                                    8  64  512  4096
if( d1 .gt. 0 .and. d2 .gt. 0 ) then          9  81  729  6561
write(0,100) label          10 100 1000 10000
100   format( '/' <<< ',A,' >>>'/)
      do j = 1 , d2
      st = 1
110   continue
      write(0,120) ( a(i,j) , i = st , min(st+7,d1))
120   format(' ',8F9.3)
      st = st + 8
      if( st .le. d1 ) go to 110
      if( j .lt. d2 ) write(0,*)
      end do
      end if

      return

end

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lnx1 2> nth 1 2 < powers
1 1
2 4
3 9
4 16
5 25
6 36
7 49
8 64
9 81
10 100

```

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lnx1 3> nth 1 3 1 < powers
1 1 1
2 8 2
3 27 3
4 64 4
5 125 5
6 216 6
7 343 7
8 512 8
9 729 9
10 1000 10

```

**Source file: arraydemo-output**

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#####
#   Sample output from 'arraydemo'
#####
lnx1 1> make arraydemo
pgf77 -g -c arraydemo.f
pgf77 -g -L/usr/local/PGI/lib arraydemo.o -lp410f -o arraydemo

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lnx1 2> arraydemo
usage: arraydemo <n1> <n2>

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lnx1 3> arraydemo 3 4

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```

<<< a1 >>>

101.000 102.000 103.000

201.000 202.000 203.000

301.000 302.000 303.000

401.000 402.000 403.000

<<< a2 >>>

-101.000 -102.000 -103.000

-201.000 -202.000 -203.000

-301.000 -302.000 -303.000

-401.000 -402.000 -403.000

<<< a1 + a2 >>>

0.000 0.000 0.000

0.000 0.000 0.000

0.000 0.000 0.000

0.000 0.000 0.000

```

**Source file: nth-output**

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#####
# Illustrates use of 'nth', a script/filter available on the
# machines for selecting columns from standard input
#####
lnx1 1> cat powers
1 1 1 1
2 4 8 16
3 9 27 81
4 16 64 256
5 25 125 625

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