The Model Coupling Toolkit API Reference Manual: MCT v. 2.9

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# Revision History

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This document describes the Application Program Interfaces (APIs) for the Model Coupling Toolkit (MCT).

For functions that take a Fortran90 real argument, either a scalar or a vector, MCT provides both double and single precision versions. Only the single precision version are described here denoted by SP. The double precision versions are otherwise identical.
Contents

Revision History ii

Preface iii

I Basic API’s and associated communication routines 1

1 MCTWorld 1

1.1 Module m_MCTWorld – MCTWorld Class (Source File: m_MCTWorld.F90) .... 1

1.1.1 initialized_ - determine if MCTWorld is initialized .... 3

1.1.2 initm - initialize MCTWorld ......................... 3

1.1.3 initd - initialize MCTWorld ............................... 4

1.1.4 initr - initialize MCTWorld from global root .... 4

1.1.5 clean - Destroy a MCTWorld .............................. 5

1.1.6 NumComponents_ - Determine number of components in World. .... 5

1.1.7 ComponentNumProcs_ - Number of processes a component owns. .... 6

1.1.8 ComponentToWorldRank_ - Determine rank on COMM_WORLD. .... 6

1.1.9 ComponentRootRank_ - Rank of component root on COMM_WORLD. .... 7

1.1.10 printnp_ - Print number of procs for a component id. .... 7

2 The Attribute Vector 8

2.1 Module m_AttrVect - Multi-field Storage (Source File: m_AttrVect.F90) ... 8

2.1.1 init_ - Initialize an AttrVect Given Attribute Lists and Length .... 11

2.1.2 initv - Initialize One AttrVect from Another ........................ 12

2.1.3 initl - Initialize an AttrVect Using the List Type ........................ 13

2.1.4 clean_ - Deallocate Allocated Memory Structures of an AttrVect .... 14

2.1.5 lsize_ - Length of an AttrVect ................................... 15

2.1.6 zero_ - Set AttrVect Field Data to Zero ........................ 15

2.1.7 nAttr_ - Return the Number of Integer Attributes .................. 16

2.1.8 nAttr_ - Return the Number of Real Attributes .................. 16

2.1.9 getIList_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Integer Attribute ... 17

2.1.10 getRList_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Real Attribute ... 17

2.1.11 getIListToChar_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Integer Attribute ... 17

2.1.12 getRListToChar_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Real Attribute ... 17

2.1.13 indexIA_ - Index an Integer Attribute ........................... 19

2.1.14 indexRA_ - Index a Real Attribute .............................. 20

2.1.15 appendIA - Append one or more attributes onto the INTEGER part of an AttrVect. ........................................... 21

2.1.16 appendRA - Append one or more attributes onto the REAL part of an AttrVect. ........................................... 22

2.1.17 exportIList_ - Return INTEGER Attribute List .................... 22

2.1.18 exportRList_ - Return REAL attribute List ........................ 23

2.1.19 exportIListToChar_ - Return AttrVect%IList as CHARACTER ...... 24

2.1.20 exportRListToChar_ - Return AttrVect%RList as CHARACTER ...... 24

2.1.21 exportIA - Return INTEGER Attribute as a Vector ............. 25

2.1.22 exportRA - Return REAL Attribute as a Pointer to Array .... ... 25

2.1.23 importIA - Import INTEGER Vector as an Attribute ............ 26

2.1.24 importRA - Import REAL Vector as an Attribute ............ 26

2.1.25 RCopy_ - Copy Real Attributes from One AttrVect to Another ... 29

2.1.26 RCopyL_ - Copy Specific Real Attributes from One AttrVect to Another ... 30

2.1.27 ICopy_ - Copy Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another ... 30
2.1.28 CopyL - Copy Specific Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another  
2.1.29 CopyR - Copy Real and Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another  
2.1.30 Sort - Use Attributes as Keys to Generate an Index Permutation  
2.1.31 Permute - Permute AttrVect Elements  
2.1.32 Unpermute - Unpermute AttrVect Elements  
2.1.33 SortPermute - In-place Lexicographic Sort of an AttrVect  
2.1.34 aVaVSharedAttrIndexList - AttrVect shared attributes  
2.1.35 SharedIndices - AttrVect shared attributes and auxiliary information  
2.1.36 SharedIndicesOneType - AttrVect shared attributes and auxiliary information, for one data type  
2.1.37 cleanSharedIndices - Deallocate allocated memory structures of an AVSharedIndices structure  
2.1.38 cleanSharedIndicesOneType - Deallocate allocated memory structures of an AVSharedIndicesOneType structure  

2.2 Module mAttrVectComms - MPI Communications Methods for the AttrVect (Source File: mAttrVectComms.F90)  
2.2.1 send - Point-to-point Send of an AttrVect  
2.2.2 recv - Point-to-point Receive of an AttrVect  
2.2.3 GM_gather - Gather an AttrVect Distributed by a GlobalMap  
2.2.4 GSM_gather - Gather an AttrVect Distributed by a GlobalSegMap  
2.2.5 GM_scatter - Scatter an AttrVect Using a GlobalMap  
2.2.6 GSM_scatter - Scatter an AttrVect using a GlobalSegMap  
2.2.7 bcast - Broadcast an AttrVect  

2.3 Module mAttrVectReduce - Local/Distributed AttrVect Reduction Ops. (Source File: mAttrVectReduce.F90)  
2.3.1 LocalReduce - Local Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes  
2.3.2 LocalReduceRAttr - Local Reduction of REAL Attributes  
2.3.3 AllReduce - Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes  
2.3.4 GlobalReduce - Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes  
2.3.5 LocalWeightedSumRAttrSP - Local Weighted Sum of REAL Attributes  
2.3.6 GlobalWeightedSumRAttrSP - Global Weighted Sum of REAL Attributes  

3 Global Segment Map  
3.1 Module mGlobalSegMap - a nontrivial 1-D decomposition of an array. (Source File: mGlobalSegMap.F90)  
3.1.1 initd - define the map from distributed data  
3.1.2 initr - initialize the map from the root  
3.1.3 initp - define the map from replicated data  
3.1.4 initpL - define the map from replicated data using 1 array  
3.1.5 initp0 - Null Constructor Using Replicated Data  
3.1.6 init_index - initialize GSM from local index arrays  
3.1.7 clean - clean the map  
3.1.8 nseg - Return the global number of segments from the map  
3.1.9 nseg - Return the local number of segments from the map  
3.1.10 max_nseg - Return the max number of segments over all procs  
3.1.11 comp_id - Return the component ID from the GlobalSegMap  
3.1.12 gsize - Return the global vector size from the GlobalSegMap  
3.1.13 GlobalStorage - Return global storage space required  
3.1.14 ProcessStorage - Number of points on a given process  
3.1.15 OrderedPoints - The grid points on a given process  
3.1.16 lsizes - find the local storage size from the map  
3.1.17 rank1 - rank which process owns a datum with given global  
3.1.18 rankm - rank which processes own a datum with given global  
3.1.19 active_pes - number of processes that own data
3.1.20 peLocs - process ID locations for distributed points .......................... 70
3.1.21 haloed - test GlobalSegMap for presence of halo points .................. 71
3.1.22 Sort - generate index permutation for GlobalSegMap ....................... 72
3.1.23 PermuteInPlace - apply index permutation to GlobalSegMap ............... 72
3.1.24 SortPermuteInPlace - Sort in-place GlobalSegMap components .......... 73
3.1.25 increasing - Return .TRUE. if GSMap has increasing indices .............. 73
3.1.26 copy - Copy the gsmap to a new gsmap ..................................... 74
3.1.27 print - Print GSMap info .................................................. 74
3.1.28 printFromRoot - Print GSMap info ........................................ 75

3.2 Module m_GlobalSegMapComms - GlobalSegMap Communications Support (Source File: m_GlobalSegMapComms.F90) ........................................ 76
3.2.1 send - Point-to-point blocking Send of a GlobalSegMap .................. 76
3.2.2 isend - Point-to-point Non-blocking Send of a GlobalSegMap ............ 77
3.2.3 recv - Point-to-point blocking Receive of a GlobalSegMap ............... 78
3.2.4 bcast - broadcast a GlobalSegMap object ................................. 79

4 The Router 80
4.1 Module m_Router - Router class (Source File: m_Router.F90) ............... 80
4.1.1 initd - initialize a Router between two separate components .......... 81
4.1.2 initp - initialize a Router from two GlobalSegMaps ..................... 82
4.1.3 clean - Destroy a Router ................................................. 83
4.1.4 print - Print router info ................................................ 84

5 The General Grid 85
5.1 Module m_GeneralGrid - Physical Coordinate Grid Information Storage (Source File: m_GeneralGrid.F90) ........................................ 85
5.1.1 init - Create an Empty GeneralGrid ....................................... 87
5.1.2 initL - Create an Empty GeneralGrid from Lists .......................... 89
5.1.3 initGG - Create a GeneralGrid from Another ............................. 90
5.1.4 initCartesianSP - Initialize a Cartesian GeneralGrid ................. 91
5.1.5 initUnstructuredSP - Initialize an Unstructured GeneralGrid ......... 93
5.1.6 clean - Destroy a GeneralGrid ........................................... 94
5.1.7 zero - Set GeneralGrid Data to Zero .................................... 95
5.1.8 dims - Return the Dimensionality of a GeneralGrid ..................... 95
5.1.9 indexIA - Index an Integer Attribute ..................................... 96
5.1.10 indexRA - Index a Real Attribute ...................................... 97
5.1.11 lsize - Number of Grid Points ......................................... 98
5.1.12 exportIArr - Return GeneralGrid INTEGER Attribute as a Vector .... 99
5.1.13 exportRArrSP - Return GeneralGrid REAL Attribute as a Vector ...... 99
5.1.14 importIArr - Import GeneralGrid INTEGER Attribute ................. 100
5.1.15 importRArrSP - Import GeneralGrid REAL Attribute .................. 101
5.1.16 Sort - Generate Sort Permutation Defined by Arbitrary Keys .......... 101
5.1.17 Sortg - Generate Sort Permutation Based on GeneralGrid Keys ....... 102
5.1.18 Permute - Permute GeneralGrid Attributes Using Supplied Index Permutation 103
5.1.19 SortPermute - Sort and Permute GeneralGrid Attributes .............. 103

5.2 Module m_GeneralGridComms - Communications for the GeneralGrid type. (Source File: m_GeneralGridComms.F90) ........................................ 105
5.2.1 send - Point-to-point blocking send for the GeneralGrid ............... 105
5.2.2 recv - Point-to-point blocking recv for the GeneralGrid ............... 106
5.2.3 GM_gather - gather a GeneralGrid using input GlobalMap .............. 106
5.2.4 GSM_gather - gather a GeneralGrid using input GlobalSegMap ....... 108
5.2.5 GM_scatter - scatter a GeneralGrid using input GlobalMap .......... 109
5.2.6 GSM_scatter - scatter a GeneralGrid using input GlobalSegMap ...... 110
5.2.7 bcast - Broadcast a GeneralGrid ....................................... 111
5.2.8 bcastGeneralGridHeader - Broadcast the GeneralGrid Header
5.2.9 copyGeneralGridHeader - Copy the GeneralGrid Header

6 The Navigator
6.1.1 init - Create a Navigator
6.1.2 clean - Destroy a Navigator
6.1.3 NumSegments - Return the Number of Segments
6.1.4 msize - Return the Maximum Capacity for Segment Storage
6.1.5 VectorLength - Return the Navigated Vector's Length
6.1.6 resize - Reset the Number of Segments
6.1.7 get - Retrieve Characteristics of a Segment
6.1.8 ptr_displs - Returns Pointer to the displs(:) Component
6.1.9 ptr_counts - Returns Pointer to counts(:) Component

7 The Global Map
7.1 Module m.GlobalMap - One-Dimensional Domain Decomposition Descriptor (Source File: m.GlobalMap.F90)
7.1.1 initd - Collective Creation on the Local Communicator
7.1.2 initr - Create a GlobalMap from the Root Process
7.1.3 init_remote - Initialize Remote GlobalMap from the Root
7.1.4 clean - Destroy a GlobalMap
7.1.5 lsize - Return Local Segment Length
7.1.6 gsize - Return Global Vector Length
7.1.7 rank - Process ID Location of a Given Vector Element
7.1.8 bounds - First/Last Global Indicies for a Process' Segment
7.1.9 comp_id - Return the Component ID Number

II High Level API's
8 Sending and Receiving Attribute Vectors
8.1 Module m.Transfer - Routines for the MxN transfer of Attribute Vectors (Source File: m.Transfer.F90)
8.1.1 isend - Distributed non-blocking send of an Attribute Vector
8.1.2 waitsend - Wait for a distributed non-blocking send to complete
8.1.3 send - Distributed blocking send of an Attribute Vector
8.1.4 irecv - Distributed receive of an Attribute Vector
8.1.5 waitrecv - Wait for a distributed non-blocking recv to complete
8.1.6 recv - Distributed receive of an Attribute Vector

9 Rearranging Attribute Vectors
9.1 Module m.Rearranger - Remaps an AttrVect within a group of processes (Source File: m.Rearranger.F90)
9.1.1 Init - Initialize a Rearranger
9.1.2 clean - Clean a Rearranger
9.1.3 rearrange - Rearrange data between two Attribute Vectors
9.1.4 print - Print rearranger communication info

10 Sparse Matrix Support
10.1 Module m.SparseMatrix - Sparse Matrix Object (Source File: m.SparseMatrix.F90)
10.1.1 init - Initialize an Empty SparseMatrix
10.1.2 vecinit - Initialize vector parts of a SparseMatrix
10.1.3 clean - Destroy a SparseMatrix
11 Matrix Vector Multiplication 186
11.1 Module m_MatAttrVectMul - Sparse Matrix AttrVect Multipication. (Source File: m_MatAttrVectMul.F90) 186
11.1.1 sMatAvMult_DataLocal – Purely local matrix-vector multiply 186
11.1.2 sMatAvMult_SMPlus_ - Parallel Multiply Using SparseMatrixPlus 188

12 Spatial Integration and Averaging 190
12.1 Module m_SpatialIntegral - Spatial Integrals and Averages using a GeneralGrid (Source File: m_SpatialIntegral.F90) 190
12.1.1 SpatialIntegralRAttrGG_ - Compute spatial integral. 192
12.1.2 SpatialAverageRAttrGG_ - Compute spatial average. 193
12.1.3 MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_ - Masked spatial integral. 194
12.1.4 MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrGG_ - Masked spatial average. 195
12.1.5 PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_ - Do two spatial integrals at once. 197
12.1.6 PairedSpatialAverageRAttrGG_ - Do two spatial averages at once. 198
12.1.7 PairedMaskedIntegralRAttrGG_ - Do two masked integrals at once. 199
12.1.8 PairedMaskedAverageRAttrGG_ - Do two masked averages at once. 201
12.2 Module m_SpatialIntegralV - Spatial Integrals and Averages using vectors of weights (Source File: m_SpatialIntegralV.F90) 203
12.2.1 SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_ - Compute spatial integral. 204
12.2.2 SpatialAverageRAttrVSP_ - Compute spatial average. 205
12.2.3 MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_ - Masked spatial integral. 206
12.2.4 MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_ - Masked spatial average. 207
12.2.5 PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_ - Do two spatial integrals at once. 208
12.2.6 PairedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_ - Do two spatial averages at once. 209

13 Merging of Flux and State Data from Multiple Sources 211
13.1 Module m_Merge - Merge flux and state data from multiple sources. (Source File: m_Merge.F90) 211
13.1.1 MergeTwoGGSP_ - Merge Data from Two Sources 212
13.1.2 MergeThreeGGSP_ - Merge Data from Three Sources 214
13.1.3 MergeFourGGSP_ - Merge Data from Four Sources 216
13.1.4 MergeInDataGGSP_ - Add Data into a Merge 218

14 Time Averaging 220
14.1 Module m_Accumulator - Time Averaging/Accumlation Buffer (Source File: m_Accumulator.F90) 220
14.1.1 init_ - Initialize an Accumulator and its Registers 222
14.1.2 initS_ - Initialize a simple Accumulator and its Registers 223
14.1.3 initP_ - Initialize an Accumulator but not its Registers 224
14.1.4 initV_ - Initialize One Accumulator using Another 225
14.1.5 initAV_ - Initialize a simple Accumulator from an AttributeVector 225
14.1.6 Clean_ - Destroy an Accumulator 226
14.1.7 initialized_ - Check if an Accumulator is Initialized 227
14.1.8 Lsize_ - Length of an Accumulator 227
14.1.9 NumSteps_ - Number of Accumulation Cycle Time Steps 228
14.1.10 StepsDone_ - Number of Completed Steps in the Current Cycle 228
14.1.11 nAttr_ - Return the Number of INTEGER Attributes 229
14.1.12 nAttr - number of REAL fields stored in the Accumulator. 229
14.1.13 getIList_ - Retrieve a Numbered INTEGER Attribute Name 229
14.1.14 getRList_ - Retrieve a Numbered REAL Attribute Name 230
14.1.15 indexIA_ - Index an INTEGER Attribute 230
14.1.16 indexRA_ - index the Accumulator real attribute list. 231
14.1.17 exportIA_ - Export INTEGER Attribute to a Vector 232
14.1.18 exportRA_ - Export REAL Attribute to a Vector 233
14.1.19 importIAttr - Import INTEGER Attribute from a Vector .......................... 233
14.1.20 importRAttrSP - Import REAL Attribute from a Vector ......................... 234
14.1.21 zero - Zero an Accumulator ................................................................. 235
14.1.22 aCaCSaili - Cross-index Two Accumulators .............................................. 235
14.1.23 aVaCSaili - Cross-index with an AttrVec ................................................. 236
14.1.24 accumulate - Accumulate from an AttrVec to an Accumulator .................. 236
14.1.25 average - Force an average to be taken on an Accumulator .................... 237

14.2 Module m_AccumulatorComms - MPI Communication Methods for the Accumulator
(Source File: m_AccumulatorComms.F90) .......................................................... 239
14.2.1 GM_gather - Gather Accumulator Distributed by a GlobalMap .................... 240
14.2.2 GSM_gather - Gather Accumulator Distributed by a GlobalSegMap ............. 240
14.2.3 GM_scatter - Scatter an Accumulator using a GlobalMap ....................... 241
14.2.4 GSM_scatter - Scatter an Accumulator using a GlobalSegMap ............... 242
14.2.5 bcast - Broadcast an Accumulator ........................................................... 243
14.2.6 bcastp - Broadcast an Accumulator (but Not its Registers) ..................... 244

15 Global To Local Index Translation 245
15.1 Module m_GlobalToLocal - Global to Local Index Translation (Source File: m_GlobalToLocal.F90) 245
15.1.1 GlobalSegMapToIndices - Return _local_indices in arrays .......................... 246
15.1.2 GlobalSegMapToIndex - Global to Local Index Translation ....................... 246
15.1.3 GlobalSegMapToIndexArr - Global to Local Index Array Translation .......... 247
15.1.4 GlobalMapToIndex - Global to Local Index Translation ............................ 248
15.1.5 GlobalSegMapToNavigator - Return Navigator to Local Segments ............... 248
15.1.6 GlobalSegMapToLocalMatrix - Set Local SparseMatrix Indices .................... 249

16 Convert From Global Map To Global Segment Map 251
16.1 Module m_ConvertMaps - Conversion Between MCT Domain Decomposition Descrip-
tors (Source File: m_ConvertMaps.F90) .......................................................... 251
16.1.1 GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap - Convert GlobalMap to GlobalSegMap ............ 251
16.1.2 GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap - Convert GlobalSegMap to GlobalMap .......... 252

III Documentation of MPEU Datatypes Used to Define MCT Datatypes 254

17 The String Datatype 254
17.1 Module m_String - The String Datatype (Source File: m_String.F90) .......... 254
17.1.1 str2ch0 - Convert a String to a CHARACTER ............................................. 255
17.1.2 chl2ch0 - Convert a CHARACTER(:) to a CHARACTER(*) .......................... 256
17.1.3 initc - Create a String using a CHARACTER ............................................ 257
17.1.4 initc1 - Create a String using a CHARACTER array ................................ 257
17.1.5 inits - Initialization of a String from another String ............................. 258
17.1.6 clean - Deallocate Memory Occupied by a String ................................... 258
17.1.7 bcast - MPI Broadcast of a rank-0 String .............................................. 259
17.1.8 mcI0 - checking in a String scalar ......................................................... 259
17.1.9 mco0 - checking out a String scalar ....................................................... 260
17.1.10 mcI1 - checking in a String scalar ....................................................... 260
17.1.11 mco1 - checking out a String scalar ..................................................... 260
17.1.12 mcI2 - checking in a String scalar ....................................................... 261
17.1.13 mco2 - checking out a String scalar ..................................................... 261
17.1.14 mcI3 - checking in a String scalar ....................................................... 262
17.1.15 mco3 - checking out a String scalar ..................................................... 262
17.1.16 len = len of a String ........................................................................... 262
17.1.17 ptr_chars - direct ............................................................................... 263
18 The List Datatype

18.1 Module m_List - A List Manager (Source File: m_List.F90) ........................................... 264
  18.1.1 init._ - Initialize a List from a CHARACTER String ................................................. 266
  18.1.2 initStr._ - Initialize a List Using the String Type ................................................ 267
  18.1.3 initStr1._ - Initialize a List Using an Array of Strings ......................................... 267
  18.1.4 clean._ - Deallocate Memory Used by a List ............................................................ 268
  18.1.5 nullify._ - Nullify Pointers in a List ................................................................. 268
  18.1.6 nitem._ - Return the Number of Items in a List .................................................... 269
  18.1.7 index._ - Return Rank in a List of a Given Item (CHARACTER) ................................ 269
  18.1.8 indexStr._ - Return Rank in a List of a Given Item (String) .................................... 270
  18.1.9 allocated._ - Check Pointers in a List for Association Status .................................... 271
  18.1.10 copy._ - Copy a List .............................................................................................. 271
  18.1.11 exportToChar._ - Export List to a CHARACTER ............................................................ 272
  18.1.12 exportToString._ - Export List to a String ............................................................... 272
  18.1.13 CharBufferSize._ - Return size of a List’s Character Buffer ...................................... 273
  18.1.14 get._ - Retrieve a Numbered Item from a List as a String ....................................... 274
  18.1.15 getall._ - Return all Items from a List as one String ................................................ 274
  18.1.16 getrange._ - Return a Range of Items from a List as one String ............................... 275
  18.1.17 identical._ - Compare Two Lists for Equality ......................................................... 275
  18.1.18 get_indices._ - Index Multiple Items in a List ......................................................... 276
  18.1.19 test_indices._ - Test/Index Multiple Items in a List ................................................ 277
  18.1.20 append._ - Append One List Onto the End of Another ............................................... 278
  18.1.21 concatenate._ - Concatenates two Lists to form a Third List .................................... 278
  18.1.22 bcast._ - MPI Broadcast for the List Type ............................................................... 279
  18.1.23 send._ - MPI Point-to-Point Send for the List Type .................................................. 280
  18.1.24 recv._ - MPI Point-to-Point Receive for the List Type .............................................. 281
  18.1.25 GetSharedListIndices._ - Index Shared Items for Two Lists ..................................... 282
Part I
Basic API’s and associated communication routines

1 MCTWorld

1.1 Module m_MCTWorld – MCTWorld Class (Source File: m_MCTWorld.F90)

MCTWorld is a datatype which acts as a component model registry. All models communicating through MCT must participate in initialization of MCTWorld. The single instance of MCTWorld, ThisMCTWorld stores the component id and local and global processor rank of each component. This module contains methods for creating and destroying ThisMCTWorld as well as inquiry functions.

INTERFACE:

module m_MCTWorld
USES:

use m_List, only : List ! Support for List components.

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: MCTWorld ! The MCTWorld class data structure
type MCTWorld
  integer :: MCT_comm ! MCT communicator
  integer :: ncomps ! Total number of components
  integer :: mygrank ! Rank of this processor in ! global communicator.
  integer, dimension(:), pointer :: nprocspid => null() ! Number of processes ! each component is on (e.g. rank of its ! local communicator.
  integer, dimension(:,,:), pointer :: idGprocid => null() ! Translate between local component rank ! idGprocid(modelid,localrank)=globalrank
end type MCTWorld

PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:

type(MCTWorld) :: ThisMCTWorld ! declare the MCTWorld

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: initialized ! Determine if MCT is initialized
public :: init ! Create a MCTWorld
public :: clean ! Destroy a MCTWorld
public :: printnp ! Print contents of a MCTWorld
public :: NumComponents ! Number of Components in the MCTWorld
public :: ComponentNumProcs ! Number of processes owned by a given ! component
public :: ComponentToWorldRank ! Given the rank of a process on a
interface initialized ; module procedure &
  initialized_ &
end interface
interface init ; module procedure &
  initd_, &
  initm_, &
  initr_
end interface
interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface printnp ; module procedure printnp_ ; end interface
interface NumComponents ; module procedure &
  NumComponents_
end interface
interface ComponentNumProcs ; module procedure &
  ComponentNumProcs_
end interface
interface ComponentToWorldRank ; module procedure &
  ComponentToWorldRank_
end interface
interface ComponentRootRank ; module procedure &
  ComponentRootRank_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

19Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
05Feb01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added query and local-to-global mapping services NumComponents, ComponentNumProcs, ComponentToWorldRank, and ComponentRootRank
08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add mylrank and mygrank to datatype
20Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove allids from MCTWorld datatype. Not needed because component ids are always from 1 to number-of-components.
07Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove myid, myprocs and mylrank from MCTWorld datatype because they are not clearly defined in PCM mode. Add MCT_comm for future use.
03Aug01 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - explicity specify starting address in mpi_irecv
27Nov01 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added R. Jacob's version of initd_ to support PCM mode.
15Feb02 - R. Jacob - elminate use of MP_COMM_WORLD. Use argument globalcomm instead. Create MCT_comm from globalcomm
1.1.1  initialized_ - determine if MCTWorld is initialized

This routine may be used to determine whether MCTWorld::init has been called. If not, the user must call init before performing any other MCT library calls.

INTERFACE:

    logical function initialized_()

USES:

INPUT PARAMETERS:

REVISION HISTORY:

    01June07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

1.1.2  initm_ - initialize MCTWorld

Do a distributed init of MCTWorld for the case where a set of processors contains more than one model and the models may not span the set of processors. ncomps is the total number of components in the entire coupled system. globalcomm encompasses all the models (typically this can be MPI_COMM_WORLD). mycomms is an array of MPI communicators, each sized for the appropriate model and myids is a corresponding array of integers containing the model ids for the models on this particular set of processors. This routine is called once for the models covered by the set of processors.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine initm_(ncomps,globalcomm,mycomms,myids)

USES:

    use m_mpif90
    use m_die
    use m_stdio

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: ncomps           ! number of components
    integer, intent(in) :: globalcomm       ! global communicator
    integer, dimension(:,),pointer         :: mycomms     ! my communicators
    integer, dimension(:,),pointer         :: myids       ! component ids

REVISION HISTORY:

    20Sep07 - T. Craig migrated code from initd routine
    20Sep07 - T. Craig - made mycomms an array
1.1.3 initd_ - initialize MCTWorld

Do a distributed init of MCTWorld using the total number of components `ncomps` and either a unique integer component id `myid` or, if more than one model is placed on a processor, an array of integer ids specifying the models `myids`. Also required is the local communicator `mycomm` and global communicator `globalcomm` which encompasses all the models (typically this can be MPI_COMM_WORLD). This routine must be called once by each component (using `myid`) or component group (using `myids`).

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine initd_(ncomps,globalcomm,mycomm,myid,myids)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_mpi90
use m_die
use m_stdio
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer, intent(in) :: ncomps ! number of components
integer, intent(in) :: globalcomm ! global communicator
integer, intent(in) :: mycomm ! my communicator
integer, intent(in),optional :: myid ! my component id
integer, dimension(:),pointer,optional :: myids ! component ids
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 19Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
- 07Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - non fatal error if init is called a second time.
- 08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initialize the new mygrank and mylrank
- 20Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove allids from MCTWorld datatype. Not needed because component ids are always from 1 to number-of-components.
- 22Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - move Bcast and init of MCTWorld to initr_
- 20Sep07 - T. Craig migrated code to new initm routine

1.1.4 initr_ - initialize MCTWorld from global root

Initialize MCTWorld using information valid only on the global root. This is called by initm_ but could also be called by the user for very complex model–processor geometries.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine initr_(ncomps,globalcomm,rnprocspid,ridGprocid)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_mpi90
use m_die
use m_stdio
implicit none
```
**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- integer, intent(in) :: ncomps  ! total number of components
- integer, intent(in) :: globalcomm  ! the global communicator
- integer, dimension(:,),intent(in) :: rnprocspid  ! number of processors for each component
- integer, dimension(:,,:),intent(in) :: ridGprocid  ! an array of size (1:ncomps) x (0:Gsize-1)
  
  ! which maps local ranks to global ranks  ! it's actually 1:Gsize here

**REVISION HISTORY:**

22Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

---

### 1.1.5 clean_ - Destroy a MCTWorld

This routine deallocates the arrays of ThisMCTWorld. It also zeros out the integer components.

**INTERFACE:**

subroutine clean_()

**USES:**

use m_mpif90
use m_die

implicit none

**REVISION HISTORY:**

19Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - clean the new
       myrank and mylrank
20Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove allids from
       MCTWorld datatype. Not needed because component
       ids are always from 1 to number-of-components.
07Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove myid,mynprocs
         and mylrank.

---

### 1.1.6 NumComponents_ - Determine number of components in World.

The function NumComponents_ takes an input MCTWorld argument World, and returns the number of component models present.

**INTERFACE:**

integer function NumComponents_(World)

**USES:**

use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

---

5
type(MCTWorld), intent(in) :: World

REVISION HISTORY:
05Feb01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

1.1.7 ComponentNumProcs_ - Number of processes a component owns.
The function ComponentNumProcs_ takes an input MCTWorld argument World, and a component ID comp_id, and returns the number of processes owned by that component.

INTERFACE:
integer function ComponentNumProcs_(World, comp_id)

USES:
    use m_die
    use m_stdio
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(MCTWorld), intent(in) :: World
    integer, intent(in) :: comp_id

REVISION HISTORY:
05Feb01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
07Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - modify to use nprocs and comp_id instead of World%mynprocs

1.1.8 ComponentToWorldRank_ - Determine rank on COMM_WORLD.
The function ComponentToWorldRank_ takes an input component ID comp_id and input rank on that component communicator comp_rank, and returns the rank of that process on the world communicator of MCTWorld.

INTERFACE:
integer function ComponentToWorldRank_(comp_rank, comp_id, World)

USES:
    use m_die
    use m_stdio
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    integer, intent(in) :: comp_rank ! process rank on the communicator
    integer, intent(in) :: comp_id ! component id
    type(MCTWorld), intent(in) :: World ! World
1.1.9  ComponentRootRank_ - Rank of component root on COMM_WORLD.

The function ComponentRootRank_ takes an input component ID comp_id and input MCTWorld variable World, and returns the global rank of the root of this component.

INTERFACE:

integer function ComponentRootRank_(comp_id, World)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in)  :: comp_id   ! component id
type(MCTWorld), intent(in)  :: World ! World

REVISION HISTORY:

05Feb01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
14Jul02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - made argument checking required

1.1.10 printnp_ - Print number of procs for a component id.

Print out number of MPI processes for the given component id.

INTERFACE:

subroutine printnp_(compid,lun)

USES:

use m_die
use m_mpif90

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in)  :: compid
integer, intent(in)  :: lun

REVISION HISTORY:

06Jul12 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version


2 The Attribute Vector

2.1 Module m_AttrVect - Multi-field Storage (Source File: m_AttrVect.F90)

An attribute vector is a scheme for storing bundles of integer and real data vectors, indexed by the names of the fields stored in List format (see the mpeu module m_List for more information about the List datatype). The ordering of the fieldnames in the integer and real attribute List components (AttrVect%iList and AttrVect%rList, respectively) corresponds to the storage order of the attributes in their respective data buffers (the components AttrVect%iAttr(:,,:) and AttrVect%rAttr(:,:), respectively). The organization of the fieldnames in List format, along with the direct mapping between List items and locations in the data buffer, allows the user to have random access to the field data. This approach also allows the user to set the number and the names of fields stored in an AttrVect at run-time.

The AttrVect stores field data in a pointwise fashion (that is, the data are grouped so that all the integer or real data associated with an individual point are adjacent to each other in memory. This amounts to the having the integer and real field data arrays in the AttrVect (the components AttrVect%iAttr(:,:) and AttrVect%rAttr(:,:), respectively) having the attribute index as the major (or fastest-varying) index. A prime example of this is observational data input to a data assimilation system. In the Model Coupling Toolkit, this datatype is the fundamental type for storing field data exchanged by component models, and forms a basis for other MCT datatypes that encapsulate time accumulation/averaging buffers (the Accumulator datatype defined in the module m_Accumulator), coordinate grid information (the GeneralGrid datatype defined in the module m_GeneralGrid), and sparse interpolation matrices (the SparseMatrix datatype defined in the module m_SparseMatrix).

The attribute vector is implemented in Fortran 90 using the AttrVect derived type. This module contains the definition of the AttrVect, and the numerous methods that service it. There are a number of initialization (creation) schemes, and a routine for zeroing out the elements of an AttrVect. There is a method to clean up allocated memory used by an AttrVect (destruction). There are numerous query methods that return: the number of datapoints (or length; the numbers of integer and real attributes; the data buffer index of a given real or integer attribute; and return the lists of real and integer attributes. There also exist methods for exporting a given attribute as a one-dimensional array and importing a given attribute from a one-dimensional array. There is a method for copying attributes from one AttrVect to another. There is also a method for cross-indexing the attributes in two AttrVect variables. In addition, there are methods that return those cross-indexed attributes along with some auxiliary data in a AVSharedIndicesOneType or AVSharedIndices structure. Finally, there are methods for sorting and permuting AttrVect entries using a MergeSort scheme keyed by the attributes of the AttrVect.

INTERFACE:

module m_AttrVect
USES:
  use m_realkinds, only : SP,DP,FP ! Real types definitions
  use m_List, only : List ! Support for rList and iList components.
implicit none
private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

  public :: AttrVect ! The class data structure
  public :: AVSharedIndicesOneType ! Data structure recording shared indices between
  ! two attribute vectors, for a single data type
  ! (e.g., shared real attributes)
  public :: AVSharedIndices ! Data structure recording shared indices between two
  ! attribute vectors, for all data types
type AttrVect
#ifdef SEQUENCE
    sequence
#endif
type(List) :: iList
type(List) :: rList
integer,dimension(:,,:),pointer :: iAttr
real(FP),dimension(:,,:),pointer :: rAttr
end type AttrVect

type AVSharedIndicesOneType
    integer :: num_indices    ! number of shared items
    logical :: contiguous    ! true if index segments are contiguous in memory
    character*7 :: data_flag  ! data type flag (e.g., 'REAL' or 'INTEGER')
end type AVSharedIndicesOneType

type AVSharedIndices
    type(AVSharedIndicesOneType) :: shared_real    ! shared indices of type REAL
    type(AVSharedIndicesOneType) :: shared_integer ! shared indices of type INTEGER
end type AVSharedIndices

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! create a local vector
public :: clean ! clean the local vector
public :: zero ! zero the local vector
public :: lsize ! size of the local vector
public :: nIAttr ! number of integer attributes on local
public :: nRAttr ! number of real attributes on local
public :: indexIA ! index the integer attributes
public :: indexRA ! index the real attributes
public :: getIList ! return list of integer attributes
public :: getRList ! return list of real attributes
public :: getListtoChar ! return list of integer attributes as Char
public :: getListtoChar ! return list of real attributes as Char
public :: exportIList ! export INTEGER attribute List
public :: exportRList ! export REAL attribute List
public :: exportListToChar ! export INTEGER attribute List as Char
public :: exportListToChar ! export REAL attribute List as Char
public :: appendIAttr ! append INTEGER attribute List
public :: appendRAttr ! append REAL attribute List
public :: exportIAttr ! export INTEGER attribute to vector
public :: exportRAttr ! export REAL attribute to vector
public :: importIAttr ! import INTEGER attribute from vector
public :: importRAttr ! import REAL attribute from vector
public :: Copy ! copy attributes from one Av to another
public :: RCopy ! copy real attributes from one Av to another
public :: ICopy ! copy integer attributes from one Av to another
public :: Sort ! sort entries, and return permutation
public :: Permute ! permute entries
public :: Unpermute ! Unpermute entries
public :: SortPermute ! sort and permute entries
public :: SharedAttrIndexList ! Cross-indices of shared attributes of two AttrVects
public :: SharedIndices ! Given two AttrVects, create an AVSharedIndices structure
public :: SharedIndicesOneType ! Given two AttrVects, create an AVSharedIndicesOneType structure for a single type
public :: cleanSharedIndices ! clean a AVSharedIndices structure
public :: cleanSharedIndicesOneType ! clean a AVSharedIndicesOneType structure

interface init ; module procedure &
    init_, &
    initv_, &
    initl_
end interface

interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface zero ; module procedure zero_ ; end interface
interface lsize ; module procedure lsize_ ; end interface
interface nIAttr ; module procedure nIAttr_; end interface
interface nRAtrr ; module procedure nRAtrr_; end interface
interface indexIA; module procedure indexIA_; end interface
interface indexRA; module procedure indexRA_; end interface
interface getIList; module procedure getIList_; end interface
interface getRList; module procedure getRList_; end interface
interface getIListToChar; module procedure getIListToChar_; end interface
interface getRListToChar; module procedure getRListToChar_; end interface
interface exportIList; module procedure exportIList_; end interface
interface exportRList; module procedure exportRList_; end interface
interface exportIListToChar
    module procedure exportIListToChar_
end interface
interface exportRListToChar
    module procedure exportRListToChar_
end interface
interface appendIAttr ; module procedure appendIAttr_ ; end interface
interface appendRAtrr ; module procedure appendRAtrr_; end interface
interface exportIAttr; module procedure exportIAttr_; end interface
interface exportRAtrr; module procedure &
    exportRAtrrSP_, &
    exportRAtrrDP_
end interface
interface importIAttr; module procedure importIAttr_; end interface
interface importRAtrr; module procedure &
    importRAtrrSP_, &
    importRAtrrDP_
end interface
interface Copy ; module procedure Copy_ ; end interface
interface RCopy ; module procedure &
    RCopy_, &
    RCopyL_
end interface
interface ICopy ; module procedure &
    ICopy_, &
    ICopyL_
end interface
interface Sort ; module procedure Sort_ ; end interface
interface Permute ; module procedure Permute_ ; end interface
interface Unpermute ; module procedure Unpermute_; end interface
interface SortPermute ; module procedure SortPermute_; end interface
interface SharedAttrIndexList ; module procedure &
aVaVSharedAttrIndexList_
end interface

interface SharedIndices ; module procedure SharedIndices_; end interface
interface SharedIndicesOneType ; module procedure SharedIndicesOneType_; end interface
interface cleanSharedIndices ; module procedure cleanSharedIndices_; end interface
interface cleanSharedIndicesOneType ; module procedure cleanSharedIndicesOneType_; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

10Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
10Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - made getIList
and getRList functions public and added appropriate
interface definitions
20Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added Sort,
Permute, and SortPermute functions.
09May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added initl_().
19Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added routines
exportIAttr(), exportRAttr(), importIAttr(),
and importRAttr(). Also cleaned up module and
routine prologues.
13Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - made importIAttr()
and importRAttr() public (bug fix).
14Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added exportIList()
and exportRList().
14Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added CHARACTER
functions exportIListToChar() and exportRListToChar()
26Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - corrected of usage
of m_die routines throughout this module.
16Apr02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added the method
LocalReduce(), and the public data members AttrVectSUM,
AttrVectMIN, and AttrVectMAX.
7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Refactoring. Moved
LocalReduce() and the public data members AttrVectSUM,
AttrVectMIN, and AttrVectMAX to a new module named
m_AttrVectReduce.
12Jun02 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add Copy function
13Jun02 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - move aVavSharedAttrIndexList
to this module from old m_SharedAttrIndicies
28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - added AVSharedIndices and
AVSharedIndicesOneType derived types, and associated
subroutines
10Apr12 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - modified AVSharedIndices code
to be Fortran-90 compliant
10Jan13 - T.Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - add getRListToChar and getILListToChar

2.1.1 init_ - Initialize an AttrVect Given Attribute Lists and Length

This routine creates an AttrVect (the output argument aV) using the optional input CHARACTER
arguments iList, and rList to define its integer and real attributes, respectively. The optional
input INTEGER argument lsize defines the number of points for which we are storing attributes, or
the length of aV. The expected form for the arguments iList and rList are colon-delimited strings
where each substring defines an attribute. Suppose we wish to store N observations that have the
real attributes 'latitude', 'longitude', 'pressure', 'u-wind', and 'v-wind'. Suppose we also
wish to store the integer attributes 'hour', 'day', 'month', 'year', and 'data source'. This can
be accomplished by invoking init_() as follows:

call init_(aV, 'hour:day:month:year:source', &
The resulting AttrVect aV will have five integer attributes, five real attributes, and length N.

INTERFACE:

subroutine init_(aV, iList, rList, lsize)

USES:

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : init,nitem
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_mall
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: iList
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: rList
integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

09Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
09Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added feature to nullify all pointers before usage. This was done to accomodate behavior of the f90 ASSOCIATED intrinsic function on the AIX platform.
07Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added support for initialization with blank character strings for iList and rList

2.1.2\initv_\ - Initialize One AttrVect from Another

This routine takes an input AttrVect argument bV, and uses its attribute list information to create an output AttrVect variable aV. The length of aV is defined by the input INTEGER argument lsize.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initv_(aV, bV, lsize)

USES:

use m_String, only : String,char
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_List, only : get
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: bV
integer, intent(in) :: lsize
```

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: aV
```

REVISION HISTORY:

- 22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
- 17May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add a check to see if input argument has been defined. SGI will dump core if its not.
- 10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Nullify all pointers in output AttrVect aV before initializing aV.
- 19Sep08 - J. Wolfe <jwolfe@ucar.edu> - plug memory leak from not deallocating strings.

2.1.3 initl - Initialize an AttrVect Using the List Type

This routine initializes an AttrVect directly from input List data type arguments `iList` and `rList` (see the module `m_List` in mpeu for further details), and an input length `lsize`. The resulting AttrVect is returned in the argument `aV`. 

**N.B.:** If the user supplies an empty list for the arguments `iList` (`rList`), then `aV` will be created only with `REAL` (`INTEGER`) attributes. If both arguments `iList` and `rList` are empty, the routine will terminate execution and report an error.

**N.B.:** The outcome of this routine, `aV` represents allocated memory. When this AttrVect is no longer needed, it must be deallocated by invoking the routine `AttrVect_clean()`. Failure to do so will spawn a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```plaintext
subroutine initl_(aV, iList, rList, lsize)
```

USES:

```plaintext
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_toChar => toChar
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
type(List), intent(in) :: iList
type(List), intent(in) :: rList
integer, intent(in) :: lsize
```
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: aV}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

09May98 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
08Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - change list assignment(=)
to list copy to avoid compiler errors with pgf90.
10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Nullify all pointers
in output AttrVect aV before initializing aV. Also,
greater caution taken regarding validity of input
arguments iList and rList.
15May08 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Simplify to use
the init_ routine. Better argument checking.

2.1.4 clean_

- Deallocate Allocated Memory Structures of an AttrVect

This routine deallocates the allocated memory structures of the input/output AttrVect argument aV. This amounts to cleaning the List structures aV%iList and aV%rList, and deallocating the arrays aV%iAttr(:,:) and aV%rAttr(:,:). The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat. If clean_() is invoked without supplying stat, and any of the deallocation operations fail, the routine will terminate with an error message.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(aV, stat)

USES:

use m_mall
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV}
\]

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

09Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - various fixes to
prevent deallocation of UNASSOCIATED pointers.
01Mar01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - removed dies to prevent
.crashes when cleaning uninitialized attrvects. Added
optional stat argument.
2.1.5 lsize_ - Length of an AttrVect

This function returns the number of elements, or length, of the input AttrVect argument aV. This function examines the length of the second dimension of the arrays aV%iAttr(:, :) and aV%rAttr(:, :). If neither aV%iAttr(:, :) nor aV%rAttr(:, :) are associated, then lsize(aV) = 0. If aV%iAttr(:, :) is associated, but aV%rAttr(:, :) is not, then lsize(aV) = size(aV%iAttr, 2). If aV%iAttr(:, :) is not associated, but aV%rAttr(:, :) is, then lsize(aV) = size(aV%rAttr, 2). If both aV%iAttr(:, :) and aV%rAttr(:, :) are associated, the function lsize() will do one of two things: If size(aV%iAttr, 2) = size(aV%rAttr, 2), this equal value will be returned. If size(aV%iAttr, 2) ≠ size(aV%rAttr, 2), termination with an error message will occur.

INTERFACE:

    integer function lsize_(aV)
    USES:
    use m_List, only : List
    use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
    use m_stdio, only : stderr
    use m_die
    implicit none

    INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV

    REVISION HISTORY:

    09Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
    10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - made code more robust to handle cases where the length of either aV%iAttr or aV%rAttr is zero, but the other is positive.

2.1.6 zero_ - Set AttrVect Field Data to Zero

This routine sets all of the point values of the integer and real attributes of an the input/output AttrVect argument aV to zero. The default action is to set the values of all the real and integer attributes to zero. The user may prevent the zeroing of the real (integer) attributes invoking zero() with the optional LOGICAL argument zeroReals (zeroInts) set with value .FALSE.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine zero_(aV, zeroReals, zeroInts)
    USES:

    use m_die, only : die
    use m_stdio, only : stderr
    use m_List, only : List
    use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
    implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

logical, optional, intent(IN) :: zeroReals
logical, optional, intent(IN) :: zeroInts

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(INOUT) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

17May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype/code
15Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - switched loop order
for cache optimization.
03Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - eliminated looping method of
of zeroing. "Compiler assignment" of attrvect performs faster
on the IBM SP with mpxlf90 compiler.
05Jan10 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - zeroing an uninitialized aV is no
longer a fatal error.

2.1.7 nIAtrr_ - Return the Number of Integer Attributes

This integer function returns the number of integer attributes present in the input AttrVect argument aV.

INTERFACE:

integer function nIAtrr_(aV)

USES:

use m_List, only : nitem

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect),intent(in) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - made code more robust
by checking status of pointers in aV%iList

2.1.8 nRAttr_ - Return the Number of Real Attributes

This integer function returns the number of real attributes present in the input AttrVect argument aV.

INTERFACE:

integer function nRAttr_(aV)

USES:
use m_List, only : nitem
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect),intent(in) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

  22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
  10Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - made code more robust
            by checking status of pointers in aV%ilist

2.1.9  getIList_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Integer Attribute

This routine returns the name of the ith integer attribute of the input AttrVect argument aVect. The name is returned in the output String argument item (see the mpeu module m_String for more information regarding the String type).

INTERFACE:

  subroutine getIList_(item, ith, aVect)

USES:

  use m_String, only : String
  use m_List, only : get

  implicit none

  INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: ith
    type(AttrVect),intent(in) :: aVect

  OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(String),intent(out) :: item

REVISION HISTORY:

  24Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

2.1.10 getRList_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Real Attribute

This routine returns the name of the ith real attribute of the input AttrVect argument aVect. The name is returned in the output String argument item (see the mpeu module m_String for more information regarding the String type).

INTERFACE:

  subroutine getRList_(item, ith, aVect)

USES:

  use m_String, only : String
  use m_List, only : get

  implicit none

  INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: ith
    type(AttrVect),intent(in) :: aVect

  OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(String),intent(out) :: item

REVISION HISTORY:

  24Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
use m_String, only : String
use m_List,  only : get

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**
- integer,  intent(in) :: ith
- type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVect

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**
- type(String),  intent(out) :: item

**REVISION HISTORY:**
- 24Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

---

### 2.1.11 getIListToChar_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Integer Attribute

This routine returns the name of the \texttt{ith} integer attribute of the input \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{aVect}. The name is returned in the function \texttt{char} argument.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
function getIListToChar_(ith, aVect)
  USES:
  use m_String, only : String
  use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
  use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
  use m_List,  only : get

  implicit none

  INPUT PARAMETERS:
  - integer,  intent(in) :: ith
  - type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVect

  OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  - character(len=size(aVect%iList%bf,1)) :: getIListToChar_

  REVISION HISTORY:
  - 10Jan13 - T. Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - initial prototype/prolog/code
```

---

### 2.1.12 getRListToChar_ - Retrieve the Name of a Numbered Integer Attribute

This routine returns the name of the \texttt{ith} integer attribute of the input \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{aVect}. The name is returned in the function \texttt{char} argument.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
function getRListToChar_(ith, aVect)
  USES:
  use m_String, only : String
  use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
  use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
  use m_List,  only : get

  implicit none

  INPUT PARAMETERS:
  - integer,  intent(in) :: ith
  - type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVect

  OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  - character(len=size(aVect%iList%bf,1)) :: getRListToChar_

  REVISION HISTORY:
  - 10Jan13 - T. Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - initial prototype/prolog/code
```
function getRListToChar_(ith, aVect)

USES:

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_List, only : get

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: ith
type(AttrVect),intent(in) :: aVect

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=size(aVect%rList%bf,1)) :: getRListToChar_

REVISION HISTORY:

10Jan13 - T. Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - initial prototype/prolog/code

2.1.13 indexIA_ - Index an Integer Attribute

This function returns an INTEGER, corresponding to the location of an integer attribute within the input AttrVect argument aV. For example, suppose aV has the following attributes ‘month’, ‘day’, and ‘year’. The array of integer values for the attribute ‘day’ is stored in aV%iAttr(indexIA_(aV,’day’),:). If indexIA_() is unable to match item to any of the integer attributes in aV, the resulting value is zero which is equivalent to an error. The optional input CHARACTER arguments perrWith and dieWith control how such errors are handled.

1. if neither perrWith nor dieWith are present, indexIA_() terminates execution with an internally generated error message;
2. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, an error message is written to stderr incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument perrWith;
3. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, and perrWith is equal to “quiet”, no error message is written.
4. if dieWith is present, execution terminates with an error message written to stderr that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument dieWith; and
5. if both perrWith and dieWith are present, execution terminates with an error message using dieWith, and the argument perrWith is ignored.

INTERFACE:

integer function indexIA_(aV, item, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio,only : stderr

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
This function returns an INTEGER, corresponding to the location of a real attribute within the input AttrVect argument aV. For example, suppose aV has the following attributes 'latitude', 'longitude', and 'pressure'. The array of real values for the attribute 'longitude' is stored in aV%iAttr(indexRA(aV,'longitude'),:). If indexRA() is unable to match item to any of the real attributes in aV, the resulting value is zero which is equivalent to an error. The optional input CHARACTER arguments perrWith and dieWith control how such errors are handled.

1. if neither perrWith nor dieWith are present, indexRA() terminates execution with an internally generated error message;
2. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, an error message is written to stderr incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument perrWith;
3. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, and perrWith is equal to “quiet”, no error message is written.
4. if dieWith is present, execution terminates with an error message written to stderr that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument dieWith; and
5. if both perrWith and dieWith are present, execution terminates with an error message using dieWith, and the argument perrWith is ignored.

INTERFACE:

integer function indexRA_(aV, item, perrWith, dieWith)
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar

use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

REVISION HISTORY:

  27Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
  2Aug02 - J. Larson - Solidified error handling using perrWith/dieWith
  18Jan05 - R. Jacob - add quiet option for error handling

2.1.15 appendIAttr - Append one or more attributes onto the INTEGER part of an AttrVect.

This routine takes an input AttrVect argument aV, and an input character string rList and Appends rList to the INTEGER part of aV. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (nonzero) value for the optional INTEGER output argument status.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine appendIAttr_(aV, iList, status)

USES:

  use m_List, only : List_init => init
  use m_List, only : List_append => append
  use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
  use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
  use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
  use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
  use m_List, only : List
  use m_die
  use m_stdio

  implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  character(len=*), intent(in) :: iList

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:
08Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

2.1.16 appendRAAttr_ - Append one or more attributes onto the REAL part of an AttrVect.

This routine takes an input AttrVect argument aV, and an input character string rList and Appends rList to the REAL part of aV. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (nonzero) value for the optional INTEGER output argument status.

INTERFACE:
subroutine appendRAAttr_(aV, rList, status)

USES:
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_append => append
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List
call m_die
call m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

INPUT PARAMETERS:
character(len=*) , intent(in) :: rList

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:
04Jun03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

2.1.17 exportIList_ - Return INTEGER Attribute List

This routine extracts from the input AttrVect argument aV the integer attribute list, and returns it as the List output argument outIList. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (nonzero) value for the optional INTEGER output argument status.

N.B.: This routine returns an allocated List data structure (outIList). The user is responsible for deallocating this structure by invoking List_clean() (see the module m_List for details) once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:
subroutine exportIList_(aV, outIList, status)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(out) :: outIList
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

14Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

2.1.18 exportRList_ - Return REAL attribute List

This routine extracts from the input AttrVect argument aV the real attribute list, and returns it as the List output argument outRList. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (nonzero) value for the optional INTEGER output argument status.

N.B.: This routine returns an allocated List data structure (outRList). The user is responsible for deallocating this structure by invoking List_clean() (see the module m_List for details) once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportRList_(aV, outRList, status)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

- type(List), intent(out) :: outRList
- integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

14Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

2.1.19 exportIListToChar_ - Return AttrVect%ilist as CHARACTER

This routine extracts from the input AttrVect argument aV the integer attribute list (see the mpeu module m_List for more information regarding the List type), and returns it as a CHARACTER suitable for printing. An example of its usage is

```fortran
write(stdout,'(1a)') exportIListToChar_(aV)
```

which writes the contents of aV%ilist%bf to the Fortran device stdout.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
function exportIListToChar_(aV)
```

USES:

```fortran
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
implicit none
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

- type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

- character(len=size(aV%ilist%bf,1)) :: exportIListToChar_

REVISION HISTORY:

13Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
05Jun03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - return a blank instead of dying to avoid I/O errors when this function is used in a write statement.
2.1.20 exportRListToChar - Return AttrVect%rList as CHARACTER

This routine extracts from the input AttrVect argument aV the real attribute list (see the mpeu module m_List for more information regarding the List type), and returns it as a CHARACTER suitable for printing. An example of its usage is

\[
\text{write(stdout,'(1a)') exportRListToChar_(aV)}
\]

which writes the contents of aV%rList%bf to the Fortran device stdout.

INTERFACE:

function exportRListToChar_(aV)

USES:

use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=size(aV%rList%bf,1)) :: exportRListToChar_

REVISION HISTORY:

13Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
05Jun03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - return a blank instead of dying to avoid I/O errors when this function is used in a write statement.

2.1.21 exportIAttr - Return INTEGER Attribute as a Vector

This routine extracts from the input AttrVect argument aV the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag, and returns it in the INTEGER output array outVect, and its length in the output INTEGER argument lsize. The optional input CHARACTER arguments perrWith and dieWith control how errors are handled.

1. if neither perrWith nor dieWith are present, exportIAttr() terminates execution with an internally generated error message;

2. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, an error message is written to stderr incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument perrWith;

3. if dieWith is present, execution terminates with an error message written to stderr that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument dieWith; and
4. if both \texttt{perrWith} and \texttt{dieWith} are present, execution terminates with an error message using \texttt{dieWith}, and the argument \texttt{perrWith} is ignored.

\textbf{N.B.}: This routine will fail if the \texttt{AttrTag} is not in the \texttt{AttrVect List} component \texttt{aV%iList}.
\textbf{N.B.}: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument \texttt{outVect} means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine \texttt{create} the output argument array \texttt{outVect}, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) before this routine is invoked.
\textbf{N.B.}: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer \texttt{outVect}, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

\textbf{INTERFACE}:

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine exportIAttr_(aV, AttrTag, outVect, lsize, perrWith, dieWith)
USES:
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString
implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag
character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: dieWith
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: outVect
integer, optional, intent(out) :: lsize
REVISION HISTORY:
19Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial (slow) prototype.
6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added capability to work with pre-allocated outVect.

2.1.22 exportRAAttrSP_ - Return REAL Attribute as a Pointer to Array
This routine extracts from the input \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{aV} the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input \texttt{CHARACTER} argument \texttt{AttrTag}, and returns it in the \texttt{REAL} output array \texttt{outVect}, and its length in the output \texttt{INTEGER} argument \texttt{lsize}. The optional input \texttt{CHARACTER} arguments \texttt{perrWith} and \texttt{dieWith} control how errors are handled.
\end{verbatim}
1. if neither \texttt{perrWith} nor \texttt{dieWith} are present, \texttt{exportRAttr()} terminates execution with an internally generated error message;

2. if \texttt{perrWith} is present, but \texttt{dieWith} is not, an error message is written to \texttt{stderr} incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{perrWith};

3. if \texttt{dieWith} is present, execution terminates with an error message written to \texttt{stderr} that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{dieWith}; and

4. if both \texttt{perrWith} and \texttt{dieWith} are present, execution terminates with an error message using \texttt{dieWith}, and the argument \texttt{perrWith} is ignored.

\textbf{N.B.}: This routine will fail if the \texttt{AttrTag} is not in the \texttt{AttrVect List} component \texttt{aV%iList}.

\textbf{N.B.}: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument \texttt{outVect} means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine \texttt{create} the output argument array \texttt{outVect}, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) before this routine is invoked.

\textbf{N.B.}: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer \texttt{outVect}, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

\textbf{INTERFACE}:

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine exportRAttrSP_(aV, AttrTag, outVect, lsize, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
character(len=**) , intent(in) :: AttrTag
character(len=**) , optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
character(len=**) , optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
real(SP), dimension(:,), pointer :: outVect
integer, optional, intent(out) :: lsize

REVISION HISTORY:
19Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial (slow) prototype.
6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added capability to work with pre-allocated outVect.
\end{verbatim}
2.1.23 importIAttr_ - Import INTEGER Vector as an Attribute

This routine imports into the input/output AttrVect argument aV the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag. The data to be imported is provided in the INTEGER input array inVect, and the number of entries to be imported in the optional input INTEGER argument lsize. 

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the AttrVect List component aV%iList.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine importIAttr_(aV, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)

USES:

    use m_die , only : die
    use m_stdio , only : stderr
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    character(len=*) , intent(in) :: AttrTag
    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

    19Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial (slow) prototype.

2.1.24 importRAttrSP_ - Import REAL Vector as an Attribute

This routine imports into the input/output AttrVect argument aV the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag. The data to be imported is provided in the REAL input array inVect, and its length in the optional input INTEGER argument lsize. 

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the AttrVect List component aV%XrList.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine importRAttrSP_(aV, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)

USES:

    use m_die , only : die
    use m_stdio , only : stderr
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    character(len=*) , intent(in) :: AttrTag
    real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize
INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

19Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial (slow) prototype.

2.1.25 \texttt{RCopy} - Copy Real Attributes from One AttrVect to Another

This routine copies from input argument \texttt{aVin} into the output \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{aVout} the shared real attributes.

If the optional argument \texttt{Vector} is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked.

If the optional argument \texttt{sharedIndices} is present, it should be the result of the call \texttt{SharedIndicesOneType(aVin, aVout, 'REAL', sharedIndices)}. Providing this argument speeds up this routine substantially. For example, you can compute a \texttt{sharedIndices} structure once for a given pair of \texttt{AttrVect}s, then use that same structure for all copies between those two \texttt{AttrVect}s (although note that a different \texttt{sharedIndices} variable would be needed if \texttt{aVin} and \texttt{aVout} were reversed).

\textbf{N.B.}: This routine will fail if the \texttt{aVout} is not initialized.

INTERFACE:

\[
\text{subroutine RCopy(aVin, aVout, vector, sharedIndices)}
\]

USES:

\[
\text{use m_die, only : die}
\]
\[
\text{use m_stdio, only : stderr}
\]
\[
\text{use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices}
\]
\[
\text{use m_List, only : GetIndices } \Rightarrow \text{ get_indices}
\]
\[
\text{implicit none}
\]

INPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVin}
\]
\[
\text{logical, optional, intent(in) :: vector}
\]
\[
\text{type(AVSharedIndicesOneType), optional, intent(in) :: sharedIndices}
\]

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aVout}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

18Aug06 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
28April11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - added sharedIndices argument
2.1.26 RCopyL - Copy Specific Real Attributes from One AttrVect to Another

This routine copies from input argument aVin into the output AttrVect argument aVout the real attributes specified in input CHARACTER argument rList. The attributes can be listed in any order. If any attributes in aVout have different names but represent the same quantity and should still be copied, you must provide a translation argument TrList. The translation arguments should be identical in length to the rList but with the correct aVout name substituted at the appropriate place.

If the optional argument Vector is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the aVout is not initialized or if any of the specified attributes are not present in either aVout or aVin.

INTERFACE:

subroutine RCopyL_(aVin, aVout, rList, TrList, vector)

USES:
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices
use m_List, only : GetIndices => get_indices
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVin
character(len=*), intent(in) :: rList
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: TrList
logical, optional, intent(in) :: vector

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aVout

REVISION HISTORY:

16Aug06 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version from breakup of Copy_.

2.1.27 ICopy_ - Copy Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another

This routine copies from input argument aVin into the output AttrVect argument aVout the shared integer attributes.

If the optional argument Vector is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked.

If the optional argument sharedIndices is present, it should be the result of the call SharedIndicesOneType_(aVin, aVout, 'INTEGER', sharedIndices). Providing this argument speeds up this routine substantially. For example, you can compute a sharedIndices structure once for a given pair of AttrVects, then use that same structure for all copies between those two AttrVects (although note that a different sharedIndices variable would be needed if aVin and aVout were reversed).

N.B.: This routine will fail if the aVout is not initialized.

INTERFACE:
subroutine ICopy_(aVin, aVout, vector, sharedIndices)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices
use m_List, only : GetIndices => get_indices

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aVin
logical, optional, intent(in) :: vector
type(AVSharedIndicesOneType), optional, intent(in) :: sharedIndices

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aVout

REVISION HISTORY:

16Aug06 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - added sharedIndices argument

2.1.28 ICopyL_ - Copy Specific Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another

This routine copies from input argument aVin into the output AttrVect argument aVout the integer attributes specified in input CHARACTER argument iList. The attributes can be listed in any order. If any attributes in aVout have different names but represent the the same quantity and should still be copied, you must provide a translation argument TiList. The translation arguments should be identical in length to the iList but with the correct aVout name substititued at the appropriate place.

If the optional argument Vector is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the aVout is not initialized or if any of the specified attributes are not present in either aVout or aVin.

INTERFACE:

subroutine ICopyL_(aVin, aVout, iList, TiList, vector)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_List, only : GetIndices => get_indices

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
2.1.29 Copy_ - Copy Real and Integer Attributes from One AttrVect to Another

This routine copies from input argument aVin into the output AttrVect argument aVout the real and integer attributes specified in input CHARACTER argument iList and rList. The attributes can be listed in any order. If neither iList nor rList are provided, all attributes shared between aVin and aVout will be copied.

If any attributes in aVout have different names but represent the same quantity and should still be copied, you must provide a translation argument TrList and/or TiList. The translation arguments should be identical to the rList or iList but with the correct aVout name substituted at the appropriate place.

This routine combines the functions of RCopy_, RCopyL_, ICopy_ and ICopyL_. If you know you only want to copy real attributes, use the RCopy_ functions. If you know you only want to copy integer attributes, use the ICopy_ functions.

If the optional argument Vector is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked.

If the optional argument sharedIndices is present, it should be the result of the call SharedIndices_(aVin, aVout, sharedIndices). Providing this argument speeds up this routine substantially. For example, you can compute a sharedIndices structure once for a given pair of AttrVents, then use that same structure for all copies between those two AttrVents (although note that a different sharedIndices variable would be needed if aVin and aVout were reversed). Note, however, that sharedIndices is ignored if either rList or iList are given.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the aVout is not initialized or if any of the specified attributes are not present in either aVout or aVin.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine Copy_(aVin, aVout, rList, TrList, iList, TiList, vector, sharedIndices)

USES:

    use m_die , only : die, warn
    use m_stdio , only : stderr
    use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices
    use m_List, only : GetIndices => get_indices

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aVout

INTERFACE:

subroutine Sort_(aV, key_list, perm, descend, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_tochar => tochar
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_index => index
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_get => get
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_SortingTools, only : IndexSet
use m_SortingTools, only : IndexSort

implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

- type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
- type(List), intent(in) :: key_list
- logical, dimension((), optional, intent(in)) :: descend
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

- integer, dimension(():), pointer :: perm

REVISION HISTORY:

20Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
25Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add -1 to make a backwards loop go backwards
14Jun01 - J. Larson / E. Ong -- Fixed logic bug in REAL attribute sort (discovered by E. Ong), and cleaned up error / shutdown logic.

2.1.31 Permute_ - Permute AttrVect Elements

The subroutine Permute_() uses a a permutation perm (which can be generated by the routine Sort_() in this module) to rearrange the entries in the attribute integer and real storage areas of the input attribute vector aV-aV%iAttr and aV%rAttr, respectively.

INTERFACE:

subroutine Permute_(aV, perm, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_SortingTools, only : Permute

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

- integer, dimension(():), intent(in) :: perm
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

- type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

23Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
2.1.32 Unpermute - Unpermute AttrVect Elements

The subroutine Unpermute() uses a permutation perm (which can be generated by the routine Sort() in this module) to rearrange the entries in the attribute integer and real storage areas of the input attribute vector aV%aV%iAttr and aV%aV%rAttr, respectively. This is meant to be called on an aV that has already been permuted but it could also be used to perform the inverse operation implied by perm on an unpermuted aV.

INTERFACE:

subroutine Unpermute_(aV, perm, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_SortingTools , only : Unpermute

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: perm
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

23Nov05 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - based on Permute

2.1.33 SortPermute - In-place Lexicographic Sort of an AttrVect

The subroutine SortPermute() uses the routine Sort() to create an index permutation perm that will place the AttrVect entries in the lexicographic order defined by the keys in the List variable key_list. This permutation is then used by the routine Permute() to place the AttrVect entries in lexicographic order.

INTERFACE:

subroutine SortPermute_(aV, key_list, descend, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: key_list
logical, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: descend
character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

35
INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

REVISION HISTORY:

  24Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

2.1.34 aVaVSharedAttrIndexList_ - AttrVect shared attributes.

aVaVSharedAttrIndexList_() takes a pair of user-supplied AttrVect variables aV1 and aV2, and for choice of either REAL or INTEGER attributes (as specified literally in the input CHARACTER argument attrib) returns the number of shared attributes NumShared, and arrays of indices Indices1 and Indices2 to their storage locations in aV1 and aV2, respectively.

 N.B.: This routine returns two allocated arrays—Indices1(:) and Indices2(:)—which must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine aVaVSharedAttrIndexList_(aV1, aV2, attrib, NumShared, &
                                      Indices1, Indices2)

USES:

  use m_stdio
  use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
  use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices
  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV1
  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV2
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: attrib

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  integer, intent(out) :: NumShared
  integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: Indices1
  integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: Indices2

REVISION HISTORY:

  07Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

2.1.35 SharedIndices_ - AttrVect shared attributes and auxiliary information

SharedIndices_() takes a pair of user-supplied AttrVect variables aV1 and aV2, and returns a structure of type AVSharedIndices (sharedIndices). This structure contains arrays of indices to the locations of the shared attributes, as well as auxiliary information. The structure contains information on both the REAL and INTEGER attributes. See documentation for the SharedIndicesOneType subroutine for some additional details, as much of the work is done there.

 N.B.: The returned structure, sharedIndices, contains allocated arrays that must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. This should be done through a call to cleanSharedIndices_.

INTERFACE:
subroutine SharedIndices_(aV1, aV2, sharedIndices)

  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV1
  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV2

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AVSharedIndices), intent(inout) :: sharedIndices

REVISION HISTORY:

  28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - initial version

2.1.36 SharedIndicesOneType_ - AttrVect shared attributes and auxiliary information, for one data type

SharedIndicesOneType_( ) takes a pair of user-supplied AttrVect variables aV1 and aV2, and for choice of either REAL or INTEGER attributes (as specified literally in the input CHARACTER argument attrib) returns a structure of type AVSharedIndicesOneType (sharedIndices). This structure contains arrays of indices to the locations of the shared attributes of the given type, as well as auxiliary information. The aVindices1 and aVindices2 components of sharedIndices will be indices into aV1 and aV2, respectively.

N.B.: The returned structure, sharedIndices, contains allocated arrays that must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. This should be done through a call to cleanSharedIndicesOneType_. Even if there are no attributes in common between aV1 and aV2, sharedIndices will still be initialized, and memory will still be allocated. Furthermore, if an already-initialized sharedIndices variable is to be given new values, cleanSharedIndicesOneType_ must be called before SharedIndicesOneType_ is called a second time, in order to prevent a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine SharedIndicesOneType_(aV1, aV2, attrib, sharedIndices)

  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV1
  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV2
  character(len=*) , intent(in) :: attrib

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AVSharedIndicesOneType), intent(inout) :: sharedIndices

REVISION HISTORY:

  28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - initial version
2.1.37 cleanSharedIndices_ - Deallocate allocated memory structures of an AVSharedIndices structure

This routine deallocates the allocated memory structures of the input/output AVSharedIndicesOneType argument sharedIndices, if they are currently associated. It also resets other components of this structure to a default state. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat. If clean() is invoked without supplying stat, and any of the deallocation operations fail, the routine will terminate with an error message. If multiple errors occur, stat will give the error condition for the last error.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine cleanSharedIndices_(sharedIndices, stat)

    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AVSharedIndices), intent(inout) :: sharedIndices

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

    28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - initial version

2.1.38 cleanSharedIndicesOneType_ - Deallocate allocated memory structures of an AVSharedIndicesOneType structure

This routine deallocates the allocated memory structures of the input/output AVSharedIndices argument sharedIndices, if they are currently associated. It also resets other components of this structure to a default state. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by a zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat. If clean() is invoked without supplying stat, and any of the deallocation operations fail, the routine will terminate with an error message. If multiple errors occur, stat will give the error condition for the last error.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine cleanSharedIndicesOneType_(sharedIndices, stat)

USES:

    use m_die, only : die

    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AVSharedIndicesOneType), intent(inout) :: sharedIndices

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

    28Apr11 - W.J. Sacks <sacks@ucar.edu> - initial version
2.2 Module m_AttrVectComms - MPI Communications Methods for the AttrVect (Source File: m_AttrVectComms.F90)

This module defines the communications methods for the AttrVect datatype (see the module m_AttrVect for more information about this class and its methods). MCT’s communications are implemented in terms of the Message Passing Interface (MPI) standard, and we have as best as possible, made the interfaces to these routines appear as similar as possible to the corresponding MPI routines. For the AttrVect, we supply blocking point-to-point send and receive operations. We also supply the following collective operations: broadcast, gather, and scatter. The gather and scatter operations rely on domain decomposition descriptors that are defined elsewhere in MCT: the GlobalMap, which is a one-dimensional decomposition (see the MCT module m_GlobalMap for more details); and the GlobalSegMap, which is a segmented decomposition capable of supporting multidimensional domain decompositions (see the MCT module m_GlobalSegMap for more details).

INTERFACE:

module m_AttrVectComms

USES:

use m_AttrVect ! AttrVect class and its methods

implicit none

private ! except

public :: gather ! gather all local vectors to the root
public :: scatter ! scatter from the root to all PEs
public :: bcast ! bcast from root to all PEs
public :: send ! send an AttrVect
public :: recv ! receive an AttrVect

interface gather ; module procedure &
    GM_gather_, &
    GSM_gather_
end interface

interface scatter ; module procedure &
    GM_scatter_, &
    GSM_scatter_
end interface

interface bcast ; module procedure bcast_ ; end interface

interface send ; module procedure send_ ; end interface

interface recv ; module procedure recv_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

27Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - relocated routines from m_AttrVect to create this module.
15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added APIs for GSM_gather_() and GSM_scatter_().
09May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified GM_scatter_ so its communication model agrees with MPI_scatter(). Also tidied up prologues in all module routines.
07Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added send() and recv().
03Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - in GSM_scatter, call GlobalMap_init with actual shaped array to satisfy Fortran 90 standard. See comment in subroutine.
23Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - replaced assignment(=) with copy for list type to avoid compiler bugs in pgf90.
Added more error checking in gsm scatter. Fixed minor bugs in gsm and gm gather.

13Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - GSM_scatter, allow users to scatter with a haloed GSMap. Fixed some bugs in GM_scatter.

19Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - allow bcast of an AttrVect with only an integer or real attribute.

27Mar02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Corrected usage of m_die routines throughout this module.

2.2.1 send_ - Point-to-point Send of an AttrVect

This routine takes an input AttrVect argument inAV and sends it to processor dest on the communicator associated with the Fortran INTEGER MPI communicator handle comm. The overall message is tagged by the input INTEGER argument TagBase. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (nonzero) optional output argument status.

N.B.: One must avoid assigning elsewhere the MPI tag values between TagBase and TagBase+7, inclusive. This is because send_() performs the send of the AttrVect as a series of eight send operations.

INTERFACE:

subroutine send_(inAV, dest, TagBase, comm, status)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_mpiof90
use m_die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_send => send

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: inAV
integer,           intent(in) :: dest
integer,           intent(in) :: TagBase
integer,           intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

7Jun01 - J.W. Larson - initial version.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status (if present).
2.2.2  recv_ - Point-to-point Receive of an AttrVect

This routine receives the output AttrVect argument outAV from processor source on the communicator associated with the Fortran INTEGER MPI communicator handle comm. The overall message is tagged by the input INTEGER argument TagBase. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (nonzero) optional output argument status.

N.B.: One must avoid assigning elsewhere the MPI tag values between TagBase and TagBase+7, inclusive. This is because recv() performs the receive of the AttrVect as a series of eight receive operations.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine recv_(outAV, dest, TagBase, comm, status)

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_mpiF90
    use m_die

    use m_List, only : List
    use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
    use m_List, only : List_recv => recv

    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: dest
    integer, intent(in) :: TagBase
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: outAV
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

    7Jun01 - J.W. Larson - initial working version.
    13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status
    (if present).

2.2.3  GM_gather_ - Gather an AttrVect Distributed by a GlobalMap

This routine gathers a distributed AttrVect iV to the root process, and returns it in the output AttrVect argument oV. The decomposition of iV is described by the input GlobalMap argument GMap. The input INTEGER argument comm is the Fortran integer MPI communicator handle. The success (failure) of this operation corresponds to a zero (nonzero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GM_gather_(iV, oV, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_gsize => gsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_FcComms, only : fc_gatherv_int, fc_gatherv_fp

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: iV
  type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
  integer, intent(in) :: root
  integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: oV
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

15Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
27Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - relocated from
         m_AttrVect
15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - renamed GM_gather_9
9May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - tidied up prologue
18May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - use MP_Type function
         to determine type for mpi_gatherv
31Jan09 - P.H. Worley <worleyph@ornl.gov> - replaced call to
         MPI_gatherv with call to flow controlled gather routines

2.2.4 GSM_gather_ - Gather an AttrVect Distributed by a GlobalSegMap

The routine GSM_gather_() takes a distributed input AttrVect argument iV, whose decomposition is described by the input GlobalSegMap argument GMap, and gathers it to the output AttrVect argument oV. The gathered AttrVect oV is valid only on the root process specified by the input argument root. The communicator used to gather the data is specified by the argument comm. The success (failure) is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the output argument stat.

GSM_gather_() converts the problem of gathering data according to a GlobalSegMap into the simpler problem of gathering data as specified by a GlobalMap. The GlobalMap variable GMap is created based on the local storage requirements for each distributed piece of iV. On the root, a complete (including halo points) gathered copy of iV is collected into the temporary AttrVect variable workV (the length of workV is the larger of GlobalSegMap_GlobalStorage(GSMap) or GlobalSegMap_GlobalSize(GSMAP)). The variable workV is segmented by process, and segments are copied into it by process, but ordered in the same order the segments appear in GMap. Once
workV is loaded, the data are copied segment-by-segment to their appropriate locations in the output AttrVect oV.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GSM_gather_(iV, oV, GSMap, root, comm, stat, rdefault, idefault)

USES:

    Message-passing environment utilities (mpeu) modules:
      use m_stdio
      use m_die
      use m_mpi90
      use m_realkinds, only: FP
    GlobalSegMap and associated services:
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_id
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_haloed => haloed
      use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_GlobalStorage => GlobalStorage
    AttrVect and associated services:
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
      use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
    GlobalMap and associated services:
      use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
      use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_init => init
      use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_clean => clean

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: iV
    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm
    real(FP), optional, intent(in) :: rdefault
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: idefault

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), optional, intent(out) :: oV
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

  15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
  25Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Prototype code.
  26Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add use statement for AttrVect_clean
  09May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - tidied up prologue
  13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat

43
2.2.5 **GM_scatter** - Scatter an AttrVect Using a GlobalMap

The routine `GM_scatter` takes an input `AttrVect` type `iV` (valid only on the root), and scatters it to a distributed `AttrVect` `oV`. The input `GlobalMap` argument `GMap` dictates how `iV` is scattered to `oV`. The success (failure) of this routine is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the output argument `stat`.

**N.B.** The output `AttrVect` argument `oV` represents dynamically allocated memory. When it is no longer needed, it should be deallocated by invoking `AttrVect_clean()` (see the module `m_AttrVect` for more details).

### INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine GM_scatter_(iV, oV, GMap, root, comm, stat)
USES:
  use m_stdio
  use m_die
  use m_mpiif90
  use m_realkinds, only : FP
  use m_List, only : List
  use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
  use m_List, only : List_bcast => bcast
  use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
  use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
  use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
  use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
  use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_lsize => lsize
  use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_gsize => gsize
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean

implicit none
```

### INPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: iV
type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
```
integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: oV
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
27Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - relocated from m_AttrVect
15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - renamed GSM_scatter_
  8Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - add logic to prevent
          empty calls (i.e. no data in buffer) to MPI_SCATTERV()
27Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - small bug fix to
          integer attribute scatter
  9May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Re-vamped comms model
          to reflect MPI comms model for the scatter. Tidied up
          the prologue, too.
18May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - use MP_Type function
          to determine type for mpi_scatter
  8Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - replace list assignment(=)
          with list copy to avoid compiler errors in pgf90.
13Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - allow scatter with an
          AttrVect containing only an iList or rList.

2.2.6  GSM_scatter_ - Scatter an AttrVect using a GlobalSegMap

The routine GSM_scatter_ takes an input AttrVect type iV (valid only on the root), and scatters it to a distributed AttrVect oV. The input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap dictates how iV is scattered to oV. The success (failure) of this routine is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the output argument stat.

GSM_scatter_() converts the problem of scattering data according to a GlobalSegMap into the simpler problem of scattering data as specified by a GlobalMap. The GlobalMap variable GMap is created based on the local storage requirements for each distributed piece of iV. On the root, a complete (including halo points) copy of iV is stored in the temporary AttrVect variable workV (the length of workV is GlobalSegMap_GlobalStorage(GSMap)). The variable workV is segmented by process, and segments are copied into it by process, but ordered in the same order the segments appear in GSMap. Once workV is loaded, the data are scattered to the output AttrVect oV by a call to the routine GM_scatter_() defined in this module, with workV and GMap as the input arguments.

N.B.: This algorithm assumes that memory access times are much shorter than message-passing transmission times.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument oV represents dynamically allocated memory. When it is no longer needed, it should be deallocated by invoking AttrVect_clean() (see the module m_AttrVect for more details).

INTERFACE:

  subroutine GSM_scatter_(iV, oV, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

  Environment utilities from mpeu:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

GlobalSegMap and associated services:
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_id
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_GlobalStorage => GlobalStorage

AttrVect and associated services:
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAtrr => nIAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAtrr => nRAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean

GlobalMap and associated services:
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_init => init
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_clean => clean

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: iV
  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
  integer, intent(in) :: root
  integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(out) :: oV
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
8Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
25Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--replaced
call to GlobalSegMap_lsize with call to the new fcn.
          GlobalSegMap_ProcessStorage().
26Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add use statement for
          AttrVect_clean
26Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - bug fixes--data
          misalignment in use of the GlobalMap to compute the
          memory map into workV, and initialization of workV
          on all processes.
9May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - tidied up prologue
15May01 - Larson / Jacob <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - stopped initializing
          workV on off-root processes (no longer necessary).
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat
          (if present).
20Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Fixed a subtle bug
          appearing on AIX regarding the fact workV is uninitial-
2.2.7 bcast - Broadcast an AttrVect

This routine takes an AttrVect argument aV (at input, valid on the root only), and broadcasts it to all the processes associated with the communicator handle comm. The success (failure) of this routine is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the output argument stat. **N.B.:** The output (on non-root processes) AttrVect argument aV represents dynamically allocated memory. When it is no longer needed, it should be deallocated by invoking AttrVect_clean() (see the module m_AttrVect for details).

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine bcast_(aV, root, comm, stat)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpif90
use m_String, only : String,bcast,char,String_clean
use m_String, only : String_bcast => bcast
use m_List, only : List_get => get
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm
```

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV ! (IN) on the root, ! (OUT) elsewhere
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 20Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Added argument check for matching processors in gsmmap and comm.
- 13Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - got rid of restriction GlobalStorage(GSMap)==AttrVect_lsize(AV) to allow for GSMap to be haloed.
- 11Aug08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove call to ProcessStorage and replace with faster algorithm provided by Pat Worley
27Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prologue/code
27Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - relocated from
m_AttrVect
9May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - tidied up prologue
18May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - use MP_Type function
to determine type for bcast
19Dec01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - adjusted for case of AV with
only integer or real attribute
2.3 Module m_AttrVectReduce - Local/Distributed AttrVect Reduction Ops. (Source File: m_AttrVectReduce.F90)

This module provides routines to perform reductions on the AttrVect datatype. These reductions can either be the types of operations supported by MPI (currently, summation, minimum and maximum are available) that are applied either to all the attributes (both integer and real), or specific reductions applicable only to the real attributes of an AttrVect. This module provides services for both local (i.e., one address space) and global (distributed) reductions. The type of reduction is defined through use of one of the public data members of this module:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectSUM</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMIN</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMAX</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERFACE:

module m_AttrVectReduce

USES:

No modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: LocalReduce ! Local reduction of all attributes
public :: LocalReduceRAttr ! Local reduction of REAL attributes
public :: AllReduce ! AllReduce for distributed AttrVect
public :: GlobalReduce ! Local Reduce followed by AllReduce
public :: LocalWeightedSumRAttr ! Local weighted sum of REAL attributes
public :: GlobalWeightedSumRAttr ! Global weighted sum of REAL attributes for a distributed AttrVect

interface LocalReduce ; module procedure LocalReduce_ ; end interface
interface LocalReduceRAttr
module procedure LocalReduceRAttr_
end interface
interface AllReduce
module procedure AllReduce_
end interface
interface GlobalReduce
module procedure GlobalReduce_
end interface
interface LocalWeightedSumRAttr; module procedure &
LocalWeightedSumRAttrSP_, &
LocalWeightedSumRAttrDP_
end interface
interface GlobalWeightedSumRAttr; module procedure &
GlobalWeightedSumRAttrSP_, &
GlobalWeightedSumRAttrDP_
end interface
2.3.1 LocalReduce - Local Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes

The subroutine LocalReduce() takes the input AttrVect argument inAV, and reduces each of its integer and real attributes, returning them in the output AttrVect argument outAV (which is created by this routine). The type of reduction is defined by the input INTEGER argument action. Allowed values for action are defined as public data members to this module, and are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectSUM</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMIN</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMAX</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAV is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by invoking the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine LocalReduce_(inAV, outAV, action)

USES:

use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
integer, intent(IN) :: action

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
2.3.2 LocalReduceRAttr - Local Reduction of REAL Attributes

The subroutine `LocalReduceRAttr()` takes the input `AttrVect` argument `inAV`, and reduces each of its REAL attributes, returning them in the output `AttrVect` argument `outAV` (which is created by this routine). The type of reduction is defined by the input INTEGER argument `action`. Allowed values for `action` are defined as public data members to this module (see the declaration section of `m_AttrVect`, and are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectSUM</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMIN</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMAX</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.: The output `AttrVect` argument `outAV` is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by invoking the routine `AttrVect_clean()` when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine LocalReduceRAttr_(inAV, outAV, action)
USES:
  use m_realkinds, only : FP
  use m_die , only : die
  use m_stdio , only : stderr
  use m_List, only : List
  use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
  use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
  use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
  integer, intent(IN) :: action

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
```

```fortran
```
type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAV

REVISION HISTORY:

16Apr02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added optional argument weights(:)
8May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - modified interface to return it to being a pure reduction operation.
9May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - renamed from LocalReduceReals_() to LocalReduceRAttr_() to make the name more consistent with other module procedure names in this module.

### 2.3.3 AllReduce - Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes

The subroutine AllReduce() takes the distributed input AttrVect argument inAV, and performs a global reduction of all its attributes across the MPI communicator associated with the Fortran90 INTEGER handle comm, and returns these reduced values to all processes in the AttrVect argument outAV (which is created by this routine). The reduction operation is specified by the user, and must have one of the values listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectSUM</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMIN</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMAX</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.:** The output AttrVect argument outAV is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by invoking the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

**INTERFACE:**

```
subroutine AllReduce_(inAV, outAV, ReductionOp, comm, ierr)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_mpif90
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
integer, intent(IN) :: ReductionOp
integer, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

 type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAV
 integer, optional, intent(OUT) :: ierr

REVISION HISTORY:
8May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
9Jul02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - slight modification;
use List_allocated() to determine if there is attribute
data to be reduced (this patch is to support the Sun
F90 compiler).

2.3.4 GlobalReduce_ - Reduction of INTEGER and REAL Attributes

The subroutine GlobalReduce_() takes the distributed input AttrVect argument inAV, and per-
forms a local reduction of all its integer and real attributes, followed by a an AllReduce of all the
result of the local reduction across the MPI communicator associated with the Fortran90 INTEGER
handle comm, and returns these reduced values to all processes in the AttrVect argument outAV
(which is created by this routine). The reduction operation is specified by the user, and must have
one of the values listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectSUM</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMIN</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AttrVectMAX</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAV is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by
invoking the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in
a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

 subroutine GlobalReduce_(inAV, outAV, ReductionOp, comm, ierr)

USES:
use m_die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_mpi90

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

 type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
 integer, intent(IN) :: ReductionOp
 integer, intent(IN) :: comm
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
output AV
integer ierr
```

REVISION HISTORY:

6May03 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

2.3.5 LocalWeightedSumRAttrSP - Local Weighted Sum of REAL Attributes

The subroutine `LocalWeightedSumRAttr()` takes the input `AttrVect` argument `inAV`, and performs a weighted sum of each of its REAL attributes, returning them in the output `AttrVect` argument `outAV` (which is created by this routine and will contain no integer attributes). The weights used for the summation are provided by the user in the input argument `Weights(:)`. If the sum of the weights is desired, this can be returned as an attribute in `outAV` if the optional CHARACTER argument `WeightSumAttr` is provided (which will be concatenated onto the list of real attributes in `inAV`).

N.B.: The argument `WeightSumAttr` must not be identical to any of the real attribute names in `inAV`.

N.B.: The output `AttrVect` argument `outAV` is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by invoking the routine `AttrVect_clean()` when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```plaintext
subroutine LocalWeightedSumRAttrSP_(inAV, outAV, Weights, WeightSumAttr)
```

USES:

```plaintext
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
use m_List, only : List_concatenate => concatenate
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize

implicit none
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
real(SP), dimension(:,), pointer :: Weights
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: WeightSumAttr
```

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
2.3.6 GlobalWeightedSumRAttrSP — Global Weighted Sum of REAL Attributes

The subroutine GlobalWeightedSumRAttrSP takes the distributed input AttrVect argument inAV, and performs a weighted global sum across the MPI communicator associated with the Fortran90 INTEGER handle comm of each of its REAL attributes, returning the sums to each process in the AttrVect argument outAV (which is created by this routine and will contain no integer attributes). The weights used for the summation are provided by the user in the input argument weights(:) . If the sum of the weights is desired, this can be returned as an attribute in outAV if the optional CHARACTER argument WeightSumAttr is provided (which will be concatenated onto the list of real attributes in inAV to form the list of real attributes for outAV).

N.B.: The argument WeightSumAttr must not be identical to any of the real attribute names in inAV.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAV is allocated memory, and must be destroyed by invoking the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GlobalWeightedSumRAttrSP_(inAV, outAV, Weights, comm, &
WeightSumAttr)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_mpi90
use m_realkinds, only : SP
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_exportToChar => exportToChar
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAV
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: Weights
integer, intent(IN) :: comm
character(len=*) , optional, intent(IN) :: WeightSumAttr

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAV
REVISION HISTORY:

8May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
3 Global Segment Map

3.1 Module m_GlobalSegMap - a nontrivial 1-D decomposition of an array. (Source File: m_GlobalSegMap.F90)

Consider the problem of the 1-dimensional decomposition of an array across multiple processes. If each process owns only one contiguous segment, then the GlobalMap (see m_GlobalMap or details) is sufficient to describe the decomposition. If, however, each process owns multiple, non-adjacent segments of the array, a more sophisticated approach is needed. The GlobalSegMap data type allows one to describe a one-dimensional decomposition of an array with each process owning multiple, non-adjacent segments of the array.

In the current implementation of the GlobalSegMap, there is no sanity check to guarantee that

\[ \text{GlobalSegMap\%gs} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{ngseg}} \text{GlobalSegMap\%length}(i). \]

The reason we have not implemented such a check is to allow the user to use the GlobalSegMap type to support decompositions of both haloed and masked data.

INTERFACE:

module m_GlobalSegMap

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: GlobalSegMap ! The class data structure
public :: init ! Create
public :: clean ! Destroy
public :: comp_id ! Return component ID number
public :: gsize ! Return global vector size (excl. halos)
public :: GlobalStorage ! Return total number of points in map, including halo points (if present).
public :: ProcessStorage ! Return local storage on a given process.
public :: OrderedPoints ! Return grid points of a given process in MCT-assumed order.
public :: lsize ! Return local--that is, on-process--storage size (incl. halos)
public :: ngseg ! Return global number of segments
public :: nlseg ! Return local number of segments
public :: max_nlseg ! Return max local number of segments
public :: active_pes ! Return number of pes with at least 1 datum, and if requested, a list of them.
public :: peLocs ! Given an input list of point indices, return its (unique) process ID.
public :: haloed ! Is the input GlobalSegMap haloed?
public :: rank ! Rank which process owns a datum
public :: Sort ! compute index permutation to re-order ! GlobalSegMap\%start, GlobalSegMap\%length, ! and GlobalSegMap\%pe_loc
public :: Permute ! apply index permutation to re-order ! GlobalSegMap\%start, GlobalSegMap\%length, ! and GlobalSegMap\%pe_loc
public :: SortPermute ! compute index permutation and apply it to ! re-order the GlobalSegMap components ! GlobalSegMap\%start, GlobalSegMap\%length,
public :: increasing
  ! Are the indices for each pe strictly increasing?
public :: copy
  ! Copy the gsmap
public :: print
  ! Print the contents of the GSMap

PUBLIC TYPES:

type GlobalSegMap
  #ifdef SEQUENCE
  sequence
  #endif
  integer :: comp_id  ! Component ID number
  integer :: ngseg  ! No. of Global segments
  integer :: gsize  ! No. of Global elements
  integer,dimension(:),pointer :: start  ! global seg. start index
  integer,dimension(:),pointer :: length  ! segment lengths
  integer,dimension(:),pointer :: pe_loc  ! PE locations
end type GlobalSegMap

interface init ; module procedure &
  initd_&  ! initialize from all PEs
  initr_&  ! initialize from the root
  initp_&  ! initialize in parallel from replicated arrays
  initp1_&  ! initialize in parallel from 1 replicated array
  initp0_&  ! null constructor using replicated data
  init_index_  ! initialize from local index arrays
end interface

interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface comp_id ; module procedure comp_id_ ; end interface
interface gsize ; module procedure gsize_ ; end interface
interface GlobalStorage ; module procedure &
  GlobalStorage_
end interface
interface ProcessStorage ; module procedure &
  ProcessStorage_
end interface
interface OrderedPoints ; module procedure &
  OrderedPoints_
end interface
interface lsize ; module procedure lsize_ ; end interface
interface ngseg ; module procedure ngseg_ ; end interface
interface nsize ; module procedure nsize_ ; end interface
interface max_nseg ; module procedure max_nseg_ ; end interface
interface active_pes ; module procedure active_pes_ ; end interface
interface pLocs ; module procedure pLocs_ ; end interface
interface haloed ; module procedure haloed_ ; end interface
interface rank ; module procedure &
  rank1_&  ! single rank case
  rankm_&  ! degenerate (multiple) ranks for halo case
end interface
interface Sort ; module procedure Sort_ ; end interface
interface Permute ; module procedure &
  PermuteInPlace_
end interface
interface SortPermute ; module procedure &
  SortPermuteInPlace_
end interface
interface increasing ; module procedure increasing_; end interface
interface copy ; module procedure copy_; end interface
interface print ; module procedure &
    print_, &
printFromRootnp_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

28Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - replaced the component
    GlobalSegMap%comm with GlobalSegMap%comp_id.
06Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - removed the
    GlobalSegMap%lsize component. Also, added the
    GlobalStorage query function.
24Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added the replicated
    initialization routines initp_() and initp1().
25Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added the routine
    ProcessStorage_().
18Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added the routine
    peLocs().
26Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Added the routine
    OrderedPoints_().
03Aug01 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - In initd_, call initr_
    with actual shaped arguments on non-root processes to satisfy
    F90 standard. See comments in initd.
18Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added the routine
    bcast(), and also cleaned up prologues.

3.1.1 initd_ - define the map from distributed data

This routine takes the scattered input INTEGER arrays start, length, and pe_loc, gathers these
data to the root process, and from them creates a global set of segment information for the output
GlobalSegMap argument GSMap. The input INTEGER arguments comp_id, gsize provide the
GlobalSegMap component ID number and global grid size, respectively. The input argument my_comm
is the F90 INTEGER handle for the MPI communicator. If the input arrays are overdimensioned, optional argument numel can be used to specify how many elements should be used.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine initd_(GSMap, start, length, root, my_comm, &
        comp_id, pe_loc, gsize, numel)

USES:

    use m_mpiF90
    use m_die
    use m_stdio
    use m_FcComms, only : fc_gather_int, fc_gatherv_int

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer,dimension(:),intent(in) :: start ! segment local start
integer,dimension(:),intent(in) :: length ! indices
integer,intent(in) :: root ! segment local lengths
integer,intent(in) :: my_comm ! root on my_com
integer,intent(in) :: comp_id ! local communicator
integer,dimension(:), pointer, optional :: pe_loc ! component model ID
integer,intent(in), optional :: gsize ! process location
integer,intent(in), optional :: numel ! global vector size
integer,intent(in), optional :: gsize ! (optional). It can
! be computed by this
! routine if no haloing
! is assumed.

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap),intent(out) :: GSMap ! Specify number of elements
! to use in start, length

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap),intent(out) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
14Nov00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - final working version
09Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - repaired: a subtle
bug concerning the usage of the argument pe_loc (result
was the new pointer variable my_pe_loc); a mistake in
the tag arguments to MPI_Irecv; a bug in the declaration
of the array status used by MPI_Waitall.
26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - replaced optional
argument gsm_comm with required argument comp_id.
23Sep02 - Add optional argument numel to allow start, length
arrays to be overdimensioned.
31Jan09 - P.H. Worley <worleyph@ornl.gov> - replaced irecv/send/waitall
logic with calls to flow controlled gather routines

3.1.2 initr._ initialize the map from the root

This routine takes the input INTEGER arrays start, length, and pe_loc (all valid only on the root
process), and from them creates a global set of segment information for the output GlobalSegMap
argument GSMap. The input INTEGER arguments ngseg, comp_id, gsize (again, valid only on the
root process) provide the GlobalSegMap global segment count, component ID number, and global
grid size, respectively. The input argument my_comm is the F90 INTEGER handle for the MPI commu-
nicator.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initr_(GSMap, ngseg, start, length, pe_loc, root, &
my_comm, comp_id, gsize)

USES:

use m_mpi90
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, intent(in) :: ngseg ! no. of global segments
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: start ! segment local start index
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: length ! the distributed sizes
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pe_loc ! process location
integer, intent(in) :: root ! root on my_com
integer, intent(in) :: my_comm ! local communicator
integer, intent(in), optional :: gsize ! global vector size
                                      ! (optional). It can
                                      ! be computed by this
                                      ! routine if no haloing
                                      ! is assumed.

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
09Nov00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - final working version
10Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - minor bug fix
12Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - minor bug fix regarding
          disparities in ngseg on
          the root and other
          processes
26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - replaced optional
          argument gsm_comm with required argument comp_id.

3.1.3 initp_ - define the map from replicated data.
The routine initp_() takes the input replicated arguments comp_id, ngseg, gsize, start(:),
length(:), and pe_loc(:), and uses them to initialize an output GlobalSegMap GSMap. This
routine operates on the assumption that these data are replicated across the communicator on which
the GlobalSegMap is being created.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initp_(GSMap, comp_id, ngseg, gsize, start, length, pe_loc)

USES:

use m_mpiF90
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: comp_id ! component model ID
integer, intent(in) :: ngseg ! global number of segments
integer, intent(in) :: gsize ! global vector size
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: start ! segment local start index
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: length ! the distributed sizes
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: pe_loc ! process location
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
type(\text{GlobalSegMap}), \text{intent(out)} :: \text{GSMap} \quad ! \text{Output GlobalSegMap}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

24Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.

3.1.4 initp1 - define the map from replicated data using 1 array.

The routine \text{initp1}() takes the input \textit{replicated} arguments \text{comp\_id, ngseg, gsize, and all\_arrays()}, and uses them to initialize an output \text{GlobalSegMap GSMap}. This routine operates on the assumption that these data are replicated across the communicator on which the \text{GlobalSegMap} is being created. The input array \text{all\_arrays()} should be of length \(2 \times \text{ngseg}\), and is packed so that

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{all\_arrays}(1 : \text{ngseg}) &= \text{GSMap}\%\text{start}(1 : \text{ngseg}) \\
\text{all\_arrays}(\text{ngseg} + 1 : 2 \times \text{ngseg}) &= \text{GSMap}\%\text{length}(1 : \text{ngseg}) \\
\text{all\_arrays}(2 \times \text{ngseg} + 1 : 3 \times \text{ngseg}) &= \text{GSMap}\%\text{pe\_loc}(1 : \text{ngseg}).
\end{align*}
\]

INTERFACE:

\[
\text{subroutine initp1}(\text{GSMap, comp\_id, ngseg, gsize, all\_arrays})
\]

USES:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{use m_mpi\_f90} \\
\text{use m\_die, only : die} \\
\text{use m\_stdio}
\end{align*}
\]

 implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{integer, intent(in)} &: \text{comp\_id} \quad ! \text{component model ID} \\
\text{integer, intent(in)} &: \text{ngseg} \quad ! \text{global no. of segments} \\
\text{integer, intent(in)} &: \text{gsize} \quad ! \text{global vector size} \\
\text{integer, dimension(\_\_\_), intent(in)} &: \text{all\_arrays} \quad ! \text{packed array of length} \\
& \quad ! 3 \times \text{ngseg containing (in} \\
& \quad ! \text{this order): start(\_\_),} \\
& \quad ! \text{length(\_\_), and pe\_loc(\_\_)}
\end{align*}
\]

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\begin{align*}
type(\text{GlobalSegMap}), \text{intent(out)} :: \text{GSMap} \quad ! \text{Output GlobalSegMap}
\end{align*}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

24Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
3.1.5  *initp0_* - Null Constructor Using Replicated Data

The routine *initp0*() takes the input *replicated* arguments `comp_id`, `ngseg`, `gsize`, and uses them perform null construction of the output `GlobalSegMap GSMap`. This is a null constructor in the sense that we are not filling in the segment information arrays. This routine operates on the assumption that these data are replicated across the communicator on which the `GlobalSegMap` is being created.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine initp0_(GSMap, comp_id, ngseg, gsize)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer,intent(in) :: comp_id ! component model ID
integer,intent(in) :: ngseg ! global number of segments
integer,intent(in) :: gsize ! global vector size
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalSegMap),intent(out) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

13Aug03 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.

---

3.1.6  *init_index_* - initialize GSM from local index arrays

The routine *init_index*() takes a local array of indices `lindx` and uses them to create a `GlobalSegMap`. `lindx` is parsed to determine the lengths of the runs, and then a call is made to `initd_*`. The optional argument `lsize` can be used if only the first `lsize` number of elements of `lindx` are valid. The optional argument `gsize` is used to specify the global number of unique points if this can not be determined from the collective `lindx`.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine init_index_(GSMap, lindx, my_comm, comp_id, lsize, gsize)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_GlobalSegMap,only: GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap,only: MCT_GSMap_init => init
use shr_sys_mod
use m_die
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
```

---

63
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap

REVISION HISTORY:

30Jul02 - T. Craig - initial version in cpl6.
17Nov05 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - install into MCT
18Nov05 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - make lsize optional
25Jul06 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - error check on lindex/alloc/dealloc

3.1.7 clean_ - clean the map

This routine deallocates the array components of the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap: GSMap%start, GSMap%length, and GSMap%pe_loc. It also zeroes out the values of the integer components GSMap%ngseg, GSMap%comp_id, and GSMap%gsize.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(GSMap,stat)

USES:

use m_die

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(inout) :: GSMap
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
01Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added stat argument.
             Removed dies to prevent crashing.

3.1.8 ngseg_ - Return the global number of segments from the map

The function ngseg_() returns the global number of vector segments in the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap. This is merely the value of GSMap%ngseg.

INTERFACE:

integer function ngseg_(GSMap)

implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

3.1.9 nlseg_ - Return the local number of segments from the map

The function nlseg_() returns the number of vector segments in the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap that reside on the process specified by the input argument pID. This is the number of entries GSMap%pe_loc whose value equals pID.

INTERFACE:

    integer function nlseg_(GSMap, pID)

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
    integer,     intent(in) :: pID

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
14Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix in lower limit of loop over elements of GSMap%pe_loc(:). The original code had this lower limit set to 0, which was out-of-bounds (but uncaught). The correct lower index is 1. This bug was discovered by Everest Ong.

3.1.10 max_nlseg_ - Return the max number of segments over all procs

The function max_nlseg_() returns the maximum number over all processors of the vector segments in the GlobalSegMap argument gsap E.g. max_p(nlseg(gsmap,p)) but computed more efficiently

INTERFACE:

    integer function max_nlseg_(gsmap)

USES:

    use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
    use m_mpiif90
    use m_die

    use m_stdio ! rml

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: gsmap

REVISION HISTORY:
17Jan07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

3.1.11 comp_id_ - Return the component ID from the GlobalSegMap.
The function comp_id_() returns component ID number stored in GSMap%comp_id.

INTERFACE:
   integer function comp_id_(GSMap)

USES:
   use m_die,only: die
   use m_stdio, only : stderr
   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
   type(GlobalSegMap),intent(in) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:
29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - renamed comp_id_ to fit within MCT_World component ID context.
01May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - make sure GSMap is defined.

3.1.12 gsize_ - Return the global vector size from the GlobalSegMap.
The function gsize_() takes the input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap and returns the global vector length stored in GlobalSegMap%gsize.

INTERFACE:
   integer function gsize_(GSMap)
   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
   type(GlobalSegMap),intent(in) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:
29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
3.1.13 GlobalStorage_ - Return global storage space required.

The function \texttt{GlobalStorage\_()} takes the input \texttt{GlobalSegMap} argument \texttt{GMap} and returns the global storage space required (\textit{i.e.}, the vector length) to hold all the data specified by \texttt{GMap}.

\textbf{N.B.:} If \texttt{GMap} contains halo or masked points, the value by \texttt{GlobalStorage\_()} may differ from \texttt{GMap\%gsize}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
integer function GlobalStorage_(GMap)
    implicit none
    type(GlobalSegMap),intent(in) :: GMap
    REVISION HISTORY:
    06Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
\end{verbatim}

3.1.14 ProcessStorage_ - Number of points on a given process.

The function \texttt{ProcessStorage\_()} takes the input \texttt{GlobalSegMap} argument \texttt{GMap} and returns the storage space required by process \texttt{PEno} (\textit{i.e.}, the vector length) to hold all the data specified by \texttt{GMap}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
integer function ProcessStorage_(GMap, PEno)
    implicit none
    type(GlobalSegMap),intent(in) :: GMap
    integer, intent(in) :: PEno
    REVISION HISTORY:
    06Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
\end{verbatim}

3.1.15 OrderedPoints_ - The grid points on a given process

returned in the assumed MCT order.

The function \texttt{OrderedPoints\_()} takes the input \texttt{GlobalSegMap} argument \texttt{GMap} and returns a vector of the points owned by \texttt{PEno}. \texttt{Points} is allocated here. The calling process is responsible for deallocating the space.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine OrderedPoints_(GMap, PEno, Points)
    USES:
\end{verbatim}
use m_die, only: die

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap` : input GlobalSegMap
- `integer, intent(in) :: PEno` : input process number
- `integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: Points` : the vector of points

**REVISION HISTORY:**

25Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

### 3.1.16 lsize_ - find the local storage size from the map

This function returns the number of points owned by the local process, as defined by the input `GlobalSegMap` argument `GSMap`. The local process ID is determined through use of the input `INTEGER` argument `comm`, which is the Fortran handle for the MPI communicator.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
integer function lsize_(GSMap, comm)
```

**USES:**

- `use m_mpi90`
- `use m_die, only: MP_perr_die`

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap`
- `integer, intent(in) :: comm`

**REVISION HISTORY:**

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
06Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Computed directly from the GlobalSegMap, rather than returning a hard-wired local attribute. This required the addition of the communicator argument.

### 3.1.17 rank1_ - rank which process owns a datum with given global index.

This routine assumes that there is one process that owns the datum with a given global index. It should not be used when the input `GlobalSegMap` argument `GSMap` has been built to incorporate halo points.

**INTERFACE:**
subroutine rank1_(GSMap, i_g, rank)

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap  ! input GlobalSegMap
integer, intent(in) :: i_g  ! a global index

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: rank  ! the pe on which this
! element resides

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

3.1.18 rankm_ - rank which processes own a datum with given global
index.
This routine assumes that there may be more than one process that owns the datum with a given
global index. This routine should be used when the input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap has been
built to incorporate ! halo points. Nota Bene: The output array rank is allocated in this routine
and must be deallocated by the routine calling rankm(). Failure to do so could result in a memory
leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine rankm_(GSMap, i_g, num_loc, rank)

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap  ! input GlobalSegMap
integer, intent(in) :: i_g  ! a global index

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: num_loc  ! the number of processes
! which own element i_g
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: rank  ! the process(es) on which
! element i_g resides

REVISION HISTORY:

29Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

3.1.19 active_pes_ - number of processes that own data.
index.
This routine scans the pe location list of the input GlobalSegMap GSMap%pe_loc(:), and counts
the number of pe locations that own at least one datum. This value is returned in the INTEGER
argument n_active. If the optional INTEGER array argument list is included in the call, a sorted
list (in ascending order) of the active processes will be returned.
N.B.: If active_pes() is invoked with the optional argument pe_list included, this routine will allocate and return this array. The user must deallocate this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine active_pes_(GSMap, n_active, pe_list)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSet
use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSort
use m_SortingTools , only : Permute

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: n_active
integer, dimension(:), pointer, optional :: pe_list

REVISED HISTORY:

03Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

3.1.20 peLocs_ - process ID locations for distributed points.

This routine takes an input INTEGER array of point indices points(:,), compares them with an input GlobalSegMap pointGSMap, and returns the unique process ID location for each point. Note the emphasize on unique. The assumption here (which is tested) is that pointGSMap is not haloed. The process ID locations for the points is returned in the array pe_locs(:,).

N.B.: The test of pointGSMap for halo points, and the subsequent search for the process ID for each point is very slow. This first version of the routine is serial. A parallel version of this routine will need to be developed.

INTERFACE:

subroutine peLocs_(pointGSMap, npoints, points, pe_locs)

USES:

use m_die , only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: pointGSMap
integer, intent(in) :: npoints
integer, dimension(:,), intent(in) :: points

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), intent(out) :: pe_locs

REVISION HISTORY:

18Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

3.1.21  haloed_ - test GlobalSegMap for presence of halo points.

This LOGICAL function tests the input GlobalSegMap GSMap for the presence of halo points. Halo points are points that appear in more than one segment of a GlobalSegMap. If any halo point is found, the function haloed() returns immediately with value .TRUE. If, after an exhaustive search of the map has been completed, no halo points are found, the function haloed() returns with value .FALSE.

The search algorithm is:

1. Extract the segment start and length information from GSMap%start and GSMap%length into the temporary arrays start(:) and length(:).
2. Sort these arrays in ascending order keyed by start.
3. Scan the arrays start and length. A halo point is present if for at least one value of the index $1 \leq n \leq GSMap%ngseg$

   $\text{start}(n) + \text{length}(n) - 1 \geq \text{start}(n + 1)$

\[ \text{.} \]

N.B.: Beware that the search for halo points is potentially expensive.

INTERFACE:

    logical function haloed_(GSMap)

USES:

    use m_die , only : die
    use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSet
    use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSort
    use m_SortingTools , only : Permute

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:

08Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
26Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix.
3.1.22 Sort_ - generate index permutation for GlobalSegMap.

Sort_() uses the supplied keys key1 and key2 to generate a permutation perm that will put the entries of the components GlobalSegMap%start, GlobalSegMap%length and GlobalSegMap%pe_loc in ascending lexicographic order.

N.B.: Sort_() returns an allocated array perm(:,). It the user must deallocate this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so could create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine Sort_(GSMap, key1, key2, perm)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSet
use m_SortingTools , only : IndexSort

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! input GlobalSegMap
integer, dimension(:,), intent(in) :: key1 ! first sort key
integer, dimension(:,), intent(in), optional :: key2 ! second sort key

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: perm ! output index permutation

REVISION HISTORY:

02Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

3.1.23 PermuteInPlace_ - apply index permutation to GlobalSegMap.

PermuteInPlace_() uses a supplied index permutation perm to re-order GlobalSegMap%start, GlobalSegMap%length and GlobalSegMap%pe_loc.

INTERFACE:

subroutine PermuteInPlace_(GSMap, perm)

USES:

use m_die , only : die
use m_SortingTools , only : Permute

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:,), intent(in) :: perm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(inout) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:

02Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
3.1.24 SortPermuteInPlace - Sort in-place GlobalSegMap components.

SortPermuteInPlace() uses a the supplied key(s) to generate and apply an index permutation that will place the GlobalSegMap components GlobalSegMap%start, GlobalSegMap%length and GlobalSegMap%pe_loc in lexicographic order.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine SortPermuteInPlace_(GSMap, key1, key2)

USES:

    use m_die , only : die
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: key1
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in), optional :: key2

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(inout) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:

    02Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

3.1.25 increasing - Return .TRUE. if GSMap has increasing indices

The function increasing() returns .TRUE. if each proc's indices in the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap have strictly increasing indices. I.e. the proc's segments have indices in ascending order and are non-overlapping.

INTERFACE:

    logical function increasing_(gsmap)

USES:

    use m_MCTWorld, only: ThisMCTWorld
    use m_die
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: gsmap

REVISION HISTORY:

    06Jun07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
3.1.26  copy_ - Copy the gsmap to a new gsmap
Make a copy of a gsmap. Note this is a deep copy of all arrays.

INTERFACE:
   subroutine copy_(src,dest)

USES:
   use m_MCTWorld, only: ThisMCTWorld
   use m_die
   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
   type(GlobalSegMap),intent(in) :: src

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
   type(GlobalSegMap),intent(out) :: dest

REVISION HISTORY:
   27Jul07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

3.1.27  print_ - Print GSMap info
Print out contents of GSMAP on unit number 'lun'

INTERFACE:
   subroutine print_(gsmap,lun)

USES:
   use m_die
   implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
   type(GlobalSegMap),    intent(in) :: gsmap
   integer, intent(in)    :: lun

REVISION HISTORY:
   06Jul12 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
3.1.28 printFromRoot_ - Print GSMap info
Print out contents of GSMAP on unit number 'lun'

INTERFACE:
    subroutine printFromRootnp_(gsmap,mycomm,lun)

USES:
    use m_MCTWorld, only : printnp
    use m_die
    use m_mpiF90

    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: gsmap
    integer, intent(in) :: mycomm
    integer, intent(in) :: lun

REVISION HISTORY:
    06Jul12 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
3.2 Module m_GlobalSegMapComms - GlobalSegMap Communications Support (Source File: m_GlobalSegMapComms.F90)

This module provides communications support for the GlobalSegMap datatype. Both blocking and non-blocking point-to-point communications are provided for send (analogues to MPI_SEND()/MPI_ISEND()) A receive and broadcast method is also supplied.

INTERFACE:

module m_GlobalSegMapComms
    implicit none
    private ! except
PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:
    public :: send
    public :: recv
    public :: isend
    public :: bcast

    interface bcast ; module procedure bcast_ ; end interface
    interface send ; module procedure send_ ; end interface
    interface recv ; module procedure recv_ ; end interface
    interface isend ; module procedure isend_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:
11Aug03 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

3.2.1 send_ - Point-to-point blocking Send of a GlobalSegMap

This routine performs a blocking send of a GlobalSegMap (the input argument outgoingGSMap) to the root processor on component comp_id. The input INTEGER argument TagBase is used to generate tags for the messages associated with this operation; there are six messages involved, so the user should avoid using tag values TagBase and TagBase + 5. All six messages are blocking. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output variable status.

INTERFACE:

subroutine send_(outgoingGSMap, comp_id, TagBase, status)

USES:
use m_mpiF90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die,die
use m_stdio

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_ID
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize

use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentToWorldRank
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
3.2.2 \textit{isend	extsubscript{.}} - Point-to-point Non-blocking Send of a GlobalSegMap

This routine performs a non-blocking send of a \texttt{GlobalSegMap} (the input argument \texttt{outgoingGSMap}) to the root processor on component \texttt{comp_id}. The input \texttt{INTEGER} argument \texttt{TagBase} is used to generate tags for the messages associated with this operation; there are six messages involved, so the user should avoid using tag values \texttt{TagBase} and \texttt{TagBase + 5}. All six messages are non-blocking, and the request handles for them are returned in the output \texttt{INTEGER} array \texttt{reqHandle}, which can be checked for completion using any of MPI's wait functions. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the optional \texttt{INTEGER} output variable \texttt{status}.

\textbf{N.B.}: Data is sent directly out of \texttt{outgoingGSMap} so it must not be deleted until the send has completed.

\textbf{N.B.}: The array \texttt{reqHandle} represents allocated memory that must be deallocated when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will create a memory leak.

\textbf{INTERFACE}:

\begin{verbatim}
  subroutine isend_(outgoingGSMap, comp_id, TagBase, reqHandle, status)

declared parameters:
  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(IN) :: outgoingGSMap
  integer, intent(IN) :: comp_id
  integer, intent(IN) :: TagBase

  integer, optional, intent(OUT) :: status

declared uses:
  use m_mpiF90
  use m_die, only : MP_perr_die,die
  use m_stdio

  use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
  use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg

  use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentToWorldRank
  use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld

  implicit none
\end{verbatim}
3.2.3 recv_ - Point-to-point blocking Receive of a GlobalSegMap

This routine performs a blocking receive of a GlobalSegMap (the input argument outgoingGSMap) from the root processor on component comp_id. The input INTEGER argument TagBase is used to generate tags for the messages associated with this operation; there are six messages involved, so the user should avoid using tag values TagBase and TagBase + 5. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output variable status.

INTERFACE:

subroutine recv_(incomingGSMap, comp_id, TagBase, status)

USES:

use m_mpi90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die
use m_stdio

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_init => init

use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentToWorldRank
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(IN) :: comp_id
integer, intent(IN) :: TagBase

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(OUT) :: incomingGSMap
integer, optional, intent(OUT) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

13Aug03 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API and initial version.
05Mar04 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Send everything directly out of input GSMap. Don’t use a SendBuffer.
3.2.4 bcast_ - broadcast a GlobalSegMap object

The routine bcast_() takes the input/output GlobalSegMap argument GSMap (on input valid only on the root process, on output valid on all processes) and broadcasts it to all processes on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm. The success (failure) of this operation is returned as a zero (non-zero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument status.

INTERFACE:

subroutine bcast_(GSMap, root, comm, status)

USES:

use m_mpiF90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die,die
use m_stdio
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(inout) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: status ! global vector size

REVISION HISTORY:

17Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
11Aug03 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Relocated from original location in m_GlobalSegMap.
4 The Router

4.1 Module m_Router – Router class (Source File: m_Router.F90)

The Router data type contains all the information needed to send an AttrVect between a component on M MPI-processes and a component on N MPI-processes. This module defines the Router datatype and provides methods to create and destroy one.

INTERFACE:

module m_Router

    use m_realkinds, only : FP
    use m_zeit

    implicit none

    private ! except

    !declare a private pointer structure for the real data
    type :: rptr
    #ifdef SEQUENCE
    sequence
    #endif
    real(FP),dimension(:),pointer :: pr
    end type

    !declare a private pointer structure for the integer data
    type :: iptr
    #ifdef SEQUENCE
    sequence
    #endif
    integer,dimension(:),pointer :: pi
    end type

PUBLIC TYPES:

    public :: Router ! The class data structure
    public :: rptr,iptr ! pointer types used in Router

    type Router
    #ifdef SEQUENCE
    sequence
    #endif
    integer :: comp1id ! myid
    integer :: comp2id ! id of second component
    integer :: nprocs ! number of procs to talk to
    integer :: maxsize ! maximum amount of data going to a processor
    integer :: lAvsize ! The local size of AttrVect which can be
    ! used with this Router in MCT_Send/MCT_Recv
    integer :: numiatt ! Number of integer attributes currently in use
    integer :: numratt ! Number of real attributes currently in use
    integer,dimension(:),pointer :: pe_list ! processor ranks of send/receive in MCT_comm
    integer,dimension(:),pointer :: num_segs ! number of segments to send/receive
    integer,dimension(:),pointer :: locsize ! total of seg_lengths for a proc
    integer,dimension(:),pointer :: permarr ! possible permutation array

integer, dimension(:,,:), pointer :: seg_starts ! starting index
integer, dimension(:,,:), pointer :: seg_lengths! total length
type(rptr), dimension(:,), pointer :: rp1 ! buffer to hold real data
type(iptr), dimension(:,), pointer :: ip1 ! buffer to hold integer data
integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: ireqs,rreqs ! buffer for MPI_Requests
integer, dimension(:,,:), pointer :: istatus,rstatus ! buffer for MPI_Status
end type Router

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! Create a Router
public :: clean ! Destroy a Router
public :: print ! Print info about a Router

interface init ; module procedure &
    initd_, & ! initialize a Router between two separate components
    initp_ ! initialize a Router locally with two GSMaps
end interface

interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface

interface print ; module procedure print_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> add locsize and maxsize
to Router type
25Sep02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> Remove type string. Add lAvsize
23Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> Add status and reqs arrays used
    in send/recv to the Router datatype.
24Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> Add real and integer buffers
    for send/recv to the Router datatype.
22Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> Add ability to handle an unordered
    GSMap by creating a new, ordered one and building Router from
    that. Save permutation info in Router datatype.

4.1.1 initd_ - initialize a Router between two separate components

The routine initd_() exchanges the GSMap with the component identified by othercomp and then
calls initp_() to build a Router Rout between them.

N.B. The GSMap argument must be declared so that the index values on a processor are in ascending
order.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initd_(othercomp,GSMap,mycomm,Rout,name )

USES:

use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap
use m_ExchangeMaps,only: MCT_ExchangeMap => ExchangeMap
use m_mpiF90
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, intent(in) :: othercomp
integer, intent(in) :: mycomm
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! of the calling comp
character(len=*) , intent(in), optional :: name

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Router), intent(out) :: Rout

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
06Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Finish initialization of the Router. Router now works both ways.
25Apr01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Eliminate early custom code to exchange GSMap components and instead the more general purpose routine in m_ExchangeMaps. Use new subroutine OrderedPoints in m_GlobalSegMap to construct the vector of local and remote GSMaps. Clean-up code a little.
03May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - rename to initd and move most of code to new initp routine

4.1.2 initp - initialize a Router from two GlobalSegMaps

Given two GlobalSegmentMaps GSMap and RGSMap, initialize a Router Rout between them. Use local communicator mycomm. N.B. The two GSMap arguments must be declared so that the index values on a processor are in ascending order.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine initp_(inGSMap,inRGSMap,mycomm,Rout,name)

USES:

use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :ProcessStorage
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GSMap_comp_id => comp_id
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GSMap_increasing => increasing
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_copy => copy
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_init => init
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_clean => clean
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_OPoints => OrderedPoints
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg ! rml
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg ! rml
use m_GlobalSegMap, only :GlobalSegMap_max_nlseg => max_nlseg ! rml
use m_GlobalToLocal, only :GlobalToLocalIndex
use m_MCTWorld, only :MCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only :ThisMCTWorld
use m_Permuter , only :Permute
use m_MergeSorts , only :IndexSet
use m_MergeSorts , only :IndexSort
use m_mpif90
use m_die
use m_zeit
use m_stdio ! rml
use shr_timer_mod ! rml timers
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: inGSMap
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: inRGSMap
integer , intent(in) :: mycomm
character(len=*), intent(in),optional :: name

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Router), intent(out) :: Rout

REVISION HISTORY:

03May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code brought in from old init routine.
31Jul01 - Jace A Mogill <mogill@cray.com> Rewrote to reduce number of loops and temp storage
26Apr06 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - recode the search through the remote GMap to improve efficiency
05Jan07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - improved bound on size of tmpsegcount and tmpsegstart
15May07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - improved bound on size of rgs_lb and rgs_ub
25Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Don't die if GMap is not increasing. Instead, permute it to increasing and proceed.
07Sep12 - T. Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - Replace a double loop with a single to improve speed for large proc and segment counts.

4.1.3 clean_ - Destroy a Router
Deallocate Router internal data structures and set integer parts to zero.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(Rout,stat)

USES:

use m_die
implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Router), intent(inout) :: Rout
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add code to clean
           the maxsize and locsize
01Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> removed the die to prevent
           crashes and added stat argument.

4.1.4 print_ - Print router info

Print out communication info about router on unit number 'lun' e.g. (source,destination,length)

INTERFACE:

    subroutine print_(rout,mycomm,lun)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_mpi_f90

    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Router), intent(in) :: Rout
    integer, intent(in)     :: mycomm
    integer, intent(in)     :: lun

REVISION HISTORY:

27Jul07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> initial version
5 The General Grid

5.1 Module m_GeneralGrid – Physical Coordinate Grid Information Storage (Source File: m_GeneralGrid.F90)

The GeneralGrid data type is a flexible, generic structure for storing physical coordinate grid information. The GeneralGrid may be employed to store coordinate grids of arbitrary dimension, and is also capable of supporting unstructured grids such as meteorological observation data streams. The grid is represented by a literal listing of the gridpoint coordinates, along with other integer and real attributes associated with each location. Examples of real non-coordinate attributes are grid cell length, cross-sectional area, and volume elements, projections of local directional unit vectors onto et cetera. A GeneralGrid has a minimum one integer attribute—the global grid point number, or GlobGridNum, which serves as a unique identifier for each physical grid location.

The real attributes of the GeneralGrid are grouped as List components:

- **GGrid%coordinate_list** contains the list of the physical dimension names of the grid. The user initializes a List by supplying the items in it as a string with the items delimited by colons. For example, setting the coordinates for Euclidean 3-space is accomplished by a choice of 'x:y:z', cylindrical coordinates by 'rho:theta:z', spherical coordinates by 'r:theta:phi', et cetera.

- **GGrid%weight_list** contains the names of the spatial cell length, area, and volume weights associated with the grid. These are also stored in List form, and are set by the user in the same fashion as described above for coordinates. For example, one might wish to create cell weight attributes for a cylindrical grid by defining a weight list of 'drho:dphi:rhodphi:dz.

- **GGrid%other_list** is space for the user to define other real attributes. For example, one might wish to do vector calculus operations in spherical coordinates. Since the spherical coordinate unit vectors \( \hat{r} \), \( \hat{\theta} \), and \( \hat{\phi} \) vary in space, it is sometimes useful to store their projections on the fixed Euclidean unit vectors \( \hat{x} \), \( \hat{y} \), and \( \hat{z} \). To do this one might set up a list of attributes using the string


- **GGrid%index_list** provides space for the user to define integer attributes such as alternative indexing schemes, indices for defining spatial regions, et cetera. This attribute list contains all the integer attributes for the GeneralGrid save one: the with the ever-present global gridpoint number attribute GlobGridNum, which is set automatically by MCT.

This module contains the definition of the GeneralGrid datatype, various methods for creating and destroying it, query methods, and tools for multiple-key sorting of gridpoints.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
module m_GeneralGrid

USES:
  use m_List, only : List  ! Support for List components.
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect ! Support for AttrVect component.
  implicit none
  private    ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:
```

85
public :: GeneralGrid ! The class data structure

Type GeneralGrid

#ifdef SEQUENCE
  sequence
#endif

type(List) :: coordinate_list

type(List) :: coordinate_sort_order

type(List) :: weight_list

type(List) :: other_list

type(List) :: index_list

type(AttrVect) :: data

End Type GeneralGrid

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! Create a GeneralGrid
public :: initCartesian !
public :: initUnstructured !
public :: clean ! Destroy a GeneralGrid
public :: zero ! Zero data in a GeneralGrid

! Query functions-----------------
public :: dims ! Return dimensionality of the GeneralGrid
public :: indexIA ! Index integer attribute (indices)
public :: indexRA ! Index integer attribute (coords/weights)
public :: lsize ! Return local number of points
public :: exportIAttr ! Return INTEGER attribute as a vector
public :: exportRAttr ! Return REAL attribute as a vector

! Manipulation-------------------
public :: importIAttr ! Insert INTEGER vector as attribute
public :: importRAttr ! Insert REAL vector as attribute
public :: Sort ! Sort point data by coordinates -> permutation
public :: Permute ! Rearrange point data using input permutation
public :: SortPermute ! Sort and Permute point data

interface init ; module procedure &
  init_, &
  initl_, &
  initgg_
end interface

interface initCartesian ; module procedure &
  initCartesianSP_, &
  initCartesianDP_
end interface

interface initUnstructured ; module procedure &
  initUnstructuredSP_, &
  initUnstructuredDP_
end interface

interface clean ; module procedure clean_; end interface
interface zero ; module procedure zero_; end interface

interface dims ; module procedure dims_; end interface

interface indexIA ; module procedure indexIA_; end interface
interface indexRA ; module procedure indexRA_; end interface
interface lsize ; module procedure lsize_; end interface
interface exportIAattr ; module procedure exportIAattr_ ; end interface
interface exportRAattr ; module procedure &
    exportRAattrSP_, &
    exportRAattrDP_
end interface
interface importIAattr ; module procedure importIAattr_ ; end interface
interface importRAattr ; module procedure &
    importRAattrSP_, &
    importRAattrDP_
end interface

interface Sort ; module procedure Sort_ ; end interface
interface Permute ; module procedure Permute_ ; end interface
interface SortPermute ; module procedure SortPermute_ ; end interface

PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:

    CHARACTER Tag for GeneralGrid Global Grid Point Identification Number
character(len=*), parameter :: GlobGridNum='GlobGridNum'

SEE ALSO:
The MCT module m_AttrVect and the mpeu module m_List.

REVISION HISTORY:

25Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
31Oct00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - modified the
    GeneralGrid type to allow inclusion of grid cell
dimensions (lengths) and area/volume weights.
15Jan01 - J.W. Larson implemented new GeneralGrid type
definition and added numerous APIs.
17Jan01 - J.W. Larson fixed minor bug in module header use
    statement.
19Jan01 - J.W. Larson added other_list and coordinate_sort_order
    components to the GeneralGrid type.
21Mar01 - J.W. Larson - deleted the initv_ API (more study
    needed before implementation.
2May01 - J.W. Larson - added initgg_ API (replaces old initv_).
13Dec01 - J.W. Larson - added import and export methods.
27Mar02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Corrected usage of
    m_die routines throughout this module.
5Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified GeneralGrid usage
to allow user-defined grid numbering schemes.

5.1.1 init_ - Create an Empty GeneralGrid

The routine init_() creates the storage space for grid point coordinates, area/volume weights, and
other coordinate data (e.g., local cell dimensions). These data are referenced by List components
that are also created by this routine (see the documentation of the declaration section of this module
for more details about setting list information). Each of the input CHARACTER arguments is a colon-
delimited string of attribute names, each corrsponding to a List element of the output GeneralGrid
argument GGrid, and are summarized in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input CHARACTER Arguments</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoordSortOrder</td>
<td>Sorting keys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The input INTEGER argument lsize defines the number of grid points to be stored in GGrid.
If a set of sorting keys is supplied in the argument CoordSortOrder, the user can control whether
the sorting by each key is in descending or ascending order by supplying the input LOGICAL array
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Component of GGrid</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoordChars</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_list</td>
<td>Dimension Names</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoordSortOrder</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_sort_order</td>
<td>Grid Point</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeightChars</td>
<td>GGrid%weight_list</td>
<td>Grid Cell</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherChars</td>
<td>GGrid%other_list</td>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IndexChars</td>
<td>GGrid%index_list</td>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

descend(:). By default, all sorting is in ascending order for each key if the argument descend is not provided.

**N.B.**: The output GeneralGrid GGrid is dynamically allocated memory. When one no longer needs GGrid, one should release this space by invoking clean() for the GeneralGrid.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine init_(GGrid, CoordChars, CoordSortOrder, descend, WeightChars, &
                 OtherChars, IndexChars, lsize )
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_shared => GetSharedListIndices
use m_List, only : List_append => append
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `character(len=*)`, intent(in) :: CoordChars
- `character(len=*)`, optional, intent(in) :: CoordSortOrder
- `character(len=*)`, optional, intent(in) :: WeightChars
- `logical, dimension(:)`, optional, pointer :: descend
- `character(len=*)`, optional, intent(in) :: OtherChars
- `character(len=*)`, optional, intent(in) :: IndexChars
- `integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize`

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: GGrid`

**REVOLUTION HISTORY:**

88
5.1.2 initl_ - Create an Empty GeneralGrid from Lists

The routine initl_() creates the storage space for grid point coordinates, area/volume weights, and other coordinate data (e.g., local cell dimensions). These data are referenced by List components that are also created by this routine (see the documentation of the declaration section of this module for more details about setting list information). Each of the input List arguments is used directly to create the corresponding List element of the output GeneralGrid argument GGrid, and are summarized in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Component of GGrid</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoordList</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_list</td>
<td>Dimension Names</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoordSortOrder</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_sort_order</td>
<td>Grid Point Sorting Keys</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeightList</td>
<td>GGrid%weight_list</td>
<td>Grid Cell Length, Area, and Volume Weights</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherList</td>
<td>GGrid%other_list</td>
<td>All Other Real Attributes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IndexList</td>
<td>GGrid%index_list</td>
<td>All Other Integer Attributes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The input INTEGER argument lsize defines the number of grid points to be stored in GGrid.

If a set of sorting keys is supplied in the argument CoordSortOrder, the user can control whether the sorting by each key is in descending or ascending order by supplying the input LOGICAL array descend(:). By default, all sorting is in ascending order for each key if the argument descend is not provided.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid GGrid is dynamically allocated memory. When one no longer needs GGrid, one should release this space by invoking clean() for the GeneralGrid.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine initl_(GGrid, CoordList, CoordSortOrder, descend, WeightList, &
    OtherList, IndexList, lsize )
USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_shared => GetSharedListIndices
use m_List, only : List_append => append
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(List), intent(in) :: CoordList
Type(List), optional, intent(in) :: CoordSortOrder
Type(List), optional, intent(in) :: WeightList
logical, dimension(:), optional, pointer :: descend
Type(List), optional, intent(in) :: OtherList
Type(List), optional, intent(in) :: IndexList
integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

10May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
8Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - changed list assignment(=) to list copy to avoid compiler bugs with pgf90
17Jul02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - general revision; added error checks
5Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - made input argument CoordSortOrder optional to allow for user-defined grid numbering schemes

5.1.3 initgg - Create a GeneralGrid from Another

The routine initgg() creates the storage space for grid point coordinates, area/volume weights, and other coordinate data (e.g., nearest-neighbor coordinates). These data are all copied from the already initialized input GeneralGrid argument iGGrid. This routine initializes the output GeneralGrid argument oGGrid with the same List data as iGGrid, but with storage space for lsize gridpoints.

N.B.: Though the attribute lists and gridpoint sorting strategy of iGGrid is copied to oGGrid, the actual values of the attributes are not.

N.B.: It is assumed that iGGrid has been initialized.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid oGGrid is dynamically allocated memory. When one no longer needs oGGrid, one should release this space by invoking GeneralGrid_clean().

INTERFACE:
subroutine initgg_(oGGrid, iGGrid, lsize)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_nitems => nitem
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_init => init

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iGGrid
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oGGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

  2May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
  13Jun01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Now, undefined List
          components of the GeneralGrid iGGrid are no longer
          copied to oGGrid.
  8Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - changed list assignment(=)
          to list copy to avoid compiler bugs with pgf90
  24Jul02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - updated this init version
          to correspond with initl_
  5Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - made input argument
          CoordSortOrder optional to allow for user-defined
          grid numbering schemes

5.1.4 initCartesianSP - Initialize a Cartesian GeneralGrid

The routine initCartesian() creates the storage space for grid point coordinates, area and volume weights, and other coordinate data (e.g., cell area and volume weights). The names of the Cartesian axes are supplied by the user as a colon-delimited string in the input CHARACTER argument CoordChars. For example, a Cartesian grid for Euclidian 3-space would have CoordChars = ’x : y : z’. The user can define named real attributes for spatial weighting data in the input CHARACTER argument WeightChars. For example, one could define attributes for Euclidean 3-space length elements by setting WeightChars = ’dx : dy : dz’. The input CHARACTER argument OtherChars provides space for defining other real attributes (again as a colon-delimited string of attribute names). One can define integer attributes by supplying a colon-delimited string of names in the input CHARACTER argument IndexChars. For example, one could set aside storage space for the x-, y-, and z-indices by setting IndexChars = ’xIndex : yIndex : zIndex’. Once the storage space in GGrid is initialized, The gridpoint coordinates are evaluated using the input arguments Dims (the number of points on each coordinate axis) and AxisData (the coordinate values on all of the points of all of the axes). The user presents the axes with each axis stored
in a column of $\text{AxisData}$, and the axes are laid out in the same order as the ordering of the axis names in $\text{CoordChars}$. The number of points on each axis is defined by the entries of the input INTEGER array $\text{Dims}(:)$. Continuing with the Euclidean 3-space example given above, setting $\text{Dims}(1:3) = (256, 256, 128)$ will result in a Cartesian grid with 256 points in the x- and y-directions, and 128 points in the z-direction. Thus the appropriate dimensions of $\text{AxisData}$ are 256 rows (the maximum number of axis points among all the axes) by 3 columns (the number of physical dimensions). The x-axis points are stored in $\text{AxisData}(1:256,1)$, the y-axis points are stored in $\text{AxisData}(1:256,2)$, and the z-axis points are stored in $\text{AxisData}(1:128,3)$.

The sorting order of the gridpoints can be either user-defined, or set automatically by MCT. If the latter is desired, the user must supply the argument $\text{CoordSortOrder}$, which defines the lexicographic ordering (by coordinate). The entries optional input LOGICAL array $\text{descend}(:)$ stipulates whether the ordering with respect to the corresponding key in $\text{CoordChars}$ is to be descending. If $\text{CoordChars}$ is supplied, but $\text{descend}(:)$ is not, the gridpoint information is placed in ascending order for each key. Returning to our Euclidean 3-space example, a choice of $\text{CoordSortOrder} = y : x : z$ and $\text{descend}(1:3) = \langle \text{TRUE}_y, \text{FALSE}_x, \text{FALSE}_z \rangle$ will result in the entries of $\text{GGrid}$ being ordered lexicographically by $y$ (in descending order), $x$ (in ascending order), and $z$ (in ascending order). Regardless of the gridpoint sorting strategy, MCT will number each of the gridpoints in $\text{GGrid}$, storing this information in the integer attribute named ‘GlobGridNum’.

INTERFACE:

```
subroutine initCartesianSP_(GGrid, CoordChars, CoordSortOrder, &
    descend, WeightChars, OtherChars, IndexChars, Dims, &
    AxisData)
```

USES:

```
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_realKinds, only : SP
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_append => append
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_get => get
use m_List, only : List_shared => GetSharedListIndices
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```
character(len=*)                        intent(in) :: CoordChars
character(len=*)                        optional, intent(in) :: CoordSortOrder
character(len=*)                        optional, intent(in) :: WeightChars
logical, dimension(:)                  optional, pointer :: descend
character(len=*)                        optional, intent(in) :: OtherChars
character(len=*)                        optional, intent(in) :: IndexChars
integer, dimension(:)                  pointer :: Dims
real(SP), dimension(:,:), pointer :: AxisData
```

92
**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: GGrid

**REVISION HISTORY:**

7Jun01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
12Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation.

### 5.1.5 initUnstructuredSP - Initialize an Unstructured GeneralGrid

This routine creates the storage space for grid point coordinates, area/volume weights, and other coordinate data (e.g., local cell dimensions), and fills in user-supplied values for the grid point coordinates. These data are referenced by List components that are also created by this routine (see the documentation of the declaration section of this module for more details about setting list information). Each of the input CHARACTER arguments is a colon-delimited string of attribute names, each corresponding to a List element of the output GeneralGrid argument GGrid, and are summarized in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Component of GGrid</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoordChars</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_list</td>
<td>Dimension Names</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoordSortOrder</td>
<td>GGrid%coordinate_sort_order</td>
<td>Grid Point Sorting Keys</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeightChars</td>
<td>GGrid%weight_list</td>
<td>Grid Cell Length, Area, and Volume Weights</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherChars</td>
<td>GGrid%other_list</td>
<td>All Other Real Attributes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IndexChars</td>
<td>GGrid%index_list</td>
<td>All Other Integer Attributes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of physical dimensions of the grid is set by the user in the input INTEGER argument nDims, and the number of grid points stored in GGrid is set using the input INTEGER argument nPoints. The grid point coordinates are input via the REAL array PointData(:). The number of entries in PointData must equal the product of nDims and nPoints. The grid points are grouped in nPoints consecutive groups of nDims entries, with the coordinate values for each point set in the same order as the dimensions are named in the list CoordChars.

If a set of sorting keys is supplied in the argument CoordSortOrder, the user can control whether the sorting by each key is in descending or ascending order by supplying the input LOGICAL array descend(:). By default, all sorting is in ascending order for each key if the argument descend is not provided.

**N.B.:** The output GeneralGrid GGrid is dynamically allocated memory. When one no longer needs GGrid, one should release this space by invoking clean() for the GeneralGrid.

**INTERFACE:**

```
subroutine initUnstructuredSP_(GGrid, CoordChars, CoordSortOrder, descend, &
                              WeightChars, OtherChars, IndexChars, nDims, &
                              nPoints, PointData)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_realkinds,only : SP
```
use m_String, only : String, char
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_append => append
use m_List, only : List_shared => GetSharedListIndices
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=*), intent(in) :: CoordChars
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: CoordSortOrder
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: WeightChars
logical, dimension(:), optional, pointer :: descend
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: OtherChars
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: IndexChars
integer, intent(in) :: nDims
integer, intent(in) :: nPoints
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: PointData

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

7Jun01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
22Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation.

5.1.6 clean - Destroy a GeneralGrid

This routine deallocates all attribute storage space for the input/output GeneralGrid argument GGrid, and destroys all of its List components and sorting flags. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(GGrid, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean

implicit none
5.1.7 zero_ - Set GeneralGrid Data to Zero

This routine sets all of the point values of the integer and real attributes of an input/output GeneralGrid argument GGrid to zero. The default action is to set the values of all the real and integer attributes to zero.

INTERFACE:

subroutine zero_(GGrid, zeroReals, zeroInts)

USES:

use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

input type(GeneralGrid), intent(INOUT) :: GGrid
input logical, optional, intent(IN) :: zeroReals
input logical, optional, intent(IN) :: zeroInts

REVISION HISTORY:

11May08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype/code

5.1.8 dims_ - Return the Dimensionality of a GeneralGrid

This INTEGER function returns the number of physical dimensions of the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid.

INTERFACE:

integer function dims_(GGrid)
USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

5.1.9  indexIA - Index an Integer Attribute

This function returns an INTEGER, corresponding to the location of an integer attribute within the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. For example, every GGrid has at least one integer attribute (namely the global gridpoint index 'GlobGridNum'). The array of integer values for the attribute 'GlobGridNum' is stored in

\{tt GGrid%data%iAttr(indexIA_(GGrid,'GlobGridNum'),:)}.

If indexIA(_) is unable to match item to any of the integer attributes present in GGrid, the resulting value is zero which is equivalent to an error. The optional input CHARACTER arguments perrWith and dieWith control how such errors are handled. Below are the rules how error handling is controlled by using perrWith and dieWith:

1. if neither perrWith nor dieWith are present, indexIA(_) terminates execution with an internally generated error message;

2. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, an error message is written to stderr incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument perrWith;

3. if dieWith is present, execution terminates with an error message written to stderr that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument dieWith; and

4. if both perrWith and dieWith are present, execution terminates with an error message using dieWith, and the argument perrWith is ignored.

INTERFACE:

integer function indexIA_(GGrid, item, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

- type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
- character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
- character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
27Mar02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Cleaned up error handling logic.
2Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Further refinement of error handling.

5.1.10 indexRA - Index a Real Attribute

This function returns an INTEGER, corresponding to the location of an integer attribute within the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. For example, every GGrid has at least one integer attribute (namely the global gridpoint index 'GlobGridNum'). The array of integer values for the attribute 'GlobGridNum' is stored in

\{GGrid%data%iAttr(indexRA_(GGrid,'GlobGridNum'),:)}.

If indexRA_() is unable to match item to any of the integer attributes present in GGrid, the resulting value is zero which is equivalent to an error. The optional input CHARACTER arguments perrWith and dieWith control how such errors are handled. Below are the rules how error handling is controlled by using perrWith and dieWith:

1. if neither perrWith nor dieWith are present, indexRA_() terminates execution with an internally generated error message;
2. if perrWith is present, but dieWith is not, an error message is written to stderr incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument perrWith;
3. if dieWith is present, execution terminates with an error message written to stderr that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument dieWith; and
4. if both perrWith and dieWith are present, execution terminates with an error message using dieWith, and the argument perrWith is ignored.

INTERFACE:

integer function indexRA_(GGrid, item, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init

97
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

REVISION HISTORY:

  15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
  27Mar02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Cleaned up error handling logic.

5.1.11 lsize - Number of Grid Points

This INTEGER function returns the number of grid points stored in the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. Note that the value returned will be the number of points stored on a local process in the case of a distributed GeneralGrid.

INTERFACE:

  integer function lsize_(GGrid)

USES:

  use m_List, only : List
  use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
  use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

  15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
  27Mar02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - slight logic change.
  27Mar02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix and use of List_allocated() function to check for existence of attributes.
  5Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - more rigorous revision
5.1.12 exportIAttr_ - Return GeneralGrid INTEGER Attribute as a Vector

This routine extracts from the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag, and returns it in the INTEGER output array outVect, and its length in the output INTEGER argument lsize.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the GeneralGrid List component GGrid%data%iList.
N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument outVect means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array outVect, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) before this routine is invoked.
N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer outVect, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportIAttr_(GGrid, AttrTag, outVect, lsize)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
character(len=*) , intent(in) :: AttrTag

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: outVect
integer, optional, intent(out) :: lsize

REVIsION HISTORY:

13Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

5.1.13 exportRAttrSP_ - Return GeneralGrid REAL Attribute as a Vector

This routine extracts from the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag, and returns it in the REAL output array outVect, and its length in the output INTEGER argument lsize.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the GeneralGrid List component GGrid%data%rList.
N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument outVect means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array outVect, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) before this routine is invoked.
N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer outVect, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportRAttrSP_(GGrid, AttrTag, outVect, lsize)
subroutine exportRAttrSP_(GGrid, AttrTag, outVect, lsize)
USES:
  use m_die
  use m_stdio
  use m_realkinds, only : SP
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportRAttr => exportRAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: outVect
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: lsize

REVISION HISTORY:
  13Dec01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

5.1.14 importIAttr_ - Import GeneralGrid INTEGER Attribute
This routine imports data provided in the input INTEGER vector inVect into the GeneralGrid argument GGrid, storing it as the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used to ensure there is sufficient space in the GeneralGrid to store the data.
N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the GeneralGrid List component GGrid%data%iList.
INTERFACE:
subroutine importIAttr_(GGrid, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)
USES:
  use m_die
  use m_stdio
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag
  integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
  integer, dimension(:), pointer :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: GGrid
5.1.15 importRAttrSP_ - Import GeneralGrid REAL Attribute

This routine imports data provided in the input REAL vector \texttt{inVect} into the GeneralGrid argument \texttt{GGrid}, storing it as the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument \texttt{AttrTag}. The input INTEGER argument \texttt{lsize} is used to ensure there is sufficient space in the GeneralGrid to store the data.

\textbf{N.B.:} This routine will fail if the \texttt{AttrTag} is not in the GeneralGrid List component \texttt{GGrid\%data\%rList}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine importRAttrSP_(GGrid, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)
end subroutine
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{USES:}

\begin{verbatim}
use m_die , only : die
use m_die , only : MP_perr_die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_realkinds, only : SP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importRAttr => importRAttr

implicit none
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{INPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag}
  \item \texttt{real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: inVect}
  \item \texttt{integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: lsize}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: GGrid}
\end{itemize}

5.1.16 Sort_ - Generate Sort Permutation Defined by Arbitrary Keys.

The subroutine \texttt{Sort\_()} uses the list of keys present in the input List variable \texttt{keyList}. This list of keys is checked to ensure that only coordinate attributes are present in the sorting keys, and that there are no redundant keys. Once checked, this list is used to find the appropriate real attributes referenced by the items in \texttt{keyList} (that is, it identifies the appropriate entries in \texttt{GGrid\%data\%rList}), and then uses these keys to generate a an output permutation \texttt{perm} that will put the entries of the attribute vector \texttt{GGrid\%data} in lexicographic order as defined by \texttt{keyList} (the ordering in \texttt{keyList} being from left to right).

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine Sort\_(GGrid, keyList, perm)
end subroutine
\end{verbatim}
subroutine Sort_(GGrid, key_List, perm, descend)

USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_Sort => Sort
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
type(List), intent(in) :: key_list
logical, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: descend

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: perm

REVISION HISTORY:
15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
20Mar01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Final working version.

5.1.17 Sortg_ - Generate Sort Permutation Based on GeneralGrid Keys.
The subroutine Sortg_() uses the list of sorting keys present in the input GeneralGrid variable GGrid%coordinate to create a sort permutation perm(). Sorting is either in ascending or descending order based on the entries of GGrid%descend(). The output index permutation is stored in the array perm() that will put the entries of the attribute vector GGrid%data in lexicographic order as defined by GGrid%coordinate. The ordering in GGrid%coordinate being from left to right.

N.B.: This routine returns an allocatable array perm(). This allocated array must be deallocated when the user no longer needs it. Failure to do so will cause a memory leak.

N.B.: This routine will fail if GGrid has not been initialized with sort keys in the List component GGrid%coordinate.

INTERFACE:
subroutine Sortg_(GGrid, perm)

USES:
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: GGrid
5.1.18 Permute - Permute GeneralGrid Attributes Using Supplied Index Permutation

The subroutine Permute() uses an input index permutation perm to re-order the coordinate data stored in the GeneralGrid argument GGrid. This permutation can be generated by either of the routines Sort() or Sortg() contained in this module.

INTERFACE:

subroutine Permute_(GGrid, perm)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_Permute => Permute

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: perm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
10Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API modified, working code.

5.1.19 SortPermute - Sort and Permute GeneralGrid Attributes

The subroutine SortPermute() uses the list of keys defined in GGrid%coordinate_sort_order to create an index permutation perm, which is then applied to re-order the coordinate data stored in the GeneralGrid argument GGrid (more specifically, the gridpoint data stored in GGrid%data. This permutation is generated by the routine Sortg() contained in this module. The permutation is carried out by the routine Permute() contained in this module.

N.B.: This routine will fail if GGrid has not been initialized with sort keys in the List component GGrid%coordinate_sort_order.

INTERFACE:
subroutine SortPermute_(GGrid)

USES:
    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: GGrid

REVISION HISTORY:
  15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
  10Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API modified, working code.
  13Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Simplified API and code (Thanks to Tony Craig of NCAR for detecting the bug that inspired these changes).
5.2 Module m_GeneralGridComms - Communications for the GeneralGrid type. (Source File: m_GeneralGridComms.F90)

In this module, we define communications methods specific to the GeneralGrid class (see the module m_GeneralGrid for more information about this class and its methods).

INTERFACE:
module m_GeneralGridComms
USES:
  use m_GeneralGrid ! GeneralGrid class and its methods

  implicit none

  private ! except

public :: gather ! gather all local vectors to the root
public :: scatter ! scatter from the root to all PEs
public :: bcast ! bcast from root to all PEs
public :: send ! Blocking SEND
public :: recv ! Blocking RECEIVE

interface gather ; module procedure &
  GM_gather_, &
  GSM_gather_
end interface

interface scatter ; module procedure &
  GM_scatter_, &
  GSM_scatter_
end interface

interface bcast ; module procedure bcast_ ; end interface

interface send ; module procedure send_ ; end interface
interface recv ; module procedure recv_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:
  27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial module/APIs
  07Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added point-to-point
  27Mar02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Overhaul of error handling calls throughout this module.
  05Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Added buffer association error checks to avoid making bad MPI calls

5.2.1 send_ - Point-to-point blocking send for the GeneralGrid.
subroutine send_(iGGrid, comp_id, TagBase, status)

USES:
    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    use m_mpi90
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
    use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentToWorldRank
    use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
    use m_AttrVectComms,only : AttrVect_send => send
    use m_List, only : List_send => send
    use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iGGrid
    integer, intent(in) :: comp_id
    integer, intent(in) :: TagBase

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:
    04Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
    07Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
    10Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fixes--now works.
    11Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> use component id as input argument.
    13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status (if present).
    15Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made input argument comm optional.
    13Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Removed the argument comm. This routine is now explicitly for intercomponent communications only.

5.2.2 recv_ - Point-to-point blocking recv for the GeneralGrid.
The point-to-point receive routine recv_() receives the output GeneralGrid argument oGGrid from component comp_id. The message is identified by the tag defined by the INTEGER argument TagBase. The value of TagBase must match the value used in the call to send_() on the other component. The success (failure) of this operation corresponds to a zero (nonzero) value for the output INTEGER flag status.

N.B.: This routine assumes that the GeneralGrid argument oGGrid is uninitialized on input; that is, all the List components are blank, the LOGICAL array oGGrid%descend is unallocated,
and the AttrVect component oGGrid%data is uninitialized. The GeneralGrid oGGrid represents allocated memory. When the user no longer needs oGGrid, it should be deallocated by invoking GeneralGrid_clean() (see m_GeneralGrid for further details).

N.B.: One must avoid assigning elsewhere the MPI tag values between TagBase and TagBase+20, inclusive. This is because recv() performs one receive operation set up the header transfer, up to five List_recv operations (two MPI_RECV calls in each), two receive operations to transfer iGGrid%descend(:), and finally the receive of the AttrVect component iGGrid%data (which comprises eight MPI_RECV operations).

INTERFACE:

subroutine recv_(oGGrid, comp_id, TagBase, status)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentToWorldRank
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld

use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_recv => recv
use m_List, only : List_recv => recv
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: comp_id
integer, intent(in) :: TagBase

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oGGrid
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

04Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
07Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
10Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fixes--now works.
11Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> use component id as input argument.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status (if present).
13Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Removed the argument comm. This routine is now explicitly for intercomponent communications only.
5.2.3  GM_gather_ - gather a GeneralGrid using input GlobalMap.

GM_gather_() takes an input GeneralGrid argument iG whose decomposition on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm is described by the GlobalMap argument GMap, and gathers it to the GeneralGrid output argument oG on the root. The success (failure) of this operation is reported as a zero (nonzero) value in the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

N.B.: An important assumption made here is that the distributed GeneralGrid iG has been initialized with the same coordinate system, sort order, other real attributes, and the same indexing attributes for all processes on comm.

N.B.: Once the gridpoint data of the GeneralGrid are assembled on the root, they are stored in the order determined by the input GlobalMap GMap. The user may need to sort these gathered data to order them in accordance with the coordinate_sort_order attribute of iG.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid oG represents allocated memory on the root. When the user no longer needs oG it should be deallocated using GeneralGrid_clean() to avoid a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GM_gather_ (iG, oG, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_Gather => gather
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iG

type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap

integer, intent(in) :: root

integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oG

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVOLUTION HISTORY:

27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
02May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat
(if present).

5.2.4  GSM_gather_ - gather a GeneralGrid using input GlobalSegMap.

GMS_gather_() takes an input GeneralGrid argument iG whose decomposition on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm is described by the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap, and gathers
it to the GeneralGrid output argument oG on the root. The success (failure) of this operation is reported as a zero (nonzero) value in the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

N.B.: An important assumption made here is that the distributed GeneralGrid iG has been initialized with the same coordinate system, sort order, other real attributes, and the same indexing attributes for all processes on comm.

N.B.: Once the gridpoint data of the GeneralGrid are assembled on the root, they are stored in the order determined by the input GlobalSegMap GSMap. The user may need to sort these gathered data in order of the coordinate_sort_order attribute of iG.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid oG represents allocated memory on the root. When the user no longer needs oG it should be deallocated using GeneralGrid_clean() to avoid a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GSM_gather_(iG, oG, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_Gather => gather

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iG
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oG
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
01May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Working Version.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat (if present).

5.2.5  GM_scatter_ - scatter a GeneralGrid using input GlobalMap.

GM_scatter_() takes an input GeneralGrid argument iG (valid only on the root process), and scatters it to the distributed GeneralGrid variable oG. The GeneralGrid oG is distributed on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm using the domain decomposition described by
the GlobalMap argument GMap. The success (failure) of this operation is reported as a zero (nonzero) value in the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid oG represents allocated memory on the root. When the user no longer needs oG it should be deallocated using GeneralGrid_clean() to avoid a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GM_scatter_(iG, oG, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90

use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_gsize => gsize

use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_scatter => scatter
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iG
type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oG
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
04Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Changed comms model to MPI-style (i.e. iG valid on root only).
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat (if present).

5.2.6 GSM_scatter_ - scatter a GeneralGrid using input GlobalSegMap.

GM_scatter_() takes an input GeneralGrid argument iG (valid only on the root process), and scatters it to the distributed GeneralGrid variable oG. The GeneralGrid oG is distributed on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm using the domain decomposition described by the GlobalSegMap argument GSMap. The success (failure) of this operation is reported as a zero (nonzero) value in the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

N.B.: The output GeneralGrid oG represents allocated memory on the root. When the user no longer needs oG it should be deallocated using GeneralGrid_clean() to avoid a memory leak.

INTERFACE:
subroutine GSM_scatter_(iG, oG, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize

use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_scatter => scatter
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iG

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap

integer, intent(in) :: root

integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oG

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
04Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat
(if present).

5.2.7 bcast_ - Broadcast a GeneralGrid.

bcast_() takes an input GeneralGrid argument ioG (valid only on the root process), and broadcasts
it to all processes on the communicator associated with the F90 handle comm. The success (failure)
of this operation is reported as a zero (nonzero) value in the optional INTEGER output argument
stat.

N.B.: On the non-root processes, the output GeneralGrid ioG represents allocated memory. When
the user no longer needs ioG it should be deallocated by invoking GeneralGrid_clean(). Failure to
do so risks a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine bcast_(ioG, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => 1size
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_bcast => bcast

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: ioG

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVOLUTION HISTORY:

27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification.
02May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat
(if present).

5.2.8 bcastGeneralGridHeader - Broadcast the GeneralGrid Header.

This routine broadcasts the header information from the input GeneralGrid argument ioGGrid (on input valid on the root only). This broadcast is from the root to all processes on the communicator associated with the fortran 90 INTEGER handle comm. The success (failure) of this operation corresponds to a zero (nonzero) value for the output INTEGER flag stat.

The header information in a GeneralGrid variable comprises all the non-AttrVect components of the GeneralGrid: that is, everything except the gridpoint coordinate, geometry, and index data stored in ioGGrid%data. This information includes:

1. The coordinates in ioGGrid%coordinate
2. The coordinate sort order in ioGGrid%coordinate_sort_order
3. The area/volume weights in ioGGrid%weight
4. Other REAL geometric information in ioGGrid%other
5. Indexing information in ioGGrid%index
6. The LOGICAL descending/ascending order sort flags in ioGGrid%descend(:).

INTERFACE:
subroutine bcastGeneralGridHeader_(ioGGrid, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpif90

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_init => init
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only : List_bcast => bcast

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(inout) :: ioGGrid

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

05Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize stat (if present).
05Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added association checking

5.2.9  copyGeneralGridHeader - Copy the GeneralGrid Header.

This routine copies the header information from the input GeneralGrid argument iGGrid to the output GeneralGrid argument oGGrid. The header information in a GeneralGrid variable comprises all the non-AttrVect components of the GeneralGrid; that is, everything except the gridpoint coordinate, geometry, and index data stored in iGGrid%data. This information includes:

1. The coordinates in iGGrid%coordinate_list
2. The coordinate sort order in iGGrid%coordinate_sort_order
3. The area/volume weights in iGGrid%weight_list
4. Other REAL geometric information in iGGrid%other_list
5. Indexing information in iGGrid%index_list
6. The LOGICAL descending/ascending order sort flags in iGGrid%descend(:).

INTERFACE:

subroutine copyGeneralGridHeader_(iGGrid, oGGrid)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(in) :: iGGrid

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GeneralGrid), intent(out) :: oGGrid

REVISION HISTORY:

05Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
08Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - changed list assignments(=) to list copy.
05Aug02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added association checking
6 The Navigator

6.1 Module m_Navigator - An Object for Indexing Segments of a Vector
(Source File: m_Navigator.F90)

A Navigator is a table used to index or navigate segments of a vector, or segments of a dimension of a higher-dimensional array. In MCT, this concept is embodied in the Navigator datatype, which contains the following components:

- The number of segments;
- The displacement of the starting index of each segment from the vector’s first element (i.e. the starting index minus 1);
- The length of each segment; and
- The total length of the vector or array dimension for which segments are defined. This last item is optional, but if defined provides the ability for the Navigator to check for erroneous segment entries (i.e., segments that are out-of-bounds).

This module defines the Navigator datatype, creation and destruction methods, a variety of query methods, and a method for resizing the Navigator.

INTERFACE:

module m_Navigator

USES:

No external modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: Navigator ! The class data structure

Type Navigator
    integer :: NumSegments ! Number of defined Segments
    integer :: VectorLength ! Length of the Vector being indexed
    integer,pointer,dimension(:) :: displs ! Segment start displacements
    integer,pointer,dimension(:) :: counts ! Segment lengths
End Type Navigator

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: Navigator_init,init ! initialize an object
public :: clean ! clean an object
public :: NumSegments ! number of vector segments
public :: VectorLength ! indexed vector’s total length
public :: msize ! the maximum size
public :: resize ! adjust the true size
public :: get ! get an entry
public :: ptr_displs ! referencing %displs(:)
public :: ptr_counts ! referencing %counts(:)

interface Navigator_init; module procedure &
    init_
end interface
interface init ; module procedure init_ ; end interface
interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface NumSegments ; module procedure & NumSegments_
end interface
interface VectorLength ; module procedure & VectorLength_
end interface
interface msize ; module procedure msize_ ; end interface
interface resize; module procedure resize_; end interface
interface get ; module procedure get_ ; end interface
interface ptr_displs; module procedure & ptr_displs_
end interface
interface ptr_counts; module procedure & ptr_counts_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> - initial prototype/prolog/code
26Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - expanded datatype to inlcude VectorLength component.

6.1.1 init_ - Create a Navigator

This routine creates a Navigator Nav capable of storing information about NumSegments segments. The user can supply the length of the vector (or array subspace) being indexed by supplying the optional input INTEGER argument VectorLength (if it is not supplied, this component of Nav will be set to zero, signifying to other Navigator routines that vector length information is unavailable). The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine init_(Nav, NumSegments, VectorLength, stat)

USES:

    use m_mall,only : mall_ison,mall_mci
    use m_die ,only : die,perr
    use m_stdio, only : stderr

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: NumSegments
    integer, optional, intent(in) :: VectorLength

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator), intent(out) :: Nav
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat
6.1.2 clean_ - Destroy a Navigator

This routine deallocates allocated memory associated with the input/output Navigator argument Nav, and clears the vector length and number of segments components. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine clean_(Nav, stat)

USES:

    use m_mall, only : mall_ison, mall_mco
    use m_die, only : warn

    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator), intent(inout) :: Nav

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

    22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> initial prototype/prolog/code
    1Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> removed die to prevent crashes.

6.1.3 NumSegments_ - Return the Number of Segments

This INTEGER query function returns the number of segments in the input Navigator argument Nav for which segment start and length information are defined.

INTERFACE:

    integer function NumSegments_(Nav)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator), intent(in) :: Nav

REVISION HISTORY:

    22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> initial prototype/prolog/code
6.1.4  msize_ - Return the Maximum Capacity for Segment Storage

This INTEGER query function returns the maximum number of segments for which start and length information can be stored in the input Navigator argument Nav.

INTERFACE:

    integer function msize_(Nav)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator),intent(in) :: Nav

REVOLUTION HISTORY:

    22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> initial prototype/prolog/code

6.1.5  VectorLength_ - Return the Navigated Vector’s Length

This INTEGER query function returns the total length of the vector navigated by the input Navigator argument Nav. Note that the vector length is a quantity the user must have set when Nav was initialized. If it has not been set, the return value will be zero.

INTERFACE:

    integer function VectorLength_(Nav)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator),intent(in) :: Nav

REVOLUTION HISTORY:

    26Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial implementation

6.1.6  resize_ - Reset the Number of Segments

This routine resets the number of segments stored in the input/output Navigator argument Nav. It behaves in one of two modes: If the optional INTEGER input argument NumSegments is provided, then this value is taken to be the new number of segments. If this routine is invoked without NumSegments provided, then the new number of segments is set as per the result of the Fortran size() function applied to the segment table arrays.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine resize_(Nav, NumSegments)
USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer,optional,intent(in) :: NumSegments

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Navigator),intent(inout) :: Nav

REVISION HISTORY:

22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> initial prototype/prolog/code

6.1.7  get_ - Retrieve Characteristics of a Segment

This multi-purpose query routine can be used to retrieve various characteristics of a given segment (identified by the input INTEGER argument iSeg) stored in the input Navigator argument Nav:

1. The displacement of the first element in this segment from the first element of the vector. This quantity is returned in the optional output INTEGER argument displ

2. The number of elements in this segment. This quantity is returned in the optional output INTEGER argument displ

3. The index of the first element in this segment. This quantity is returned in the optional output INTEGER argument 1c.

4. The index of the final element in this segment. This quantity is returned in the optional output INTEGER argument le.

Any combination of the above characteristics may be obtained by invoking this routine with the corresponding optional arguments.

INTERFACE:

subroutine get_(Nav, iSeg, displ, count, lc, le)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Navigator), intent(in) :: Nav
integer, intent(in) :: iSeg

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
6.1.8 ptr_displs_ - Returns Pointer to the displs(:) Component

This pointer-valued query function returns a pointer to the displacements information (the displacement of the first element of each segment from the beginning of the vector) contained in the input Navigator argument Nav. It has four basic modes of behavior, depending on which (if any) of the optional input INTEGER arguments lbnd and ubnd are supplied.

1. If neither lbnd nor ubnd is supplied, then ptr_displs_ returns a pointer to all the elements in the array Nav%displs(:).
2. If both lbnd and ubnd are supplied, then ptr_displs_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%displs(lbnd:ubnd).
3. If lbnd is supplied but ubnd is not, then ptr_displs_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%displs(lbnd:msize), where msize is the length of the array Nav%displs(:).
4. If lbnd is not supplied but ubnd is, then ptr_displs_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%displs(1:ubnd).

INTERFACE:

function ptr_displs_(Nav, lbnd, ubnd)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Navigator), intent(in) :: Nav
integer, optional, intent(in) :: lbnd
integer, optional, intent(in) :: ubnd

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: ptr_displs_

REVISION HISTORY:

22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov> - initial prototype/prolog/code
6.1.9  ptr_counts_ - Returns Pointer to counts(:) Component

This pointer-valued query function returns a pointer to the counts information (that is, the number of elements in each of each segment the vector being navigated) contained in the input Navigator argument Nav. It has four basic modes of behavior, depending on which (if any) of the optional input INTEGER arguments lbnd and ubnd are supplied.

1. If neither lbnd nor ubnd is supplied, then ptr_counts_ returns a pointer to all the elements in the array Nav%counts(:).

2. If both lbnd and ubnd are supplied, then ptr_counts_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%counts(lbnd:ubnd).

3. If lbnd is supplied but ubnd is not, then ptr_counts_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%counts(lbnd:msize), where msize is the length of the array Nav%counts(:).

4. If lbnd is not supplied but ubnd is, then ptr_counts_ returns a pointer to the segment of the array Nav%counts(1:ubnd).

INTERFACE:

function ptr_counts_(Nav, lbnd, ubnd)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Navigator),            intent(in) :: Nav
    integer,                      optional, intent(in) :: lbnd
    integer,                      optional, intent(in) :: ubnd

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:),    pointer :: ptr_counts_

REVISION HISTORY:

22May00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>- initial prototype/prolog/code
7 The Global Map

7.1 Module m_GlobalMap - One-Dimensional Domain Decomposition Descriptor (Source File: m_GlobalMap.F90)

The GlobalMap is a datatype used to store descriptors of a one-dimensional domain decomposition for a vector on an MPI communicator. It is defined with three assumptions:

1. Each process ID owns only one segment;
2. No two segments in the decomposition overlap; and
3. The segments are laid out in identical order to the MPI rank of each process participating in the decomposition.

per process ID). It is the simpler of the two domain decomposition descriptors offered by MCT (the other being the GlobalSegMap). It consists of the following components:

- The MCT component identification number (see the module m_MCTWorld for more information about MCT’s component model registry);
- The global number of elements in the distributed vector;
- The number of elements stored locally;
- The number of elements stored on each process on the communicator over which the vector is distributed; and
- The index of the element immediately before the starting element of each local segment (this choice allows for direct use of this information with MPI’s scatter and gather operations). We refer to this quantity as the displacement of the segment, a term used both here and in the definition of the MCT Navigator datatype.

Both the segment displacement and length data are stored in arrays whose indices run from zero to \( N - 1 \), where \( N \) is the number of MPI processes on the communicator on which the GlobalMap is defined. This is done so this information corresponds directly to the MPI process ID’s on which the segments reside.

This module contains the definition of the GlobalMap datatype, all-processor and on-root creation methods (both of which can be used to create a GlobalMap on the local communicator), a creation method to create/propagate a GlobalMap native to a remote communicator, a destruction method, and a variety of query methods.

INTERFACE:

module m_GlobalMap

!USES
No external modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

  implicit none

  private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: GlobalMap ! The class data structure

Type GlobalMap
  integer :: comp_id ! Component ID number
  integer :: gsize ! the Global size
  integer :: isize ! my local size
  integer,dimension(:),pointer :: counts ! all local sizes
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: displs ! PE ordered locations
End Type GlobalMap

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: gsize
public :: lsize
public :: init
public :: init_remote
public :: clean
public :: rank
public :: bounds
public :: comp_id

interface gsize; module procedure gsize_; end interface
interface lsize; module procedure lsize_; end interface
interface init; module procedure &
  initd_,& ! initialize from all PEs
  initr_ ! initialize from the root
end interface
interface init_remote; module procedure init_remote_; end interface
interface clean; module procedure clean_; end interface
interface rank; module procedure rank_; end interface
interface bounds; module procedure bounds_; end interface
interface comp_id; module procedure comp_id_; end interface

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_MCTWorld for more information regarding component ID numbers.

REVISION HISTORY:

21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
9Nov00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added init_remote interface.
26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added storage for component ID number GlobalMap%comp_id, and associated method comp_id()

7.1.1 initd_ - Collective Creation on the Local Communicator

This routine creates the GlobalMap GMap from distributed data spread across the MPI communicator associated with the input INTEGER handle comm. The INTEGER input argument comp_id is used to define the MCT component ID for GMap. The input INTEGER argument ln is the number of elements in the local vector segment.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initd_(GMap, comp_id, ln, comm)

USES:

use m_mpi
use m_die

implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: comp_id ! Component ID
integer, intent(in) :: ln ! the local size
integer, intent(in) :: comm ! f90 MPI communicator

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalMap), intent(out) :: GMap

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_MCTWorld for more information regarding component ID numbers.

REVISION HISTORY:

21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

7.1.2 initr_ Create a GlobalMap from the Root Process

This routine creates the GlobalMap GMap, and propagates it to all processes on the communicator associated with the MPI INTEGER handle comm. The input INTEGER arguments comp_id (the MCT component ID number) and lns(,) need only be valid on the process whose rank is equal to root on comm. The array lns(,) should have length equal to the number of processes on comm, and contains the length of each local segment.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initr_(GMap, comp_id, lns, root, comm)

USES:

use m_mpif90
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: comp_id ! component ID number
integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: lns ! segment lengths
integer, intent(in) :: root ! root process ID
integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator ID

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalMap), intent(out) :: GMap

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_MCTWorld for more information regarding component ID numbers.

REVISION HISTORY:

29May98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
7.1.3  init_remote_ Initialize Remote GlobalMap from the Root

This routine creates and propagates across the local communicator a GlobalMap associated with a remote component. The controlling process in this operation has MPI process ID defined by the input INTEGER argument my_root, and its MPI communicator is defined by the input INTEGER argument my_comm. The input INTEGER argument remote_npes is the number of MPI processes on the remote component’s communicator (which need be valid only on the process my_root). The input the INTEGER array remote_lns(:), and the INTEGER argument remote_comp_id need only be valid on the process whose rank on the communicator my_comm is my_root. The argument remote_lns(:) defines the vector segment length on each process of the remote component’s communicator, and the argument remote_comp_id defines the remote component’s ID number in the MCT component registry MCTWorld.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine init_remote_(GMap, remote_lns, remote_npes, my_root, &
                             my_comm, remote_comp_id)

USES:

    use m_mpiF90
    use m_die
    use m_stdio

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: remote_lns
    integer, intent(in) :: remote_npes
    integer, intent(in) :: my_root
    integer, intent(in) :: my_comm
    integer, intent(in) :: remote_comp_id

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalMap), intent(out) :: GMap

SEE ALSO:

    The MCT module m_MCTWorld for more information regarding component ID numbers.

REVISION HISTORY:

    8Nov00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
    26Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - slight change--remote communicator is replaced by remote component ID number in argument remote_comp_id.

7.1.4  clean_ - Destroy a GlobalMap

This routine deallocates all allocated memory associated with the input/output GlobalMap argument GMap, and sets to zero all of its statically defined components. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument stat.

INTERFACE:
subroutine clean_(GMap, stat)

USES:
    use m_die
    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GlobalMap), intent(inout) :: GMap

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:
    21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
    26Jan01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> incorporated comp_id.
    1Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> removed the die to prevent
              crashes and added stat argument.

7.1.5 lsize_ - Return Local Segment Length
This INTEGER function returns the length of the local vector segment as defined by the input
GlobalMap argument GMap.

INTERFACE:
    integer function lsize_(GMap)

USES:
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap

REVISION HISTORY:
    21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

7.1.6 gsize_ - Return Global Vector Length
This INTEGER function returns the global length of a vector that is decomposed according to the
input GlobalMap argument GMap.

INTERFACE:
    integer function gsize_(GMap)
USES:

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap

REVISION HISTORY:

21Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

7.1.7 rank_- - Process ID Location of a Given Vector Element

This routine uses the input GlobalMap argument GMap to determine the process ID (on the communicator on which GMap was defined) of the vector element with global index i_g. This process ID is returned in the output INTEGER argument rank.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine rank_(GMap, i_g, rank)

USES:

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
  integer, intent(in) :: i_g

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  integer, intent(out) :: rank

REVISION HISTORY:

5May98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

7.1.8 bounds_- - First/Last Global Indices for a Process’ Segment

This routine takes as input a process ID (defined by the input INTEGER argument pe_no), examines the input GlobalMap argument GMap, and returns the global indices for the first and last elements of the segment owned by this process in the output INTEGER arguments lbnd and ubnd, respectively.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine bounds_(GMap, pe_no, lbnd, ubnd)

USES:

implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
    integer,                intent(in) :: pe_no

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer,                intent(out) :: lbnd
    integer,                intent(out) :: ubnd

REVISION HISTORY:

    30Jan01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial code

7.1.9  comp_id_ - Return the Component ID Number

This INTEGER query function returns the MCT component ID number stored in the input GlobalMap argument GMap.

INTERFACE:

    integer function comp_id_(GMap)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap

SEE ALSO:

    The MCT module m_MCTWorld for more information regarding component ID numbers.

REVISION HISTORY:

    25Jan02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
Part II
High Level API’s

8 Sending and Receiving Attribute Vectors

8.1 Module m_Transfer - Routines for the MxN transfer of Attribute Vectors (Source File: m_Transfer.F90)

This module provides routines for doing MxN transfer of data in an Attribute Vector between two components on separate sets of MPI processes. Uses the Router datatype.

SEE ALSO:

m_Rearranger

INTERFACE:

module m_Transfer

USES:

use m_MCTWorld, only : MCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : nIAttr, nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : Permute, Unpermute
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_copy => copy
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : lsize
use m_Router, only : Router

use m_mpiF90
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: isend
public :: send
public :: waitsend
public :: irecv
public :: recv
public :: waitrecv

interface isend ; module procedure isend_ ; end interface
interface send ; module procedure send_ ; end interface
interface waitsend ; module procedure waitsend_ ; end interface
interface irecv ; module procedure irecv_ ; end interface
interface recv ; module procedure recv_ ; end interface
interface waitrecv ; module procedure waitrecv_ ; end interface
DEFINED PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{integer, parameter :: DefaultTag = 600}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

08Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - make new module by combining MCT_Send, MCT_Recv and MCT_Recvsum
11Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Remove MCT_Recvsum and use optional argument in recv_ to do the same thing.
23Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Move buffers for data and MPI_Request and MPI_Status arrays to Router. Use them.
24Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Split send_ into isend_ and waitsend_. Redefine send_.
22Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Handle unordered GSMaps

8.1.1 isend_ - Distributed non-blocking send of an Attribute Vector

Send the the data in the AttrVect aV to the component specified in the Router Rout. An error will result if the size of the attribute vector does not match the size parameter stored in the Router. Requires a corresponding recv_ or irecv_ to be called on the other component. The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the data transfer. DefaultTag will be used otherwise. Tag must be the same in the matching recv_ or irecv_.

N.B.: The AttrVect argument in the corresponding recv_ call is assumed to have exactly the same attributes in exactly the same order as aV.

INTERFACE:

\[
\text{subroutine isend_}(aVin, Rout, Tag)
\]

USES:

\[
\text{implicit none}
\]

INPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Type(AttrVect), target, intent(in)} & : : \text{aVin} \\
\text{Type(Router), intent(inout)} & : : \text{Rout} \\
\text{integer, optional, intent(in)} & : : \text{Tag}
\end{align*}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

07Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
08Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - First working code
18May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - use MP_Type to determine type in mpi_send
07Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove logic to check "direction" of Router.
03Aug01 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Explicitly specify the starting address in mpi_send.
15Feb02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Use MCT_comm
26Mar02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Apply faster copy order
26Sep02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Check Av against Router lAvsize
05Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Remove iList, rList arguments.
08Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - MCT_Send is now send_ in m_Transfer
11Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Use DefaultTag and add optional Tag argument
25Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Split into isend_ and waitsend_.
22Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Handle unordered GSMaps by permuting before send. remove special case for sending one segment directly from Av which probably wasn't safe.
8.1.2 waitsend - Wait for a distributed non-blocking send to complete
Wait for the data being sent with the Router Rout to complete.

INTERFACE:
   subroutine waitsend_(Rout)

USES:
   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
   Type(Router), intent(inout) :: Rout

REVISION HISTORY:
   24Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - First working version is the wait part of original send_

8.1.3 send - Distributed blocking send of an Attribute Vector
Send the the data in the AttrVect aV to the component specified in the Router Rout. An error will result if the size of the attribute vector does not match the size parameter stored in the Router. Requires a corresponding recv_ or irecv_ to be called on the other component. The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the data transfer. DefaultTag will be used otherwise. Tag must be the same in the matching recv_ or irecv_.
N.B.: The AttrVect argument in the corresponding recv call is assumed to have exactly the same attributes in exactly the same order as aV.

INTERFACE:
   subroutine send_(aV, Rout, Tag)

USES:
   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
   Type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
   Type(Router), intent(inout) :: Rout
   integer,optional, intent(in) :: Tag

REVISION HISTORY:
   24Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - New version uses isend and waitsend
8.1.4 irecv - Distributed receive of an Attribute Vector

Recieve into the AttrVect aV the data coming from the component specified in the Router Rout. An error will result if the size of the attribute vector does not match the size parameter stored in the Router.

Requires a corresponding send or isend to be called on the other component.

The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the data transfer. DefaultTag will be used otherwise. Tag must be the same in the matching send or isend.

If data for a grid point is coming from more than one process, recv will overwrite the duplicate values leaving the last received value in the output aV. If the optional argument Sum is invoked, the output will contain the sum of any duplicate values received for the same grid point.

Will return as soon as MPI_Irecv's are posted. Call waitrecv to complete the receive operation.

N.B.: The AttrVect argument in the corresponding send call is assumed to have exactly the same attributes in exactly the same order as aV.

INTERFACE:

subroutine irecv_(aV, Rout, Tag, Sum)

USES:

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

INPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(Router), intent(inout) :: Rout

integer,optional, intent(in) :: Tag

logical,optional, intent(in) :: Sum

REVISION HISTORY:

07Feb01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
07Jun01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - remove logic to check "direction" of Router. remove references to ThisMCTWorld%mylrank
03Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - explicitly specify starting address in MPI_RECV
27Nov01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - deallocated to prevent memory leaks
15Feb02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Use MCT_comm
26Mar02 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Apply faster copy order.
26Sep02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Check Av against Router lAvsize
08Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - MCT_Recv is now recv_ in m_Transfer
11Nov02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Add optional Sum argument to tell recv_ to sum data for the same point received from multiple processors. Replaces recvsum_ which had replaced MCT_Recvsum. Use DefaultTag and add optional Tag argument
25Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - break into irecv_ and waitrecv_

8.1.5 waitrecv - Wait for a distributed non-blocking recv to complete

Wait for the data being received with the Router Rout to complete. When done, copy the data into the AttrVect aV.

INTERFACE:
subroutine waitrecv_(aV, Rout, Sum)

USES:

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV
Type(Router),  intent(inout) :: Rout

INPUT PARAMETERS:

logical,optional,  intent(in) :: Sum

REVISION HISTORY:

25Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - First working version is the wait and copy parts from old recv_.
25Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Handle unordered GSMaps by applying permutation to received array.

8.1.6  recv_ - Distributed receive of an Attribute Vector

Recieve into the AttrVect aV the data coming from the component specified in the Router Rout. An error will result if the size of the attribute vector does not match the size parameter stored in the Router.

Requires a corresponding send_ or isend_to be called on the other component.
The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the data transfer. DefaultTag will be used otherwise. Tag must be the same in the matching send_.

If data for a grid point is coming from more than one process, recv_ will overwrite the duplicate values leaving the last received value in the output aV. If the optional argument Sum is invoked, the output will contain the sum of any duplicate values received for the same grid point.

Will not return until all data has been received.

N.B.: The AttrVect argument in the corresponding send_ call is assumed to have exactly the same attributes in exactly the same order as aV.

INTERFACE:

subroutine recv_(aV, Rout, Tag, Sum)

USES:

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: aV

INPUT PARAMETERS:

Type(Router),  intent(inout) :: Rout
integer,optional,  intent(in) :: Tag
logical,optional,  intent(in) :: Sum

REVISION HISTORY:

25Jul03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Rewrite using irecv and waitrecv

133
9 Rearranging Attribute Vectors

9.1 Module m_Rearranger – Remaps an AttrVect within a group of processes (Source File: m_Rearranger.F90)

This module provides routines and datatypes for rearranging data between two Attribute Vectors defined on the same grid but with two different GlobalSegMaps. "Rearrange" is a generalized form of a parallel matrix transpose. A parallel matrix transpose can take advantage of symmetry in the data movement algorithm. An MCT Rearranger makes no assumptions about symmetry. When data needs to move between two components and the components share any processors, use m_Rearranger. If the components are on distinct sets of processors, use m_Transfer.

SEE ALSO:

m_Transfer

INTERFACE:

module m_Rearranger

USES:

use m_Router, only : Router

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:

public :: Rearranger ! The class data structure
type :: Rearranger
ifdef SEQUENCE
sequence
endif
private

type(Router) :: SendRouter
type(Router) :: RecvRouter
integer,dimension(:,,:),pointer :: LocalPack
integer :: LocalSize
end type Rearranger

!PRIVATE DATA MEMBERS:

integer :: max_nprocs ! size of MPI_COMM_WORLD used for generation of
! local automatic arrays

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! creation method
public :: rearrange ! the rearrange routine
public :: clean ! destruction method
public :: print ! print out comm info

interface init ; module procedure init_ ; end interface
interface Rearrange ; module procedure Rearrange_ ; end interface
interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface print ; module procedure print_ ; end interface

DEFINED PARAMETERS:
integer, parameter :: DefaultTag = 500

REVISION HISTORY:
31Jan02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
04Jun02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - changed local copy structure to LocalSize. Made myPid a global process in MCTWorld.
27Sep02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Remove SrcAVsize and TrgAVsize and use Router%lAvsize instead for sanity check.
25Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Add ability to handle unordered gsmaps.

9.1.1 Init_ - Initialize a Rearranger

This routine takes two GlobalSegMap inputs, SourceGSMap and TargetGSMap and build a Rearranger OutRearranger between them. myComm is used for the internal communication.
N.B. The two GlobalSegMap inputs must be initialized so that the index values on a processor are in ascending order.

INTERFACE:
    subroutine init_(SourceGSMap, TargetGSMap, myComm, OutRearranger)

USES:
    use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GSMap_lsize => lsize
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GSMap_increasing => increasing
    use m_Router, only : Router
    use m_Router, only : Router_init => init
    use m_mpiif90
    use m_die
    use m_stdio

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: SourceGSMap, TargetGSMap
    integer, intent(in) :: myComm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(Rearranger), intent(out) :: OutRearranger

REVISION HISTORY:
31Jan02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
20Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - working code
05Jun02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Use LocalPack
30Mar06 - P. Worley <worleyph@ornl.gov> - added max_nprocs, used in communication optimizations in rearrange
9.1.2 clean - Clean a Rearranger

This routine deallocates allocated memory associated with the input/output Rearranger argument ReArr. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (nonzero) value of the optional output INTEGER argument status.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(ReArr, status)

USES:

use m_Router, only : Router
use m_Router, only : Router_clean => clean
use m_mpif90
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Rearranger), intent(inout) :: ReArr

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

31Jan02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
20Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - working code

9.1.3 rearrange - Rearrange data between two Attribute Vectors

This subroutine will take data in the SourceAv Attribute Vector and rearrange it to match the GlobalSegMap used to define the TargetAv Attribute Vector using the Rearrnger InRearranger. The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the rearrangement. DefaultTag will be used otherwise.

If the optional argument Sum is present and true, data for the same physical point coming from two or more processes will be summed. Otherwise, data is overwritten.

If the optional argument Vector is present and true, vector architecture-friendly parts of this routine will be invoked.

If the optional argument AlltoAll is present and true, the communication will be done with an alltoall call instead of individual sends and receives.

The size of the SourceAv and TargetAv argument must match those stored in the InRearranger or and error will result.

N.B.: SourceAv and TargetAv are assumed to have exactly the same attributes in exactly the same order.

INTERFACE:

subroutine rearrange_(SourceAVin, TargetAV, InRearranger, Tag, Sum, Vector, AlltoAll)

USES:
use m_MCTWorld, only : MCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_copy => copy
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : Permute, Unpermute
use m_Router, only : Router
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_mpif90
use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: TargetAV

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), target, intent(in) :: SourceAVin
  type(Rearranger), target, intent(in) :: InRearranger
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: Tag
  logical, optional, intent(in) :: Sum
  logical, optional, intent(in) :: Vector
  logical, optional, intent(in) :: AlltoAll

REVISION HISTORY:

  31Jan02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
  20Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - working code
  08Jul02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - change intent of Target, Source
  29Oct03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add optional argument vector
to control use of vector-friendly mods provided by Fujitsu.
  30Mar06 - P. Worley <worleyph@ornl.gov> - added alltoall option and
reordered send/receive order to improve communication performance. Also remove replace allocated arrays with
automatic.
  14Oct06 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - check value of Sum argument.
  25Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Permute/unpermute if the internal
routers permarr is defined.

9.1.4 print_ - Print rearranger communication info

Print out communication info for both routers in a rearrange r. Print out on unit number 'lun’ e.g.
(source,destination,length)

INTERFACE:

    subroutine print_(rearr, mycomm, lun)

USES:
use m_die
use m_Router, only: router_print => print

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Rearranger), intent(in) :: rearr
  integer, intent(in) :: mycomm
  integer, intent(in) :: lun

REVISION HISTORY:

  27Jul07 - R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> initial version
10 Sparse Matrix Support

10.1 Module m_SparseMatrix – Sparse Matrix Object (Source File: m_SparseMatrix.F90)

The SparseMatrix data type is MCT’s object for storing sparse matrices. In MCT, intergrid interpolation is implemented as a sparse matrix-vector multiplication, with the AttrVect type playing the roles of the input and output vectors. The interpolation matrices tend to be extremely sparse. For \( x \in \mathbb{R}^N_x \) and \( y \in \mathbb{R}^N_y \), the interpolation matrix \( M \) used to effect \( y = Mx \) will typically have \( O(N_y) \) non-zero elements. For that reason, the SparseMatrix type stores only information about non-zero matrix elements, along with the number of rows and columns in the full matrix. The nonzero matrix elements are stored in AttrVect form (see the module m_AttrVect for more details), and the set of attributes are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Name</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grow</td>
<td>Global Row Index</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcol</td>
<td>Global Column Index</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lrow</td>
<td>Local Row Index</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcol</td>
<td>Local Column Index</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>Matrix Element</td>
<td>REAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The provision of both local and global column and row indices is made because this datatype can be used in either shared-memory or distributed-memory parallel matrix-vector products. This module contains the definition of the SparseMatrix type, creation and destruction methods, a variety of accessor methods, routines for testing the suitability of the matrix for interpolation (i.e. the sum of each row is either zero or unity), and methods for sorting and permuting matrix entries. For better performance of the Matrix-Vector multiply on vector architectures, the SparseMatrix object also contains arrays for holding the sparse matrix data in a more vector-friendly form.

INTERFACE:

module m_SparseMatrix

USES:

use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect

private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: SparseMatrix ! The class data structure

Type SparseMatrix

#ifdef SEQUENCE
sequence
#endif

integer :: nrows
integer :: ncols
type(AttrVect) :: data

logical :: vecinit ! additional data for the vectorized sMat
integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: row_s, row_e
integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: tcol
real(FP), dimension(:,), pointer :: twgt
integer :: row_max, row_min
integer :: tbl_end

End Type SparseMatrix
PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! Create a SparseMatrix
public :: vecinit ! Initialize the vector parts
public :: clean ! Destroy a SparseMatrix
public :: lsize ! Local number of elements
public :: indexIA ! Index integer attribute
public :: indexRA ! Index real attribute
public :: nRows ! Total number of rows
public :: nCols ! Total number of columns

public :: exportGlobalRowIndices ! Return global row indices
public :: exportGlobalColumnIndices ! Return global column indices
public :: exportLocalRowIndices ! Return local row indices
public :: exportLocalColumnIndices ! Return local column indices
public :: exportMatrixElements ! Return matrix elements

public :: importGlobalRowIndices ! Set global row indices
public :: importGlobalColumnIndices ! Return global column indices
public :: importLocalRowIndices ! Return local row indices
public :: importLocalColumnIndices ! Return local column indices
public :: importMatrixElements ! Return matrix elements

public :: GlobalNumElements ! Total number of nonzero elements
public :: ComputeSparsity ! Fraction of matrix that is nonzero
public :: local_row_range ! Local (on-process) row range
public :: global_row_range ! Local (on-process) row range
public :: local_col_range ! Local (on-process) column range
public :: global_col_range ! Local (on-process) column range
public :: CheckBounds ! Check row and column values
public :: row_sum ! Return SparseMatrix row sums
public :: row_sum_check ! Check SparseMatrix row sums against
public :: Sort ! Sort matrix entries to generate an
public :: SortPermute ! Sort/Permute matrix entries

140
interface exportGlobalRowIndices ; module procedure &
exportGlobalRowIndices_
end interface

interface exportGlobalColumnIndices ; module procedure &
exportGlobalColumnIndices_
end interface

interface exportLocalRowIndices ; module procedure &
exportLocalRowIndices_
end interface

interface exportLocalColumnIndices ; module procedure &
exportLocalColumnIndices_
end interface

interface exportMatrixElements ; module procedure &
exportMatrixElementsSP_, &
exportMatrixElementsDP_
end interface

interface importGlobalRowIndices ; module procedure &
importGlobalRowIndices_
end interface

interface importGlobalColumnIndices ; module procedure &
importGlobalColumnIndices_
end interface

interface importLocalRowIndices ; module procedure &
importLocalRowIndices_
end interface

interface importLocalColumnIndices ; module procedure &
importLocalColumnIndices_
end interface

interface importMatrixElements ; module procedure &
importMatrixElementsSP_, &
importMatrixElementsDP_
end interface

interface Copy ; module procedure Copy_ ; end interface

interface GlobalNumElements ; module procedure &
GlobalNumElements_
end interface

interface ComputeSparsity ; module procedure &
ComputeSparsitySP_, &
ComputeSparsityDP_
end interface

interface local_row_range ; module procedure &
local_row_range_
end interface

interface global_row_range ; module procedure &
global_row_range_
10.1.1 init_ - Initialize an Empty SparseMatrix

This routine creates the storage space for the entries of a SparseMatrix, and sets the number of rows and columns in it. The input INTEGER arguments nrows and ncols specify the number of rows and columns respectively. The optional input argument lsize specifies the number of nonzero entries in the SparseMatrix. The initialized SparseMatrix is returned in the output argument sMat.

N.B.: This routine is allocating dynamical memory in the form of a SparseMatrix. The user must deallocate this space when the SparseMatrix is no longer needed by invoking the routine clean_.

INTERFACE:

subroutine init_(sMat, nrows, ncols, lsize)

USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: nrows
integer, intent(in) :: ncols
integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

19Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added arguments nrows and ncols--number of rows and columns in the SparseMatrix

10.1.2 vecinit_ - Initialize vector parts of a SparseMatrix

This routine creates the storage space for and initializes the vector parts of a SparseMatrix.
N.B.: This routine assumes the locally indexed parts of a SparseMatrix have been initialized.
This is accomplished by either importing the values directly with importLocalRowIndices and importLocalColIndices or by importing the Global Row and Col Indices and making two calls to GlobalToLocalMatrix.
N.B.: The vector portion can use a large amount of memory so it is highly recommended that this routine only be called on a SparseMatrix that has been scattered or otherwise sized locally.

INTERFACE:

subroutine vecinit_(sMat)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

27Oct03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
using code provided by Yoshi et. al.
10.1.3 clean - Destroy a SparseMatrix.

This routine deallocates dynamical memory held by the input \texttt{SparseMatrix} argument \texttt{sMat}. It also sets the number of rows and columns in the \texttt{SparseMatrix} to zero.

**INTERFACE:**

```
subroutine clean_(sMat,stat)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_AttrVect,only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_die
implicit none
```

**INPUT/OUTPTU PARAMETERS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type(SparseMatrix),</td>
<td>\texttt{sMat}</td>
<td>input/output parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integer, optional,</td>
<td>\texttt{stat}</td>
<td>output parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 19Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
- 23Apr00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added changes to accommodate clearing nrows and ncols.
- 01Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> Added stat argument.
- 03Oct03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - clean vector parts

10.1.4 lsize - Local Number Non-zero Elements

This INTEGER function reports on-processor storage of the number of nonzero elements in the input \texttt{SparseMatrix} argument \texttt{sMat}.

**INTERFACE:**

```
integer function lsize_(sMat)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_AttrVect,only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type(SparseMatrix),</td>
<td>\texttt{sMat}</td>
<td>input parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 23Apr00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
10.1.5 GlobalNumElements_ - Global Number of Non-zero Elements

This routine computes the number of nonzero elements in a distributed SparseMatrix variable sMat. The input SparseMatrix argument sMat is examined on each process to determine the number of nonzero elements it holds, and this value is summed across the communicator associated with the input INTEGER handle comm, with the total returned on each process on the communicator.

INTERFACE:

integer function GlobalNumElements_(sMat, comm)

USES:
use m_die
use m_mpiF90

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
integer, optional, intent(in) :: comm

REVISION HISTORY:

24Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - New routine.

10.1.6 indexIA_ - Index an Integer Attribute

This INTEGER function reports the row index for a given INTEGER attribute of the input SparseMatrix argument sMat. The attribute requested is represented by the input CHARACTER variable attribute. The list of integer attributes one can request is defined in the description block of the header of this module (m_SparseMatrix).

Here is how indexIA_ provides access to integer attribute data in a SparseMatrix variable sMat. Suppose we wish to access global row information. This attribute has associated with it the string tag grow. The corresponding index returned (igrow) is determined by invoking indexIA_:

igrow = indexIA_(sMat, 'grow')

Access to the global row index data in sMat is thus obtained by referencing sMat%data%iAttr(igrow,:).

INTERFACE:

integer function indexIA_(sMat, item, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA

implicit none

145
INPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
  type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith
```

REVISION HISTORY:

23Apr00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

10.1.7 indexRA_ - Index a Real Attribute

This INTEGER function reports the row index for a given REAL attribute of the input SparseMatrix argument sMat. The attribute requested is represented by the input CHARACTER variable attribute. The list of real attributes one can request is defined in the description block of the header of this module (sSparseMatrix).

Here is how indexRA_ provides access to integer attribute data in a SparseMatrix variable sMat. Suppose we wish to access matrix element values. This attribute has associated with it the string tag weight. The corresponding index returned (iweight) is determined by invoking indexRA_:

```plaintext
  iweight = indexRA_(sMat, 'weight')
```

Access to the matrix element data in sMat is thus obtained by referencing sMat%data%rAttr(iweight,:).

INTERFACE:

```plaintext
  integer function indexRA_(sMat, item, perrWith, dieWith)
```

USES:

```plaintext
  use m_String, only : String
  use m_String, only : String_init => init
  use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
  use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
  use m_TraceBack, only : GenTraceBackString
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
```

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```plaintext
  type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith
```

REVISION HISTORY:

24Apr00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
10.1.8 nRows_ - Return the Number of Rows

This routine returns the total number of rows in the input SparseMatrix argument sMat. This number of rows is a constant, and not dependent on the decomposition of the SparseMatrix.

INTERFACE:

    integer function nRows_(sMat)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

    19Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

10.1.9 nCols_ - Return the Number of Columns

This routine returns the total number of columns in the input SparseMatrix argument sMat. This number of columns is a constant, and not dependent on the decomposition of the SparseMatrix.

INTERFACE:

    integer function nCols_(sMat)

USES:

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

    19Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

10.1.10 exportGlobalRowIndices_ - Return Global Row Indices

This routine extracts from the input SparseMatrix argument sMat its global row indices, and returns them in the INTEGER output array GlobalRows, and its length in the output INTEGER argument length.

N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument GlobalRows means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array GlobalRows, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer GlobalRows, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:
subroutine exportGlobalRowIndices_(sMat, GlobalRows, length)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: GlobalRows
integer, optional, intent(out) :: length

REVISION HISTORY:

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

10.1.11 exportGlobalColumnIndices_ - Return Global Column Indices

This routine extracts from the input SparseMatrix argument sMat its global column indices, and returns them in the INTEGER output array GlobalColumns, and its length in the output INTEGER argument length.

N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument GlobalColumns means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array GlobalColumns, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer GlobalColumns, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportGlobalColumnIndices_(sMat, GlobalColumns, length)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: GlobalColumns
integer, optional, intent(out) :: length

REVISION HISTORY:

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

10.1.12 exportLocalRowIndices - Return Local Row Indices

This routine extracts from the input SparseMatrix argument sMat its local row indices, and returns them in the INTEGER output array LocalRows, and its length in the output INTEGER argument length.

N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument LocalRows means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array LocalRows, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer LocalRows, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportLocalRowIndices_(sMat, LocalRows, length)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: LocalRows
integer, optional, intent(out) :: length

REVISION HISTORY:

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

10.1.13 exportLocalColumnIndices - Return Local Column Indices

This routine extracts from the input SparseMatrix argument sMat its local column indices, and returns them in the INTEGER output array LocalColumns, and its length in the output INTEGER argument length.
N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument LocalColumns means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array LocalColumns, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer LocalColumns, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportLocalColumnIndices_(sMat, LocalColumns, length)

USES:
use m_die
use m_stdio

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: LocalColumns
integer, optional, intent(out) :: length

REVISION HISTORY:
7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

10.1.14 exportMatrixElementsSP_ - Return Matrix Elements as Array
This routine extracts the matrix elements from the input SparseMatrix argument sMat, and returns them in the REAL output array MatrixElements, and its length in the output INTEGER argument length.

N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument MatrixElements means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array MatrixElements, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer MatrixElements, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

The native precision version is described here. A double precision version is also available.

INTERFACE:

subroutine exportMatrixElementsSP_(sMat, MatrixElements, length)
USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_realkinds, only : SP

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportRAtr => exportRAtr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: MatrixElements
integer, optional, intent(out) :: length

REVISION HISTORY:

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
6Jan04 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - SP and DP versions

10.1.15 _importGlobalRowIndices_ - Set Global Row Indices of Elements

This routine imports global row index data into the SparseMatrix argument sMat. The user provides
the index data in the input INTEGER vector inVect. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used as
a consistency check to ensure the user is sufficient space in the SparseMatrix to store the data.

INTERFACE:

subroutine importGlobalRowIndices_(sMat, inVect, lsize)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
integer, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
10.1.16  importGlobalColumnIndices_ - Set Global Column Indices of Elements

This routine imports global column index data into the SparseMatrix argument sMat. The user provides the index data in the input INTEGER vector inVect. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used as a consistency check to ensure the user is sufficient space in the SparseMatrix to store the data.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine importGlobalColumnIndices_(sMat, inVect, lsize)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_stdio
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
    integer, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

    7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

10.1.17  importLocalRowIndices_ - Set Local Row Indices of Elements

This routine imports local row index data into the SparseMatrix argument sMat. The user provides the index data in the input INTEGER vector inVect. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used as a consistency check to ensure the user is sufficient space in the SparseMatrix to store the data.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine importLocalRowIndices_(sMat, inVect, lsize)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_stdio
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
    integer, intent(in) :: lsize
**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```plaintext
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

---

10.1.18  importLocalColumnIndices_ - Set Local Column Indices of Elements

This routine imports local column index data into the `SparseMatrix` argument `sMat`. The user provides the index data in the input `INTEGER` vector `inVect`. The input `INTEGER` argument `lsize` is used as a consistency check to ensure the user is sufficient space in the `SparseMatrix` to store the data.

**INTERFACE:**

```plaintext
subroutine importLocalColumnIndices_(sMat, inVect, lsize)
```

**USES:**

```plaintext
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```plaintext
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
integer, intent(in) :: lsize
```

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```plaintext
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

---

10.1.19  importMatrixElementsSP_ - Import Non-zero Matrix Elements

This routine imports matrix elements index data into the `SparseMatrix` argument `sMat`. The user provides the index data in the input `REAL` vector `inVect`. The input `INTEGER` argument `lsize` is used as a consistency check to ensure the user is sufficient space in the `SparseMatrix` to store the data.

**INTERFACE:**

```plaintext
subroutine importMatrixElementsSP_(sMat, inVect, lsize)
```

**USES:**

```plaintext
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
implicit none
```
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_realkinds, only : SP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_importRAtrr => importRAtrr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
integer, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:
7May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
6Jan04 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Make SP and DP versions.

10.1.20 Copy_ - Create a Copy of an Input SparseMatrix
This routine creates a copy of the input SparseMatrix argument sMat, returning it as the output SparseMatrix argument sMatCopy.
N.B.: The output argument sMatCopy represents allocated memory the user must deallocate when it is no longer needed. The MCT routine to use for this purpose is clean() from this module.

INTERFACE:
subroutine Copy_(sMat, sMatCopy)

USES:
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_Copy => Copy
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: sMatCopy

REVISION HISTORY:
27Sep02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
10.1.21  local_row_range_ - Local Row Extent of Non-zero Elements

This routine examines the input distributed SparseMatrix variable sMat, and returns the range of local row values having nonzero elements. The first local row with nonzero elements is returned in the INTEGER argument start_row, the last row in end_row.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine local_row_range_(sMat, start_row, end_row)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(out) :: start_row
    integer, intent(out) :: end_row

REVISION HISTORY:

    15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
    25Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial prototype.
    23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accommodate changes to the SparseMatrix type.

10.1.22  global_row_range_ - Global Row Extent of Non-zero Elements

This routine examines the input distributed SparseMatrix variable sMat, and returns the range of global row values having nonzero elements. The first local row with nonzero elements is returned in the INTEGER argument start_row, the last row in end_row.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine global_row_range_(sMat, comm, start_row, end_row)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
    integer, intent(in) :: comm
### 10.1.23 local_col_range_ - Local Column Extent of Non-zero Elements

This routine examines the input distributed `SparseMatrix` variable `sMat`, and returns the range of local column values having nonzero elements. The first local column with nonzero elements is returned in the `INTEGER` argument `start_col`, the last column in `end_col`.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine local_col_range_(sMat, start_col, end_col)
```

**USES:**

- `use m_die`
- `use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize`
- `use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA`
- `implicit none`

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat`

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `integer, intent(out) :: start_col`
- `integer, intent(out) :: end_col`

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
- 25Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial prototype.
- 23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accommodate changes to the SparseMatrix type.

### 10.1.24 global_col_range_ - Global Column Extent of Non-zero Elements

This routine examines the input distributed `SparseMatrix` variable `sMat`, and returns the range of global column values having nonzero elements. The first global column with nonzero elements is returned in the `INTEGER` argument `start_col`, the last column in `end_col`.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine global_col_range_(sMat, comm, start_col, end_col)
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat`

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

- `integer, intent(out) :: start_col`
- `integer, intent(out) :: end_col`

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
- 25Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial prototype.
- 23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accommodate changes to the SparseMatrix type.
USES:

\begin{verbatim}
use m_die

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA

implicit none
\end{verbatim}

INPUT PARAMETERS:

\begin{verbatim}
type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
integer, intent(in) :: comm
\end{verbatim}

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\begin{verbatim}
integer, intent(out) :: start_col
integer, intent(out) :: end_col
\end{verbatim}

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
25Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial prototype.
23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accommodate
changes to the SparseMatrix type.

10.1.25 ComputeSparsitySP_ - Compute Matrix Sparsity

This routine computes the sparsity of a consolidated (all on one process) or distributed \texttt{SparseMatrix}. The input \texttt{SparseMatrix} argument \texttt{sMat} is examined to determine the number of nonzero elements it holds, and this value is divided by the product of the number of rows and columns in \texttt{sMat}. If the optional input argument \texttt{comm} is given, then the distributed elements are counted and the sparsity computed accordingly, and the resulting value of \texttt{sparsity} is returned to all processes. Given the inherent problems with multiplying and dividing large integers, the work in this routine is performed using floating point arithmetic on the logarithms of the number of rows, columns, and nonzero elements.

INTERFACE:

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine ComputeSparsitySP_(sMat, sparsity, comm)
\end{verbatim}

USES:

\begin{verbatim}
use m_die
use m_mpi90
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize

implicit none
\end{verbatim}

INPUT PARAMETERS:

\begin{verbatim}
type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
integer, optional, intent(in) :: comm
\end{verbatim}
10.1.26 CheckBounds_ - Check for Out-of-Bounds Row/Column Values

This routine examines the input distributed SparseMatrix variable sMat, and examines the global row and column index for each element, comparing them with the known maximum values for each (as returned by the routines nRows() and nCols(), respectively). If global row or column entries are non-positive, or greater than the defined maximum values, this routine stops execution with an error message. If no out-of-bounds values are detected, the output INTEGER status ierror is set to zero.

INTERFACE:

subroutine CheckBounds_(sMat, ierror)

USES:

use m_die
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: ierror

REVISION HISTORY:

24Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial prototype.

10.1.27 row_sumSP_ - Sum Elements in Each Row

Given an input SparseMatrix argument sMat, row_sum() returns the number of the rows num_rows in the sparse matrix and the sum of the elements in each row in the array sums. The input argument comm is the Fortran 90 MPI communicator handle used to determine the number of rows and perform the sums. The output arguments num_rows and sums are valid on all processes.

N.B.: This routine allocates an array sums. The user is responsible for deallocating this array when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will cause a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine row_sumSP_(sMat, num_rows, sums, comm)
USES:

use m_die
use m_mpi90
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: num_rows
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: sums

REVISION HISTORY:

15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
25Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Prototype code.
23Apr01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accomodate changes to the SparseMatrix type.
18May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - Use MP_TYPE function to set type in the mpi_allreduce

10.1.28 row_sum_checkSP_ - Check Row Sums vs. Valid Values

The routine row_sum_check() sums the rows of the input distributed (across the communicator identified by comm) SparseMatrix variable sMat. It then compares these sums with the num_valid input "valid" values stored in the array valid_sums. If all of the sums are within the absolute tolerance specified by the input argument abs_tol of any of the valid values, the output LOGICAL flag valid is set to .TRUE. Otherwise, this flag is returned with value .FALSE.

INTERFACE:

subroutine row_sum_checkSP_(sMat, comm, num_valid, valid_sums, abs_tol, valid)

USES:

use m_die
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
integer, intent(in) :: comm
integer, intent(in) :: num_valid
real(SP), intent(in) :: valid_sums(num_valid)
real(SP), intent(in) :: abs_tol

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
logical, intent(out) :: valid

REVISION HISTORY:
15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
25Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Prototype code.
06Jan03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - create DP and SP versions

10.1.29 Sort - Generate Index Permutation
The subroutine Sort() uses a list of sorting keys defined by the input List argument key_list, searches for the appropriate integer or real attributes referenced by the items in key_list (that is, it identifies the appropriate entries in sMat%data%List and sMat%data%rList), and then uses these keys to generate an index permutation perm that will put the nonzero matrix entries of stored in sMat%data in lexicographic order as defined by key_list (the ordering in key_list being from left to right). The optional LOGICAL array input argument descend specifies whether or not to sort by each key in descending order or ascending order. Entries in descend that have value .TRUE. correspond to a sort by the corresponding key in descending order. If the argument descend is not present, the sort is performed for all keys in ascending order.

INTERFACE:
subroutine Sort_(sMat, key_list, perm, descend)

USES:
use m_die , only : die
use m_stdio , only : stderr
use m_List , only : List
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_Sort => Sort
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: sMat
type(List), intent(in) :: key_list
logical, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: descend

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: perm

REVISION HISTORY:
24Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
10.1.30 Permute_ - Permute Matrix Elements using Supplied Index Permutation

The subroutine `Permute_()` uses an input index permutation `perm` to re-order the entries of the `SparseMatrix` argument `sMat`. The index permutation `perm` is generated using the routine `Sort_()` (in this module).

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine Permute_(sMat, perm)
```

USES:

```fortran
use m_die, only: die
use m_stdio, only: stderr
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_Permute => Permute
implicit none
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
integer, dimension(:), pointer :: perm
```

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
```

REVISION HISTORY:

24Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

---

10.1.31 SortPermute_ - Sort and Permute Matrix Elements

The subroutine `SortPermute_()` uses a list of sorting keys defined by the input `List` argument `key_list`, searches for the appropriate integer or real attributes referenced by the items in `key_list` (that is, it identifies the appropriate entries in `sMat%data%iList` and `sMat%data%rList`), and then uses these keys to generate an index permutation that will put the nonzero matrix entries of stored in `sMat%data` in lexicographic order as defined by `key_list` (the ordering in `key_list` being from left to right). The optional `LOGICAL` array input argument `descend` specifies whether or not to sort by each key in `descending` order or `ascending` order. Entries in `descend` that have value `.TRUE.` correspond to a sort by the corresponding key in descending order. If the argument `descend` is not present, the sort is performed for all keys in ascending order.

Once this index permutation is created, it is applied to re-order the entries of the `SparseMatrix` argument `sMat` accordingly.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine SortPermute_(sMat, key_list, descend)
```

USES:

```fortran
use m_die, only: die
use m_stdio, only: stderr
use m_List, only: List
implicit none
```
INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: key_list
logical, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: descend

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

REVISION HISTORY:

24Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
10.2 Module m_SparseMatrixComms – sparse matrix communications methods. (Source File: m_SparseMatrixComms.F90)

The SparseMatrix datatype provides sparse matrix storage for the parallel matrix-vector multiplication $y = Mx$. This module provides communications services for the SparseMatrix type. These services include scattering matrix elements based on row or column decompositions, gathering of matrix elements to the root, and broadcasting from the root.

**N.B.:** These routines will not communicate the vector portion of a SparseMatrix, if it has been initialized. A WARNING will be issued in most cases. In general, do communication first, then call vecinit.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
module m_SparseMatrixComms
    private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:
    public :: ScatterByColumn
    public :: ScatterByRow
    public :: Gather
    public :: Bcast

    interface ScatterByColumn ; module procedure &
        ScatterByColumnGSMap_,
    end interface

    interface ScatterByRow ; module procedure &
        ScatterByRowGSMap_,
    end interface

    interface Gather ; module procedure &
        GM_gather_, &
        GSM_gather_,
    end interface

    interface Bcast ; module procedure Bcast_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:
    13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
    and API specifications.
    10May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added GM_gather_
    and cleaned up prologues.
```

10.2.1 ScatterByColumnGSMap_- Column-based scatter for SparseMatrix.

This routine scatters the input SparseMatrix argument GsMat (valid only on the root) to a distributed SparseMatrix variable LsMat across all the processes present on the communicator associated with the integer handle comm. The decomposition defining the scatter is supplied by the input GlobalSegMap argument columnGSMap. The optional output INTEGER flag stat signifies a successful (failed) operation if it is returned with value zero (nonzero).

**N.B.:** This routine returns an allocated SparseMatrix variable LsMat. The user must destroy this variable when it is no longer needed by invoking SparseMatrix_Clean().

**INTERFACE:**
subroutine ScatterByColumnGSMap_(columnGSMap, GsMat, LsMat, root, comm, stat)

USES:
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die,die
use m_stdio
use m_mpiF90
use m_List, only: List
use m_List, only: List_init => init
use m_List, only: List_clean => clean
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_clean => clean
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_SortPermute => SortPermute
use m_SparseMatrixDecomp, only : SparseMatrixDecompByColumn => ByColumn
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_Scatter => scatter

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: columnGSMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: GsMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: LsMat
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
10May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - cleaned up prologue.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made status flag stat
optional, and initialize it to zero if it is present.
09Jul03 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added sorting to distributed
matrix elements

10.2.2 ScatterByRowGSMap_ - Row-based scatter for SparseMatrix.

This routine scatters the input SparseMatrix argument GsMat (valid only on the root) to a distributed SparseMatrix variable LsMat across all the processes present on the communicator associated with the integer handle comm. The decomposition defining the scatter is supplied by the input GlobalSegMap argument rowGSMap. The output integer flag stat signifies a successful (failed) operation if it is returned with value zero (nonzero).
N.B.: This routine returns an allocated \texttt{SparseMatrix} variable \texttt{LsMat}. The user must destroy this variable when it is no longer needed by invoking \texttt{SparseMatrix\_Clean}().

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine ScatterByRowGSMap_(rowGSMap, GsMat, LsMat, root, comm, stat)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m\_die, only : MP\_perr\_die,die
use m\_stdio
use m\_mpif90

use m\_List, only: List
use m\_List, only: List\_init => init
use m\_List, only: List\_clean => clean

use m\_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m\_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap\_clean => clean

use m\_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m\_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix\_nRows => nRows
use m\_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix\_nCols => nCols
use m\_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix\_SortPermute => SortPermute

use m\_SparseMatrixDecomp, only : SparseMatrixDecompByRow => ByRow

use m\_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect\_Scatter => scatter

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: rowGSMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm
```

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: GsMat
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: LsMat
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
- 26Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - fix use statement from SMDecomp so it points to ByRow
- 13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made status flag stat optional, and initialize it to zero if it is present.
- 09Jul03 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Added sorting to distributed matrix elements.
10.2.3  GM_gather_ - Gather a distributed SparseMatrix to the root.

This routine gathers the input distributed SparseMatrix argument LsMat to the SparseMatrix variable GsMat on the root. The decomposition defining the gather is supplied by the input GlobalMap argument GMap. The status flag stat has value zero (nonzero) if the operation has succeeded (failed).

N.B.: This routine returns an allocated SparseMatrix variable GsMat. The user must destroy this variable when it is no longer needed by invoking SparseMatrix.Clean().

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GM_gather_(LsMat, GsMat, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die, only : die
    use m_GlobalMap, only: GlobalMap
    use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix
    use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
    use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
    use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_gather => gather

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: LsMat
    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: GsMat
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

    13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
    10May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial routine and prologue
    13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made status flag stat optional, and initialize it to zero if it is present.

10.2.4  GSM_gather_ - Gather a distributed SparseMatrix to the root.

This routine gathers the input distributed SparseMatrix argument LsMat to the SparseMatrix variable GsMat on the root. The decomposition defining the gather is supplied by the input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap. The status flag stat has value zero (nonzero) if the operation has succeeded (failed).

N.B.: This routine returns an allocated SparseMatrix variable GsMat. The user must destroy this variable when it is no longer needed by invoking SparseMatrix.Clean().

INTERFACE:
subroutine GSM_gather_(LsMat, GsMat, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die, only : die

use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap

use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_gather => gather

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrix), intent(in) :: LsMat
  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
  integer, intent(in) :: root
  integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrix), intent(out) :: GsMat
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

  13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
  13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made status flag stat
            optional, and initialize it to zero if it is present.

10.2.5 Bcast_ - Broadcast a SparseMatrix.

This routine broadcasts the SparseMatrix argument sMat from the root to all processes on the
communicator associated with the communicator handle comm. The status flag stat has value zero
if the operation has succeeded.

N.B.: This routine returns an allocated SparseMatrix variable sMat. The user must destroy this
variable when it is no longer needed by invoking SparseMatrix_Clean().

N.B.: This routine will exit with an error if the vector portion of sMat has been initialized prior to
broadcast.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine Bcast_(sMat, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_die, only : MP_perr_die,die
use m_stdio
use m_mpif90

use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_bcast => bcast

use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

**REVISION HISTORY:**

13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec/code
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Made status flag stat optional, and initialize it to zero if it is present.
17Jul02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--local process ID myID was uninitialized.
10.3 Module m_SparseMatrixDecomp – Parallel sparse matrix decomposition. (Source File: m_SparseMatrixDecomp.F90)

The SparseMatrix datatype provides sparse matrix storage for the parallel matrix-vector multiplication \( y = Mx \). This module provides services to create decompositions for the SparseMatrix. The matrix decompositions available are row and column decompositions. They are generated by invoking the appropriate routine in this module, and passing the corresponding vector decomposition. For a row (column) decomposition, one invokes the routine ByRow() (ByColumn()), passing the domain decomposition for the vector \( y \) (\( x \)).

INTERFACE:

```fortran
module m_SparseMatrixDecomp

  private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

  public :: ByColumn
  public :: ByRow

  interface ByColumn ; module procedure & ByColumnGSMap_
  end interface

  interface ByRow ; module procedure & ByRowGSMap_
  end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype and API specifications.
03Aug01 - E. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - in ByRowGSMap and ByColumnGSMap, call GlobalSegMap_init on non-root processes with actual shaped arguments to satisfy Fortran 90 standard. See comments in ByRowGSMap/ByColumnGSMap.
```

10.3.1 ByColumnGSMap_ - Generate Row-based GlobalSegMap for SparseMatrix

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine ByColumnGSMap_(xGSMap, sMat, sMGSMap, root, comm)
USES:
  use m_die, only: MP_perr_die,die
  use m_List, only: List_init => init
  use m_List, only: List_clean => clean
  use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_init => init
  use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_zero => zero
  use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_lsize => lsize
```

169
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_copy => copy
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVectComms, only: AttrVect_scatter => scatter
use m_AttrVectComms, only: AttrVect_gather => gather
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_init => init
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap_clean => clean
use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap_init => init
use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap_peLocs => peLocs
use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_id
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize
use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix_SortPermute => SortPermute
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: xGSMap
  integer,           intent(in) :: root
  integer,           intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: sMGSMap

DESCRIPTION:

This routine is invoked from all processes on the communicator comm to create from an input SparseMatrix sMat (valid only on the root process) and an input x-vector decomposition described by the GlobalSegMap argument xGSMap (valid at least on the root) to create an output GlobalSegMap decomposition of the matrix elements sMGSMap, which is valid on all processes on the communicator. This matrix GlobalSegMap describes the corresponding column decomposition of sMat.

N.B.: The argument sMat is returned sorted in lexicographic order by column and row.

REVISION HISTORY:

  13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
  26Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add use statements for
               GlobalSegMap_init and GSMap_peLocs.
               Add gsize argument required to GSMap_peLocs.
               Add underscore to ComputeSegments call so it matches
               the subroutine declaration.
               change attribute on starts,lengths, and pe_locs to
               pointer to match GSMap_init.
               add use m_die statement

170
26Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - fixed major logic bug that had all processes executing some operations that should only occur on the root.

09Jul03 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - call pe_locs in parallel. reduce the serial sort from gcol:grow to just gcol.

10.3.2 ByRowGSMap_ - Generate Row-based GlobalSegMap for SparseMatrix

INTERFACE:

    subroutine ByRowGSMap_(yGSMap, sMat, sMGSMap, root, comm)

USES:

    use m_die, only: MP_perr_die, die
    use m_List, only: List, List_init => init, List_clean => clean
    use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect, AttrVect_init => init, AttrVect_lsize => lsize, AttrVect_indexIA => IndexIA, AttrVect_copy => copy, AttrVect_clean => clean, AttrVect_zero => zero
    use m_AttrVectComms, only: AttrVect_scatter => scatter, AttrVect_gather => gather
    use m_GlobalMap, only: GlobalMap, GlobalMap_init => init, GlobalMap_clean => clean
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only: GlobalSegMap, GlobalSegMap_init => init, GlobalSegMap_peLocs => peLocs, GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_id
    use m_SparseMatrix, only: SparseMatrix, SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize, SparseMatrix_SortPermute => SortPermute

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: yGSMap
    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: sMGSMap

DESCRIPTION:

This routine is invoked from all processes on the communicator comm to create from an input SparseMatrix sMat (valid only on the root process) and an input y-vector decomposition described by the GlobalSegMap argument yGSMap (valid at least on the root) to create an output GlobalSegMap decomposition of the matrix elements sMGSMap, which is valid on all processes on the communicator. This matrix GlobalSegMap describes the corresponding row decomposition of sMat. 

N.B.: The argument sMat is returned sorted in lexicographic order by row and column.

REVISION HISTORY:

13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial API spec.
26Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add use statement for GlobalSegMap_init and GSMap_peLocs.
            Add gsize argument required to GSMap_peLocs.
            Add underscore to ComputeSegments call so it matches the subroutine declaration.
            change attribute on starts,lengths, and pe_locs to pointer to match GSMap_init.
26Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - fixed major logic bug that had all processes executing some operations that should only occur on the root.
09Jun03 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - call peLocs in parallel.
            reduce the serial sort from grow:gcol to just grow.

10.3.3 ComputeSegments_ - Create segments from list data.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine ComputeSegments_(element_pe_locs, elements, num_elements, 
                                nsegs, seg_starts, seg_lengths, seg_pe_locs)

USES:

    use m_die, only: die

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: element_pe_locs
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: elements
    integer, dimension(:), intent(in) :: num_elements

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(out) :: nsegs
    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: seg_starts
    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: seg_lengths
    integer, dimension(:), pointer :: seg_pe_locs
DESCRIPTION:

This routine examines an input list of `num_elements` process ID locations stored in the array `element_pe_locs`, counts the number of contiguous segments `nsegs`, and returns the segment start index, length, and process ID location in the arrays `seg_starts(:), seg_lengths(:), and seg_pe_locs(:),` respectively.

**N.B.:** The argument `sMat` is returned sorted in lexicographic order by row and column.

REVISION HISTORY:

18Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
28Aug01 - M.J. Zavislak <zavislak@mcs.anl.gov>

Changed first sanity check to get size(`element_pe_locs`) instead of size(`elements`)
10.4 Module m_SparseMatrixToMaps – Maps from the Sparse Matrix
(Source File: m_SparseMatrixToMaps.F90)

The SparseMatrix provides consolidated (on one process) or distributed sparse matrix storage for the operation \( y = Mx \), where \( x \) and \( y \) are vectors, and \( M \) is a matrix. In performing parallel matrix-vector multiplication, one has numerous options regarding the decomposition of the matrix \( M \), and the vectors \( y \) and \( x \). This module provides services to generate mct mapping components—the GlobalMap and GlobalSegMap for the vectors \( y \) and/or \( x \) based on the decomposition of the sparse matrix \( M \).

INTERFACE:

module m_SparseMatrixToMaps
USES:
  use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix

  implicit none
  private ! except
  public :: SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap
  public :: SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap

  interface SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap ; module procedure & SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap_
  end interface

  interface SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap ; module procedure & SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap_
  end interface

REVISION HISTORY:
  13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype and API specifications.

10.4.1 SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap_ - Generate X GlobalSegmap.

Given an input SparseMatrix argument \( sMat \), this routine generates an output GlobalSegMap variable \( xGSMa p \), which describes the domain decomposition of the vector \( x \) in the distributed matrix-vector multiplication

\[ y = Mx. \]

INTERFACE:

  subroutine SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap_(sMat, xGSMa p, root, comm, comp_id)
USES:
  use m_stdio, only : stderr
  use m_die, only : die
  use m_mpif90

  use m_List, only : List
  use m_List, only : List_init => init
  use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_indexIA => indexIA
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_SortPermute => SortPermute

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_init => init

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
integer, intent(in) :: root ! communicator root
integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle
integer, intent(in) :: comp_id ! component id

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat ! input SparseMatrix

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: xGSMap ! segmented decomposition
for x

REVISION HISTORY:
13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
25Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - First version.
27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--intent of argument sMat changed from (IN) to (INOUT)
27Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - bug fix-- add use statement for SortPermute
01May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - make comp_id an input argument

10.4.2 SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap_ - Generate Y GlobalSegmap.
Given an input SparseMatrix argument sMat, this routine generates an output GlobalSegMap variable yGSMap, which describes the domain decomposition of the vector y in the distributed matrix-vector multiplication \( y = Mx \).

INTERFACE:
subroutine SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap_(sMat, yGSMap, root, comm, comp_id)

USES:
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : die

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean

use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_indexIA => indexIA
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_SortPermute => SortPermute

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_init => init

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

   integer,  intent(in) :: root       ! communicator root
   integer,  intent(in) :: comm       ! communicator handle
   integer,  intent(in) :: comp_id    ! component id

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

   type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat   ! input SparseMatrix

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

   type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: yGSMap  ! segmented decomposition
                                             ! for y

REVISION HISTORY:

  13Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
  25Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial code.
  27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--intent of
           argument sMat changed from (IN) to (INOUT)
  27Apr01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - bug fix-- add use
           statement for SortPermute
  01May01 - R.L. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - make comp_id an
           input argument
  07May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Changed interface to
           make it consistent with SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap_.()

10.4.3 CreateSegments - Generate segment information.

This routine examines an input INTEGER list of numbers indices (of length num_indices), determines the number of segments of consecutive numbers (or runs) nsegs. The starting indices for each run, and their lengths are returned in the INTEGER arrays starts(:) and lengths(:), respectively.

INTERFACE:

   subroutine ComputeSegments_(indices, num_indices, nsegs, starts, lengths)

USES:

   use m_stdio, only : stderr
   use m_die, only : die

   implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

   INTEGER, intent(in) :: indices(num_indices)
   INTEGER, intent(in) :: num_indices
   INTEGER, intent(in) :: nsegs
   INTEGER, intent(inout) :: starts(nsegs)
   INTEGER, intent(inout) :: lengths(nsegs)
integer, dimension(:,), intent(in) :: indices
integer, intent(in) :: num_indices

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(out) :: nsegs
integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: starts
integer, dimension(:,), pointer :: lengths

REVISION HISTORY:

19Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
25Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code.
27Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--error in computation of segment starts/lengths.
27Nov01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix--initialize nsegs=0 in case num_indices=0.
Matrix-vector multiplication is one of the MCT’s core services, and is used primarily for the interpolation of data fields from one physical grid to another. Let \( x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x} \) and \( y \in \mathbb{R}^{N_y} \) represent data fields on physical grids \( A \) and \( B \), respectively. Field data is interpolated from grid \( A \) to grid \( B \) by

\[
y = Mx,
\]

where \( M \) is an \( N_y \times N_x \) matrix.

Within MCT, the \texttt{SparseMatrix} data type is MCT’s object for storing sparse matrices such as \( M \), and the \texttt{AttrVect} data type is MCT’s field data storage object. That is, \( x \) and \( y \) are each stored in \texttt{AttrVect} form, and \( M \) is stored as a \texttt{SparseMatrix}.

For global address spaces (uniprocessor or shared-memory parallel), this picture of matrix-vector multiplication is sufficient. If one wishes to perform distributed-memory parallel matrix-vector multiplication, however, in addition to computation, one must consider communication.

There are three basic message-passing parallel strategies for computing \( y = Mx \):

1. Decompose \( M \) based on its rows, and corresponding to the decomposition for the vector \( y \). That is, if a given process owns the \( i \)th element of \( y \), then all the elements of row \( i \) of \( M \) also reside on this process. Then \( y = Mx \) is implemented as follows:
   (a) Create an \textit{intermediate vector} \( x' \) that is the pre-image of the elements of \( y \) owned locally.
   (b) Communicate with the appropriate processes on the local communicator to gather from \( x \) the elements of \( x' \).
   (c) Compute \( y = Mx' \).
   (d) Destroy the data structure holding \( x' \).

2. Decompose \( M \) based on its columns, and corresponding to the decomposition for the vector \( x \). That is, if a given process owns the \( j \)th element of \( x \), then all the elements of column \( j \) of \( M \) also reside on this process. Then \( y = Mx \) is implemented as follows:
   (a) Create an \textit{intermediate vector} \( y' \) that holds \textit{partial sums} of elements of \( y \) computed from \( x \) and \( M \).
   (b) Compute \( y' = Mx \).
   (c) Perform communications to route elements of \( y' \) to their eventual destinations in \( y \), where they will be summed, resulting in the distributed vector \( y \).
   (d) Destroy the data structure holding \( y' \).

3. Decompose \( M \) based on some arbitrary, user-supplied scheme. This will necessitate two intermediate vectors \( x' \) and \( y' \). Then \( y = Mx \) is implemented as follows:
   (a) Create \textit{intermediate vectors} \( x' \) and \( y' \). The numbers of elements in \( x' \) and \( y' \) are based \( M \), specifically its numbers of \textit{distinct} row and column index values, respectively.
   (b) Communicate with the appropriate processes on the local communicator to gather from \( x \) the elements of \( x' \).
   (c) Compute \( y' = Mx' \).
   (d) Perform communications to route elements of \( y' \) to their eventual destinations in \( y \), where they will be summed, resulting in the distributed vector \( y \).
   (e) Destroy the data structures holding \( x' \) and \( y' \).

These operations require information about many aspects of the multiplication process. These data are:

- The matrix-vector parallelization strategy, which is one of the following:
  1. Distributed in \( x \), purely data local in \( y \), labeled by the public data member \texttt{Xonly}
  2. Purely data local \( x \), distributed in \( y \), labeled by the public data member \texttt{Yonly}
3. Distributed in both x and y, labeled by the public data member XandY

- A communications scheduler to create $x'$ from x;
- A communications scheduler to deliver partial sums contained in $y'$ to y.
- Lengths of the intermediate vectors $x'$ and $y'$.

In MCT, the above data are stored in a master class for SparseMatrix-AttrVect multiplication. This master class is called a SparseMatrixPlus. This module contains the definition of the SparseMatrixPlus, and a variety of methods to support it. These include initialization, destruction, query, and data import/export.

INTERFACE:

```plaintext
module m_SparseMatrixPlus

USES:
use m_String, only : String
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: SparseMatrixPlus
Type SparseMatrixPlus
#ifdef SEQUENCE
    sequence
#endif
    type(String) :: Strategy
    integer :: XPrimeLength
    type(Rearranger) :: XToXPrime
    integer :: YPrimeLength
    type(Rearranger) :: YPrimeToY
    type(SparseMatrix) :: Matrix
    integer :: Tag
End Type SparseMatrixPlus

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init
public :: vecinit
public :: clean
public :: initialized
public :: exportStrategyToChar

interface init ; module procedure &
    initFromRoot_, &
    initDistributed_
end interface
interface vecinit ; module procedure vecinit_ ; end interface
interface clean ; module procedure clean_ ; end interface
interface initialized ; module procedure initialized_ ; end interface
interface exportStrategyToChar ; module procedure &
    exportStrategyToChar_
end interface
```
PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:

public :: Xonly ! Matrix decomposed only by ROW (i.e., based
! on the decomposition of y); comms x->x'
public :: Yonly ! Matrix decomposed only by COLUMN (i.e., based
! on the decomposition of x); comms y'->y
public :: XandY ! Matrix has complex ROW/COLUMN decomposed

DEFINED PARAMETERS:

integer,parameter :: DefaultTag = 700

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_SparseMatrix for more information about Sparse Matrices.
The MCT module m_Rearranger for detailled information about Communications
scheduling.
The MCT module m_AttrVect for details regarding the Attribute Vector.
The MCT module m_MatAttrVectMult for documentation of API's that use
the SparseMatrixPlus.

REVISION HISTORY:

29August 2002 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.

10.5.1 initFromRoot_ - Creation and Initializacion from the Root

This routine creates an SparseMatrixPlus sMatPlus using the following elements:

- A SparseMatrix (the input argument sMat), whose elements all reside only on the root
  process of the MPI communicator with an integer handle defined by the input INTEGER
  argument comm;
- A GlobalSegMap (the input argument xGSMap) describing the domain decomposition of the
  vector x on the communicator comm;
- A GlobalSegMap (the input argument yGSMap) describing the domain decomposition of the
  vector y on the communicator comm;
- The matrix-vector multiplication parallelization strategy. This is set by the input CHARACTER
  argument strategy, which must have value corresponding to one of the following public data
  members defined in the declaration section of this module. Acceptable values for use in this
  routine are: Xonly and Yonly.

The optional argument Tag can be used to set the tag value used in the call to Rearranger. De-
faultTag will be used otherwise.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initFromRoot_(sMatPlus, sMat, xGSMap, yGSMap, strategy, &
root, comm, ComponentID, Tag)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_mpif90

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_clean => clean
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
use m_SparseMatrixComms, only : SparseMatrix_ScatterByRow => ScatterByRow
use m_SparseMatrixComms, only : SparseMatrix_ScatterByColumn => & ScatterByColumn
use m_SparseMatrixToMaps, only : SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap
use m_SparseMatrixToMaps, only : SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalToLocal, only : GlobalToLocalMatrix
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger_init => init

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: xGSMap
tyoe(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: yGSMap
character(len=*), intent(in) :: strategy
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm
integer, intent(in), optional :: ComponentID
integer, optional, intent(in) :: Tag

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(out) :: SMatPlus

REVISION HISTORY:

  30Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification

10.5.2 initDistributed - Distributed Creation and Initialization

This routine creates an SparseMatrixPlus SMatPlus using the following elements:

- A SparseMatrix (the input argument sMat), whose elements have previously been distributed across the MPI communicator with an integer handle defined by the input INTEGER argument comm;
- A GlobalSegMap (the input argument xGSMap) describing the domain decomposition of the vector x on the communicator comm; and
- A **GlobalSegMap** (the input argument `yGSMap`) describing the domain decomposition of the vector `y` on the communicator `comm`.

The other input arguments required by this routine are the **INTEGER** arguments `root` and `ComponentID`, which define the communicator root ID and MCT component ID, respectively.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine initDistributed_(sMatPlus, sMat, xGSMap, yGSMap, root, comm, &
        ComponentID, Tag)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_mpi90
use m_STRING, only : String
use m_STRING, only : String_init => init
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_lsize => lsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_clean => clean
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nRows => nRows
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_nCols => nCols
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_Copy => Copy
use m_SparseMatrixComms, only : SparseMatrix_ScatterByRow => ScatterByRow
use m_SparseMatrixComms, only : SparseMatrix_ScatterByColumn => &
        ScatterByColumn
use m_SparseMatrixToMaps, only : SparseMatrixToXGlobalSegMap
use m_SparseMatrixToMaps, only : SparseMatrixToYGlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalToLocal, only : GlobalToLocalMatrix
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger_init => init
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: xGSMap
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: yGSMap
integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm
integer, intent(in) :: ComponentID
integer, optional, intent(in) :: Tag
```

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**
10.5.3 vecinit - Initialize vector parts of a SparseMatrixPlus

This routine will initialize the parts of the SparseMatrix in the SparseMatrixPlus object that are used in the vector-friendly version of the sparse matrix multiply.

INTERFACE:

subroutine vecinit_(SMatP)

USES:

use m_die
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_vecinit => vecinit
implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(inout) :: SMatP

REVISION HISTORY:

29Oct03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

10.5.4 clean - Destruction of a SparseMatrixPlus Object

This routine deallocates all allocated memory belonging to the input/output SparseMatrixPlus argument SMatP, and sets to zero its integer components describing intermediate vector length, and sets its LOGICAL flag signifying initialization to .FALSE.. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument status. If the user does supply status when invoking this routine, failure of clean() will lead to termination of execution with an error message.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(SMatP, status)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => toChar
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_clean => clean
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger_clean => clean
implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(inout) :: SMatP

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

  30Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API Specification

---

10.5.5  initialized_ - Confirmation of Initialization

This LOGICAL query function tells the user if the input SparseMatrixPlus argument sMatPlus has been initialized. The return value of initialized_ is .TRUE. if sMatPlus has been previously initialized, .FALSE. if it has not.

INTERFACE:

  logical function initialized_(sMatPlus)

USES:

  No external modules are used by this function.

  use m_String, only : String_len
  use m_List, only : List
  use m_List, only : List_init => init
  use m_List, only : List_identical => identical
  use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
  use m_die
  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(in) :: sMatPlus

REVISION HISTORY:

  26Sep02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation

---

10.5.6  exportStrategyToChar - Return Parallelization Strategy

This query subroutine returns the parallelization strategy set in the input SparseMatrixPlus argument sMatPlus. The result is returned in the output CHARACTER argument StratChars.

INTERFACE:
function exportStrategyToChar_(sMatPlus)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_String, only : String_ToChar => toChar
use m_String, only : String_init => init
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(in) :: sMatPlus

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=size(sMatPlus%Strategy%c)) :: exportStrategyToChar_

REVISION HISTORY:

01Aug07 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation
11 Matrix Vector Multiplication

11.1 Module m_MatAttrVectMul - Sparse Matrix AttrVect Multiplication. (Source File: m_MatAttrVectMul.F90)

This module contains routines supporting the sparse matrix-vector multiplication

\[ y = Mx, \]

where the vectors x and y are stored using the MCT AttrVect datatype, and M is stored using either the MCT SparseMatrix or SparseMatrixPlus type. The SparseMatrix type is used to represent M if the multiplication process is purely data-local (e.g., in a global address space, or if the process has been rendered embarrassingly parallel by earlier or subsequent vector data redistributions). If the multiplication process is to be explicitly distributed-memory parallel, then the SparseMatrixPlus type is used to store the elements of M and all information needed to coordinate data redistribution and reduction of partial sums.

N.B.: The matrix-vector multiplication routines in this module process only the real attributes of the AttrVect arguments corresponding to x and y. They ignore the integer attributes.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
module m_MatAttrVectMul
  !... private & except ...
  public :: sMatAvMult ! The master Sparse Matrix - Attribute Vector multiply API
  interface sMatAvMult ; module procedure &
    sMatAvMult_DataLocal_, &
    sMatAvMult_SMPPlus_
  end interface

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_AttrVect for more information about the AttrVect type.
The MCT module m_SparseMatrix for more information about the SparseMatrix type.
The MCT module m_SparseMatrixPlus for more details about the master class for parallel sparse matrix-vector multiplication, the SparseMatrixPlus.

REVISION HISTORY:

12Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial module.
26Sep02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added high-level, distributed matrix-vector multiply routine using the SparseMatrixPlus class.

11.1.1 sMatAvMult_DataLocal – Purely local matrix-vector multiply

The sparse matrix-vector multiplication routine sMatAvMult_DataLocal() operates on the assumption of total data locality, which is equivalent to the following two conditions:

1. The input AttrVect xAV contains all the values referenced by the local column indices stored in the input SparseMatrix argument sMat; and

2. The output AttrVect yAV contains all the values referenced by the local row indices stored in the input SparseMatrix argument sMat.
By default, the multiplication occurs for each of the common REAL attributes shared by \(xAV\) and \(yAV\). This routine is capable of cross-indexing the attributes and performing the necessary multiplications. If the optional argument \(rList\) is present, only the attributes listed will be multiplied. If the attributes have different names in \(yAV\), the optional \(TrList\) argument can be used to provide the translation.

If the optional argument \(Vector\) is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked. It will also cause the vector parts of \(sMat\) to be initialized if they have not been already.

INTERFACE:

```
subroutine sMatAvMult_DataLocal_(xAV, sMat, yAV, Vector, rList, TrList)
```

USES:

```
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
use m_List, only : List_identical => identical
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : GetIndices => get_indices
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_AttrVect, only : SharedAttrIndexList
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_indexIA => indexIA
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_indexRA => indexRA
use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_vecinit => vecinit

implicit none
```

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```
type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: xAV
logical,optional, intent(in) :: Vector
character(len=*),optional, intent(in) :: rList
character(len=*),optional, intent(in) :: TrList
```

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```
type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat
type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: yAV
```

REVISION HISTORY:

- 15Jan01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
- 10Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Prototype code.
- 24Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Modified to accommodate changes to the SparseMatrix datatype.
- 25Apr01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Reversed loop order for cache-friendliness
11.1.2 \texttt{sMatAvMult_SMPlus} - Parallel Multiply Using \texttt{SparseMatrixPlus}

This routine performs distributed parallel sparse matrix-vector multiplication $y = Mx$, where $y$ and $x$ are represented by the \texttt{AttrVect} arguments $yAV$ and $xAV$, respectively. The matrix $M$ is stored in the input \texttt{SparseMatrixPlus} argument $sMatPlus$, which also contains all the information needed to coordinate the communications required to gather intermediate vectors used in the multiplication process, and to reduce partial sums as needed. By default, the multiplication occurs for each of the common \texttt{REAL} attributes shared by $xAV$ and $yAV$. This routine is capable of cross-indexing the attributes and performing the necessary multiplications.

If the optional argument $rList$ is present, only the attributes listed will be multiplied. If the attributes have different names in $yAV$, the optional $TrList$ argument can be used to provide the translation.

If the optional argument $Vector$ is present and true, the vector architecture-friendly portions of this routine will be invoked. It will also cause the vector parts of $sMatPlus$ to be initialized if they have not been already.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
subroutine sMatAvMult_SMPlus_(xAV, sMatPlus, yAV, Vector, rList, TrList)
USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => ToChar
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_Rcopy => Rcopy
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearranger
use m_Rearranger, only : Rearrange
use m_SparseMatrixPlus, only : SparseMatrixPlus
use m_SparseMatrixPlus, only : Xonly
\end{verbatim}
use m_SparseMatrixPlus, only : Yonly
use m_SparseMatrixPlus, only : XandY

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: xAV
logical, optional, intent(in) :: Vector
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: rList
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: TrList

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(inout) :: yAV
type(SparseMatrixPlus), intent(inout) :: sMatPlus

SEE ALSO:

The MCT module m_AttrVect for more information about the AttrVect type.
The MCT module m_SparseMatrixPlus for more information about the SparseMatrixPlus type.

REVISION HISTORY:

26Sep02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification and implementation.
29Oct03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add vector argument to all calls to Rearrange and DataLocal_. Add optional input argument to change value (assumed false)
22Nov06 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add rList,TrList arguments
10Jan08 - T. Craig <tcraig@ucar.edu> - zero out intermediate aVs before they are used

189
12 Spatial Integration and Averaging

12.1 Module m_SpatialIntegral - Spatial Integrals and Averages using a GeneralGrid (Source File: m_SpatialIntegral.F90)

This module provides spatial integration and averaging services for the MCT. For a field \( \Phi \) sampled at a point \( x \) in some multidimensional domain \( \Omega \), the integral \( I \) of \( \Phi(x) \) is

\[
I = \int_{\Omega} \Phi(x) d\Omega.
\]

The spatial average \( A \) of \( \Phi(x) \) over \( \Omega \) is

\[
A = \frac{\int_{\Omega} \Phi(x) d\Omega}{\int_{\Omega} d\Omega}.
\]

Since the AttrVect represents a discretized field, the integrals above are implemented as:

\[
I = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i \Delta\Omega_i,
\]

and

\[
A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Phi_i \Delta\Omega_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Delta\Omega_i},
\]

where \( N \) is the number of physical locations, \( \Phi_i \) is the value of the field \( \Phi \) at location \( i \), and \( \Delta\Omega_i \) is the spatial weight (length element, cross-sectional area element, volume element, et cetera) at location \( i \).

MCT extends the concept of integrals and area/volume averages to include masked integrals and averages. MCT recognizes both integer and real masks. An integer mask \( M \) is a vector of integers (one corresponding to each physical location) with each element having value either zero or one. Integer masks are used to include/exclude data from averages or integrals. For example, if one were to compute globally averaged cloud amount over land (but not ocean nor sea-ice), one would assign a 1 to each location on the land and a 0 to each non-land location. A real mask \( F \) is a vector of real numbers (one corresponding to each physical location) with each element having value within the closed interval \([0, 1]\). Real masks are used to represent fractional area/volume coverage at a location by a given component model. For example, if one wishes to compute area averages over sea-ice, one must include the ice fraction present at each point. Masked Integrals and averages are represented in the MCT by:

\[
I = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \prod_{j=1}^{J} M_{ij} \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_{ik} \Phi_i \Delta\Omega_i,
\]

and

\[
A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{J} M_{ij} \right) \left( \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_{ik} \right) \Phi_i \Delta\Omega_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \prod_{j=1}^{J} M_{ij} \right) \left( \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_{ik} \right) \Delta\Omega_i},
\]

where \( J \) is the number of integer masks and \( K \) is the number of real masks.

All of the routines in this module assume field data is stored in an attribute vector (AttrVect), and the integration/averaging is performed only on the REAL attributes. Physical coordinate grid and mask information is assumed to be stored as attributes in either a GeneralGrid, or pre-combined into a single integer mask and a single real mask.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
module m_SpatialIntegral
```
implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: SpatialIntegral ! Spatial Integral
public :: SpatialAverage ! Spatial Area Average
public :: MaskedSpatialIntegral ! Masked Spatial Integral
public :: MaskedSpatialAverage ! Masked Spatial Area Average
public :: PairedSpatialIntegrals ! A Pair of Spatial Integrals
public :: PairedSpatialAverages ! A Pair of Spatial Area Averages
public :: PairedMaskedSpatialIntegrals ! A Pair of Masked Spatial Integrals
public :: PairedMaskedSpatialAverages ! A Pair of Masked Spatial Area Averages

interface SpatialIntegral ; module procedure & Spat\ialIntegralRAttrGG_
end interface
interface SpatialAverage ; module procedure & SpatialAverageRAttrGG_
end interface
interface MaskedSpatialIntegral ; module procedure & MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_
end interface
interface MaskedSpatialAverage ; module procedure & MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrGG_
end interface
interface PairedSpatialIntegrals ; module procedure & PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_
end interface
interface PairedSpatialAverages ; module procedure & PairedSpatialAverageRAttrGG_
end interface
interface PairedMaskedSpatialIntegrals ; module procedure & PairedMaskedIntegralRAttrGG_
end interface
interface PairedMaskedSpatialAverages ; module procedure & PairedMaskedAverageRAttrGG_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

25Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version
9May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Massive Refactoring.
10-14Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added Masked methods.
17-18Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Added Paired/Masked methods.
18Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Renamed module from m_GlobalIntegral to m_SpatialIntegral.
12.1.1 SpatialIntegralRAttrGG - Compute spatial integral.

This routine computes spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument \texttt{inAv}. \texttt{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG()} takes the input AttrVect argument \texttt{inAv} and computes the spatial integral using weights stored in the GeneralGrid argument \texttt{GGrid} and identified by the CHARACTER tag \texttt{WeightTag}. The integral of each REAL attribute is returned in the output AttrVect argument \texttt{outAv}. If \texttt{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG()} is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument \texttt{SumWeights} set as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in \texttt{outAv} (and can be referenced with the attribute tag defined by the argument \texttt{WeightTag}. If \texttt{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG()} is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument \texttt{comm} (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the integral are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result.

\textbf{N.B.}: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument \texttt{inAv} and the GeneralGrid \texttt{GGrid} must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in \texttt{inAv} and the point weights stored in \texttt{GGrid}.

\textbf{N.B.}: If \texttt{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG()} is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument \texttt{SumWeights} set as .TRUE., then the value of \texttt{WeightTag} must not conflict with any of the REAL attribute tags in \texttt{inAv}.

\textbf{N.B.}: The output AttrVect argument \texttt{outAv} is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine \texttt{AttrVect_clean()} when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

\textbf{INTERFACE}:

```fortran
subroutine SpatialIntegralRAttrGG_(inAv, outAv, GGrid, WeightTag, &
                               SumWeights, comm)

  ! USES:

  use m_stdio
  use m_die
  use m_mpif90
  use m_realkinds, only : FP
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
  use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
  use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
  use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA
  use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr
  use m_SpatialIntegralV, only: SpatialIntegralV

  implicit none

  ! INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv
  type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid
  character(len=*) , intent(IN) :: WeightTag
  logical, optional, intent(IN) :: SumWeights
```

192
integer, optional, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv

REVISION HISTORY:

  06Feb02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
  09May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Refactored and renamed SpatialIntegralRAttrGG_().
  07Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix and further refactoring.

12.1.2 SpatialAverageRAttrGG_ - Compute spatial average.

This routine computes spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv. SpatialAverageRAttrGG_() takes the input AttrVect argument inAv and computes the spatial average using weights stored in the GeneralGrid argument GGrid and identified by the CHARACTER tag WeightTag. The average of each REAL attribute is returned in the output AttrVect argument outAv. If SpatialAverageRAttrGG_() is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument comm (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the average are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the GeneralGrid GGrid must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in GGrid.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine SpatialAverageRAttrGG_(inAv, outAv, GGrid, WeightTag, comm)
  ! USES:
    use m_realkinds, only : FP
    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    use m_mpi90
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
    use m_List, only : List
    use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
    implicit none

  INPUT PARAMETERS:
12.1.3 MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_ - Masked spatial integral.

This routine computes masked spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv, returning the masked integrals in the output AttrVect outAv. All of the masking data are assumed stored in the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. If integer masks are to be used, their integer attribute names in GGrid are named as a colon-delimited list in the optional CHARACTER input argument iMaskTags. Real masks (if desired) are referenced by their real attribute names in GGrid are named as a colon-delimited list in the optional CHARACTER input argument rMaskTags. The user specifies a choice of mask combination method with the input LOGICAL argument UseFastMethod. If UseFastMethod = .FALSE., this routine checks each mask entry to ensure that the integer masks contain only ones and zeroes, and that entries in the real masks are all in the closed interval \([0,1]\). If UseFastMethod = .TRUE., this routine performs direct products of the masks, assuming that the user has validated them in advance. The optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights determines whether the masked sum of the spatial weights is computed and returned in outAv with the real attribute name supplied in the optional CHARACTER input argument WeightSumTag. This integral can either be a local (i.e. a global memory space operation), or a global distributed integral. The latter is the case if the optional input INTEGER argument comm is supplied (which corresponds to a Fortran MPI communicator handle).

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input GeneralGrid GGrid must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in GGrid.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrV_() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE.. In this case, the none of REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightSumTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_(inAv, outAv, GGrid, SpatialWeightTag, &
iMaskTags, rMaskTags, UseFastMethod, &
SumWeights, WeightSumTag, comm)
```

! USES:

```fortran
use m_stdio
```
use m_die
use m_mpiif90
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_toChar => toChar
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_get => get
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportIAttr => exportIAttr
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr
use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_GlobalWeightedSumRAttr => & GlobalWeightedSumRAttr
use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => & LocalWeightedSumRAttr
use m_SpatialIntegralV, only : MaskedSpatialIntegralV
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect),           intent(IN) :: inAv
  type(GenralGrid),         intent(IN) :: GGrid
  character(len=*),         intent(IN) :: SpatialWeightTag
  character(len=*),         optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags
  character(len=*),         optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags
  logical,                  intent(IN) :: UseFastMethod
  logical,                  optional, intent(IN) :: SumWeights
  character(len=*),         optional, intent(IN) :: WeightSumTag
  integer,                  optional, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect),           intent(OUT) :: outAv

REVISION HISTORY:

  11Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

12.1.4 MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrGG - Masked spatial average.

This routine computes masked spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv, returning the masked averages in the output AttrVect outAv. All of the masking data
are assumed stored in the input \texttt{GeneralGrid} argument \texttt{GGrid}. If integer masks are to be used, their integer attribute names in \texttt{GGrid} are named as a colon-delimited list in the optional \texttt{CHARACTER} input argument \texttt{iMaskTags}. Real masks (if desired) are referenced by their real attribute names in \texttt{GGrid} are named as a colon-delimited list in the optional \texttt{CHARACTER} input argument \texttt{rMaskTags}. The user specifies a choice of mask combination method with the input \texttt{LOGICAL} argument \texttt{UseFastMethod}. If \texttt{UseFastMethod} = \texttt{.FALSE.}, this routine checks each mask entry to ensure that the integer masks contain only ones and zeroes, and that entries in the real masks are all in the closed interval \([0,1]\). If \texttt{UseFastMethod} = \texttt{.TRUE.}, this routine performs direct products of the masks, assuming that the user has validated them in advance. This averaging can either be a local (equivalent to a global memory space operation), or a global distributed integral. The latter is the case if the optional input \texttt{INTEGER} argument \texttt{comm} is supplied (which corresponds to a Fortran MPI communicator handle).

\textbf{N.B.}: The local lengths of the \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{inAv} and the input \texttt{GeneralGrid} \texttt{GGrid} must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in \texttt{inAv} and the point weights stored in \texttt{GGrid}.

\textbf{N.B.}: The output \texttt{AttrVect} argument \texttt{outAv} is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine \texttt{AttrVect_clean()} when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

\textbf{INTERFACE}:

```fortran
subroutine MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrGG_(inAv, outAv, GGrid, SpatialWeightTag, &
iMaskTags, rMaskTags, UseFastMethod, &
comm)

! USES:
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_rAttr => rAttr

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{type(AttrVect)},</td>
<td>intent(IN) :: inAv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{type(GeneralGrid)},</td>
<td>intent(IN) :: GGrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{character(len=*),}</td>
<td>optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{character(len=*),}</td>
<td>optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{logical,}</td>
<td>optional, intent(IN) :: UseFastMethod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{integer,}</td>
<td>optional, intent(IN) :: comm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

196
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

\[
\text{type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv}
\]

REVISION HISTORY:

12Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

12.1.5 PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG - Do two spatial integrals at once.

This routine computes spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect arguments \(\text{inAv1}\) and \(\text{inAv2}\), returning the integrals in the output AttrVect arguments \(\text{outAv1}\) and \(\text{outAv2}\), respectively. The integrals of \(\text{inAv1}\) and \(\text{inAv2}\) are computed using spatial weights stored in the input GeneralGrid arguments \(\text{GGrid1}\) and \(\text{GGrid2}\), respectively. The spatial weights in \(\text{GGrid1}\) and \(\text{GGrid2}\) are identified by the input CHARACTER arguments \(\text{WeightTag1}\) and \(\text{WeightTag2}\), respectively. If \(\text{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG}()\) is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument \(\text{SumWeights}\) set as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in \(\text{outAv1}\) and \(\text{outAv2}\), and can be referenced with the attribute tags defined by the arguments \(\text{WeightTag1}\) and \(\text{WeightTag2}\), respectively. This paired integral is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the integrals is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by the input INTEGER argument \(\text{comm}\). The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes receiving the global sum.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument \(\text{inAv1}\) and the GeneralGrid \(\text{GGrid1}\) must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in \(\text{inAv1}\) and the point weights stored in \(\text{GGrid1}\). The same relationship must apply between \(\text{inAv2}\) and \(\text{GGrid2}\).

N.B.: If \(\text{SpatialIntegralRAttrGG}()\) is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument \(\text{SumWeights}\) set as .TRUE., then the value of \(\text{WeightTag1}\) must not conflict with any of the REAL attribute tags in \(\text{inAv1}\) and the value of \(\text{WeightTag2}\) must not conflict with any of the REAL attribute tags in \(\text{inAv2}\).

N.B.: The output AttrVect arguments \(\text{outAv1}\) and \(\text{outAv2}\) are allocated data structures. The user must deallocate them using the routine \(\text{AttrVect_clean()}\) when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```
subroutine PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG_(inAv1, outAv1, GGrid1, WeightTag1, &
  inAv2, outAv2, GGrid2, WeightTag2, &
  SumWeights, comm)
  USES:
    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    use m_mpi90
    use m_realkinds, only : FP
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA
    use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr
    use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => &
      LocalWeightedSumRAttr
```

197
use m_SpatialIntegralV, only : PairedSpatialIntegralsV

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv2

type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid1
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid2

character(len=*), intent(IN) :: WeightTag1
character(len=*), intent(IN) :: WeightTag2

logical, optional, intent(IN) :: SumWeights

integer, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv1

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv2

REVISION HISTORY:

09May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
10Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Refactored--now built on top of PairedIntegralRAttrV().

12.1.6 PairedSpatialAverageRAtrrGG - Do two spatial averages at once.

This routine computes spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect arguments inAv1 and inAv2, returning the integrals in the output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2, respectively. The integrals of inAv1 and inAv2 are computed using spatial weights stored in the input GeneralGrid arguments GGrid1 and GGrid2, respectively. The spatial weights in inGGrid1 and GGrid2 are identified by the input CHARACTER arguments WeightTag1 and WeightTag2, respectively. This paired average is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the averages is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by the input INTEGER argument comm. The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes receiving the global sum.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv1 and the GeneralGrid GGrid1 must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv1 and the point weights stored in GGrid1. The same relationship must apply between inAv2 and GGrid2.

N.B.: The output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2 are allocated data structures. The user must deallocate them using the routine AttrVect_clean() when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine PairedSpatialAverageRAtrrGG_(inAv1, outAv1, GGrid1, WeightTag1, &
inAv2, outAv2, GGrid2, WeightTag2, &
comm)

! USES:

use m_realkinds, only : FP

use m_stdio

198
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr

use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => &LocalWeightedSumRAttr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
  type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid1
  character(len=*), intent(IN) :: WeightTag1
  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv2
  type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid2
  character(len=*), intent(IN) :: WeightTag2
  integer, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv1
  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv2

REVISION HISTORY:

  09May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
  14Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Bug fix to reflect
           new interface to PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrGG().

12.1.7 PairedMaskedIntegralRAttrGG_ - Do two masked integrals at once.

This routine computes a pair of masked spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect arguments inAv and inAv2, returning the masked integrals in the output AttrVect outAv1 and outAv2, respectively. All of the spatial weighting and masking data for each set of integrals are assumed stored in the input GeneralGrid arguments GGrid and GGrid2. If integer masks are to be used, their integer attribute names in GGrid1 and GGrid2 are named as a colon-delimited lists in the optional CHARACTER input arguments iMaskTags1 and iMaskTags2, respectively. Real masks (if desired) are referenced by their real attribute names in GGrid1 and GGrid2 are named as colon-delimited lists in the optional CHARACTER input arguments rMaskTags1 and rMaskTags2, respectively. The user specifies a choice of mask combination method with the input LOGICAL...
argument **UseFastMethod**. If **UseFastMethod = .FALSE.** this routine checks each mask entry to ensure that the integer masks contain only ones and zeroes, and that entries in the real masks are all in the closed interval [0,1]. If **UseFastMethod = .TRUE.**, this routine performs direct products of the masks, assuming that the user has validated them in advance. The optional **LOGICAL** input argument **SumWeights** determines whether the masked sum of the spatial weights is computed and returned in **outAv1** and **outAv2** with the real attribute names supplied in the **CHARACTER** input arguments **SpatialWeightTag1**, and **SpatialWeightTag2**, respectively. This paired integral is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the averages is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by the input **INTEGER** argument **comm**. The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes receiving the global sum.

**N.B.** The local lengths of the **AttrVect** argument **inAv1** and the **GeneralGrid** **GGrid1** must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in **inAv1** and the point weights stored in **GGrid1**. The same relationship must apply between **inAv2** and **GGrid2**.

**N.B.** If **PairedMaskedIntegralRAttrGG**() is invoked with the optional **LOGICAL** input argument **SumWeights** set as **.TRUE.**, then the value of **SpatialWeightTag1** must not conflict with any of the **REAL** attribute tags in **inAv1** and the value of **SpatialWeightTag2** must not conflict with any of the **REAL** attribute tags in **inAv2**.

**N.B.** The output **AttrVect** arguments **outAv1** and **outAv2** are allocated data structures. The user must deallocate them using the routine **AttrVect_clean**() when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine PairedMaskedIntegralRAttrGG_(inAv1, outAv1, GGrid1, &
  SpatialWeightTag1, rMaskTags1, &
  iMaskTags1, inAv2, outAv2, GGrid2, &
  SpatialWeightTag2, rMaskTags2, &
  iMaskTags2, UseFastMethod, &
  SumWeights, comm)
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid1
character(len=**), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
character(len=**), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1
```

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: outAv1
```

```fortran
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid2
character(len=**), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
character(len=**), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2
```

```fortran
integer, intent(IN) :: comm
LOGICAL, intent(IN) :: UseFastMethod
LOGICAL, intent(IN) :: SumWeights
```

```fortran
integer, intent(IN) :: SpatialWeightTag1
integer, intent(IN) :: SpatialWeightTag2
```

```fortran
integer, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1
integer, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2
```

```fortran
integer, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
integer, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
```

```fortran
character(len=*) => lsize
```

```fortran
character(len=*) => indexRA
```

```fortran
character(len=*) => exportRAttr
```

```fortran
character(len=*) => LocalWeightedSumRAtrr
```

```fortran
character(len=*) => LocalWeightedSumRAtrr
```

```fortran
```
```
This routine computes a pair of masked spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect arguments inAv and inAv2, returning the masked averages in the output AttrVect outAv1 and outAv2, respectively. All of the spatial weighting and masking data for each set of averages are assumed stored in the input GeneralGrid arguments GGrid and GGrid2. If integer masks are to be used, their integer attribute names in GGrid1 and GGrid2 are named as a colon-delimited lists in the optional CHARACTER input arguments iMaskTags1 and iMaskTags2, respectively. Real masks (if desired) are referenced by their real attribute names in GGrid1 and GGrid2 are named as colon-delimited lists in the optional CHARACTER input arguments rMaskTags1 and rMaskTags2, respectively. The user specifies a choice of mask combination method with the input LOGICAL argument UseFastMethod. If UseFastMethod = .FALSE., this routine checks each mask entry to ensure that the integer masks contain only ones and zeroes, and that entries in the real masks are all in the closed interval \([0,1]\). If UseFastMethod = .TRUE., this routine performs direct products of the masks, assuming that the user has validated them in advance. This paired average is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the averages is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by the input INTEGER argument comm. The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes receiving the global sum.

**N.B.:** The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv1 and the GeneralGrid GGrid1 must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv1 and the point weights stored in GGrid1. The same relationship must apply between inAv2 and GGrid2.

**N.B.:** The output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2 are allocated data structures. The user must deallocate them using the routine AttrVect_clean() when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine PairedMaskedAverageRAttrGG_(inAv1, outAv1, GGrid1, SpatialWeightTag1, rMaskTags1, &
iMaskTags1, inAv2, outAv2, GGrid2, SpatialWeightTag2, rMaskTags2, &
iMaskTags2, UseFastMethod, &
comm)

! USES:

use m_stdio
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

17Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
19Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Shortened the name for compatibility with the Portland Group f90 compiler
use m_die
use m_mpi90
use m_realkinds, only : FP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_indexRA => indexRA
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr
use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => 
& LocalWeightedSumRAttr
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid1
character(len=*), intent(IN) :: SpatialWeightTag1
class(len=*) character(len=*) optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
class(len=*) character(len=*) optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv2
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid2
character(len=*) character(len=*), intent(IN) :: SpatialWeightTag2
class(len=*) character(len=*) optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
class(len=*) character(len=*) optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2
logical, intent(IN) :: UseFastMethod
integer, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv1
type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv2

REVISION HISTORY:
17Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.
19Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Shortened the name
for compatibility with the Portland Group f90 compiler
25Jul02 - J.W. Larson E.T. Ong - Bug fix. This routine was
previously doing integrals rather than area averages.
12.2 Module m_SpatialIntegralV - Spatial Integrals and Averages using vectors of weights (Source File: m_SpatialIntegralV.F90)

This module provides spatial integration and averaging services for the MCT similar to those in m_SpatialIntegral except the weights are provided by an input vector instead of through a GeneralGrid. See the description for m_SpatialIntegral for more information.

Paired masked spatial integrals and averages have not yet been implemented in vector form.

INTERFACE:

```
module m_SpatialIntegralV

    implicit none

    private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

    public :: SpatialIntegralV ! Spatial Integral
    public :: SpatialAverageV ! Spatial Area Average
    public :: MaskedSpatialIntegralV ! Masked Spatial Integral
    public :: MaskedSpatialAverageV ! MaskedSpatial Area Average
    public :: PairedSpatialIntegralsV ! A Pair of Spatial Integrals
    public :: PairedSpatialAveragesV ! A Pair of Spatial Area Averages

    interface SpatialIntegralV ; module procedure & SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_, & SpatialIntegralRAttrVDP_
    end interface
    interface SpatialAverageV ; module procedure & SpatialAverageRAttrVSP_, & SpatialAverageRAttrVDP_
    end interface
    interface MaskedSpatialIntegralV ; module procedure & MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_, & MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVDP_
    end interface
    interface MaskedSpatialAverageV ; module procedure & MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_, & MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrVDP_
    end interface
    interface PairedSpatialIntegralsV ; module procedure & PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_, & PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrVDP_
    end interface
    interface PairedSpatialAveragesV ; module procedure & PairedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_, & PairedSpatialAverageRAttrVDP_
    end interface
```

REVISION HISTORY:

4Jan04 - R.Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - move Vector versions of routines from m_SpatialIntegral to this file.
12.2.1  SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP - Compute spatial integral.

This routine computes spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv. SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() takes the input AttrVect argument inAv and computes the spatial integral using weights stored in the input REAL array argument Weights. The integral of each REAL attribute is returned in the output AttrVect argument outAv. If SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in outAv (and can be referenced with the attribute name WeightTag). If SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument comm (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the integral are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array Weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in Weights.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., in this case, the none of REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_(inAv, outAv, Weights, SumWeights, &
WeightTag, comm)

! USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90
use m_realkinds, only : SP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_GlobalWeightedSumRAttr => &
GlobalWeightedSumRAttr
use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => &
LocalWeightedSumRAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect),         intent(IN) :: inAv
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: Weights
logical,      optional, intent(IN) :: SumWeights
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: WeightTag
integer,      optional, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect),        intent(OUT) :: outAv

REVISION HISTORY:
12.2.2 SpatialAverageRAAttrVSP - Compute spatial average.

This routine computes spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv. SpatialAverageRAAttrVSP() takes the input AttrVect argument inAv and computes the spatial average using weights stored in the REAL array Weights. The average of each REAL attribute is returned in the output AttrVect argument outAv. If SpatialAverageRAAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument comm (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the average are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array Weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in Weights.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine SpatialAverageRAAttrVSP_(inAv, outAv, Weights, comm)

! USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpif90
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: Weights
integer, optional, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv

REVISION HISTORY:

10Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
12.2.3 MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP - Masked spatial integral.

This routine computes masked spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv, returning the masked integrals in the output AttrVect argument outAv. The masked integral is computed using weights stored in the input REAL array argument SpatialWeights. Integer masking (if desired) is provided in the optional input INTEGER array iMask, and real masking (if desired) is provided in the optional input REAL array rMask. If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in outAv (and can be referenced with the attribute name defined by the optional input CHARACTER argument WeightSumTag. If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument comm (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the integral are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result. Otherwise, the integral is assumed to be local (or equivalent to a global address space).

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array_weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in SpatialWeights.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., in this case, none of REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightSumTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_(inAv, outAv, SpatialWeights, iMask, &
rMask, UseFastMethod, SumWeights, &
WeightSumTag, comm)
```

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array_weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in SpatialWeights.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., in this case, none of REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightSumTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
subroutine MaskedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_(inAv, outAv, SpatialWeights, iMask, &
rMask, UseFastMethod, SumWeights, &
WeightSumTag, comm)
```

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array_weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in SpatialWeights.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., in this case, none of REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightSumTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.
12.2.4 MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_ - Masked spatial average.

[NEEDS **LOTS** of work...]. This routine computes spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect argument inAv. SpatialIntegralRAttrV() takes the input AttrVect argument inAv and computes the spatial integral using weights stored in the input REAL array argument Weights. The integral of each REAL attribute is returned in the output AttrVect argument outAv. If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in outAv (and can be referenced with the attribute name WeightTag). If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional INTEGER argument comm (a Fortran MPI communicator handle), the summation operations for the integral are completed on the local process, then reduced across the communicator, with all processes receiving the result.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv and the input array Weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv and the point weights stored in Weights.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrV() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set as .TRUE., in this case, none of the REAL attribute tags in inAv may be named the same as the string contained in WeightTag, which is an attribute name reserved for the sum of the weights in the output AttrVect outAv.

N.B.: The output AttrVect argument outAv is an allocated data structure. The user must deallocate it using the routine AttrVect_clean() when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine MaskedSpatialAverageRAttrVSP_(inAv, outAv, SpatialWeights, iMask, &
         rMask, UseFastMethod, comm)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpiF90
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nAttr => nAttr
use m_Attr Vect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv

REVISION HISTORY:

10Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
real(SP), dimension(:,), pointer :: SpatialWeights
integer, dimension(:,), optional, pointer :: iMask
real(SP), dimension(:,), optional, pointer :: rMask
logical, intent(IN) :: UseFastMethod
integer, optional, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv

REVISION HISTORY:

  11Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

12.2.5 PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP - Do two spatial integrals at once.

This routine computes spatial integrals of the REAL attributes of the REAL attributes of the input
AttrVect arguments inAv1 and inAv2, returning the integrals in the output AttrVect arguments
outAv1 and outAv2, respectively. The integrals of inAv1 and inAv2 are computed using spa-
tial weights stored in the input REAL array arguments Weights1 and Weights2, respectively. If
SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument SumWeights set
as .TRUE., then the weights are also summed and stored in outAv1 and outAv2, and can be referenced
with the attribute tags defined by the arguments WeightName1 and WeightName2, respectively. This
paired integral is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the integrals
is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by
the input INTEGER argument comm. The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes
receiving the global sum.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv1 and the input REAL array Weights1
must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values
stored in inAv1 and the point weights stored in Weights. The same relationship must apply between
inAv2 and Weights2.

N.B.: If SpatialIntegralRAttrVSP() is invoked with the optional LOGICAL input argument
SumWeights set as .TRUE., then the value of WeightName1 must not conflict with any of the REAL
attribute tags in inAv1 and the value of WeightName2 must not conflict with any of the REAL attribute
tags in inAv2.

N.B.: The output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2 are allocated data structures. The
user must deallocate them using the routine AttrVect_clean() when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine PairedSpatialIntegralRAttrVSP_(inAv1, outAv1, Weights1, WeightName1, &
  inAv2, outAv2, Weights2, WeightName2, &
  SumWeights, comm)

  ! USES:

  use m_stdio
  use m_die
  use m_mpi90
  use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr

  use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAttr => &
    LocalWeightedSumRAttr

208
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```
  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
  real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: Weights1
  character(len=*) , intent(IN) :: WeightName1
  type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv2
  real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: Weights2
  character(len=*) , intent(IN) :: WeightName2
  logical, optional, intent(IN) :: SumWeights
  integer, intent(IN) :: comm
```

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```
  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv1
  type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv2
```

REVISION HISTORY:

10Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.

12.2.6 PairedSpatialAverageRArrVSP. - Do two spatial averages at once.

This routine computes spatial averages of the REAL attributes of the REAL attributes of the input AttrVect arguments inAv1 and inAv2, returning the integrals in the output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2, respectively. The averages of inAv1 and inAv2 are computed using spatial weights stored in the input REAL array arguments Weights1 and Weights2, respectively. This paired average is implicitly a distributed operation (the whole motivation for pairing the integrals is to reduce communication latency costs), and the Fortran MPI communicator handle is defined by the input INTEGER argument comm. The summation is an AllReduce operation, with all processes receiving the global sum.

N.B.: The local lengths of the AttrVect argument inAv1 and the array Weights must be equal. That is, there must be a one-to-one correspondence between the field point values stored in inAv1 and the spatial weights stored in Weights

N.B.: The output AttrVect arguments outAv1 and outAv2 are allocated data structures. The user must deallocate them using the routine AttrVect_clean() when they are no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

```
  subroutine PairedSpatialAverageRArrVSP_(inAv1, outAv1, Weights1, inAv2, &
                                         outAv2, Weights2, comm)
```

! USES:

```
  use m_stdio
  use m_die
  use m_mpiF90
  use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
```
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAtr => nRAtr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA

use m_AttrVectReduce, only : AttrVect_LocalWeightedSumRAtr => &
    LocalWeightedSumRAtr

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_nullify => nullify

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
real(SP),dimension(:),pointer :: Weights1

type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv2
real(SP),dimension(:),pointer :: Weights2

integer, intent(IN) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv1

type(AttrVect), intent(OUT) :: outAv2

REVISION HISTORY:

09May02 – J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> – Initial version.
13 Merging of Flux and State Data from Multiple Sources

13.1 Module m_Merge - Merge flux and state data from multiple sources.
(Source File: m_Merge.F90)

This module supports merging of state and flux data from multiple components with overlapping spatial domains for use by another component. For example, let the vectors \( \mathbf{a} \) and \( \mathbf{b} \) be data from Components \( A \) and \( B \) that have been interpolated onto the physical grid of another component \( C \). We wish to combine the data from \( A \) and \( B \) to get a vector \( \mathbf{c} \), which represents the merged data on the grid of component \( C \). This merge process is an element-by-element masked weighted average:

\[
c_i = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{J} M_j^i \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_k^i a_i + \prod_{p=1}^{P} N_p^i \prod_{q=1}^{Q} G_q^i b_i}{\prod_{j=1}^{J} M_j^i \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_k^i + \prod_{p=1}^{P} N_p^i \prod_{q=1}^{Q} G_q^i},
\]

Where \( M_j^i \) and \( N_p^i \) are integer masks (which have value either 0 or 1), and \( F_k^i \) and \( G_q^i \) are real masks (which are in the closed interval \([0, 1]\)).

Currently, we assume that the integer and real masks are stored in the same GeneralGrid datatype. We also assume—and this is of critical importance to the user—that the attributes to be merged are the same for all the inputs and output. If the user violates this assumption, incorrect merges will occur for any attributes that are present in only some (that is not all) of the inputs.

This module supports explicitly the merging data from two, three, and four components. There is also a routine named MergeInData that allows the user to construct other merging schemes.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
module m_Merge

USES:
No other modules used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:
None.

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: MergeTwo ! Merge Output from two components
! for use by a third.
public :: MergeThree ! Merge Output from three components
! for use by a fourth.
public :: MergeFour ! Merge Output from four components
! for use by a fifth.
public :: MergeInData ! Merge in data from a single component.

interface MergeTwo ; module procedure &
    MergeTwoGGSP_, &
    MergeTwoGGDP_
end interface

interface MergeThree ; module procedure &
    MergeThreeGGSP_, &
    MergeThreeGGDP_
end interface
```

211
interface MergeFour ; module procedure &
    MergeFourGGSP_ , &
    MergeFourGGDP_
end interface

interface MergeInData ; module procedure &
    MergeInDataGGSP_ , &
    MergeInDataGGDP_
end interface

PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:
  None.

REVISION HISTORY:
  19Jun02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial version.

13.1.1 MergeTwoGGSP - Merge Data from Two Sources

This routine merges REAL attribute data from two input AttrVect arguments inAv1 and inAv2 to a third AttrVect outAv. The attributes to be merged are determined entirely by the real attributes of outAv. If outAv shares one or more attributes with either of the inputs inAv1 or inAv2, a merge is performed on the individual intersections of attributes between the pairs (outAv, inAv1) and (outAv, inAv1). Currently, it is assumed that these pairwise intersections are all equal. This assumption is of critical importance to the user. If the user violates this assumption, incorrect merges of attributes that are present in some (but not all) of the inputs will result.

The merge operation is a masked weighted element-by-element sum, as outlined in the following example. Let the vectors a and b be data from Components A and B that have been interpolated onto the physical grid of another component C. We wish to combine the data from A and B to get a vector c, which represents the merged data on the grid of component C. The merge relation to obtain the ith element of c is

\[ c_i = \frac{1}{W_i} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{J} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{ij}^k a_i + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_{ij}^m b_i \right\}, \]

where

\[ W_i = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{ij}^k + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_{ij}^m. \]

The quantities \( \kappa_{ij}^k \) and \( \lambda_{ij}^l \) are integer masks (which have value either 0 or 1), and \( \alpha_{ij}^k \) and \( \beta_{ij}^m \) are real masks (which are in the closed interval \([0, 1]\)).

The integer and real masks are stored as attributes to the same input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. The mask attribute names are stored as substrings to the colon-separated strings contained in the input CHARACTER arguments iMaskTags1, iMaskTags2, rMaskTags1, and rMaskTags2. The LOGICAL input argument CheckMasks governs how the masks are applied. If CheckMasks = .TRUE., the entries are checked to ensure they meet the definitions of real and integer masks. If CheckMasks = .TRUE. then the masks are multiplied together on an element-by-element basis with no validation of their entries (this option results in slightly higher performance).

This routine returns the sume of the masked weights as a diagnostic. This quantity is returned in the output REAL array WeightSum.

The correspondence between the quantities in the above merge relation and the arguments to this routine are summarized in the table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Stored in Argument</th>
<th>Referenced by Argument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_i$</td>
<td>inAv1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_i$</td>
<td>inAv2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c_i$</td>
<td>outAv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\kappa_{ij}^j, j = 1, \ldots, J$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>iMaskTags1 (J items)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\alpha_{ik}^k, k = 1, \ldots, K$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>rMaskTags1 (K items)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda_{il}^i, l = 1, \ldots, L$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>iMaskTags2 (L items)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta_{im}^m, m = 1, \ldots, M$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>rMaskTags2 (M items)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_i$</td>
<td>WeightSum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERFACE:**

subroutine MergeTwoGGSP_ (inAv1, iMaskTags1, rMaskTags1, &
inAv2, iMaskTags2, rMaskTags2, &
GGrid, CheckMasks, outAv, WeightSum)

**USES:**

use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

type(AttrVect),         intent(IN) :: inAv1
character(len=*)         optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
character(len=*)         optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1
type(AttrVect),         intent(IN) :: inAv2
character(len=*)         optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
character(len=*)         optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2
type(GeneralGrid),      intent(IN) :: GGrid
logical,                intent(IN) :: CheckMasks

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

type(AttrVect),         intent(INOUT) :: outAv
real(SP),              dimension(:,), pointer :: WeightSum

**REVISION HISTORY:**

213
13.1.2 MergeThreeGGSP - Merge Data from Three Sources

This routine merges REAL attribute data from three input AttrVect arguments inAv1, inAv2, and inAv3 to a fourth AttrVect outAv. The attributes to be merged are determined entirely by the real attributes of outAv. If outAv shares one or more attributes with any of the inputs inAv1, inAv2, or inAv3, a merge is performed on the individual intersections of attributes between the pairs (outAv, inAv1), (outAv, inAv2), and (outAv, inAv3). Currently, it is assumed that these pairwise intersections are all equal. This assumption is of critical importance to the user. If the user violates this assumption, incorrect merges of any attributes present only in some (but not all) inputs will result.

The merge operation is a masked weighted element-by-element sum, as outlined in the following example. Let the vectors a, b, and c be data from Components A, B, and C that have been interpolated onto the physical grid of another component D. We wish to combine the data from A, B and C to get a vector d, which represents the merged data on the grid of component D. The merge relation to obtain the $i$th element of d is

$$d_i = \frac{1}{W_i} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{J} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_j^k a_i + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_l^m b_i + \prod_{p=1}^{P} \prod_{q=1}^{Q} \gamma_p^q c_i \right\},$$

where

$$W_i = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_j^k + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_l^m + \prod_{p=1}^{P} \prod_{q=1}^{Q} \gamma_p^q.$$

The quantities $\kappa_j^k$, $\lambda_l^m$, and $\mu_p^q$ are integer masks (which have value either 0 or 1), and $\alpha_j^k$, $\beta_l^m$, and $\gamma_p^q$ are real masks (which are in the closed interval [0, 1]).

The integer and real masks are stored as attributes to the same input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. The mask attribute names are stored as substrings to the colon-separated strings contained in the input CHARACTER arguments iMaskTags1, iMaskTags2, iMaskTags3, rMaskTags1, rMaskTags2, and rMaskTags3. The LOGICAL input argument CheckMasks governs how the masks are applied. If CheckMasks = .TRUE., the entries are checked to ensure they meet the definitions of real and integer masks. If CheckMasks = .FALSE., then the masks are multiplied together on an element-by-element basis with no validation of their entries (this option results in slightly higher performance).

This routine returns the sum of the masked weights as a diagnostic. This quantity is returned in the output REAL array WeightSum.

The correspondence between the quantities in the above merge relation and the arguments to this routine are summarized in the table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_i$</td>
<td>inAv2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c_i$</td>
<td>inAv3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_i$</td>
<td>outAv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\kappa^j_{i, j} = 1, \ldots, J$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>iMaskTags1 ( (J \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\alpha^k_{i, k} = 1, \ldots, K$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>rMaskTags1 ( (K \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda^l_{i, l} = 1, \ldots, L$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>iMaskTags2 ( (L \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\beta^m_{i, m} = 1, \ldots, M$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>rMaskTags2 ( (M \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\mu^p_{i, p} = 1, \ldots, P$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>iMaskTags3 ( (L \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma^q_{i, q} = 1, \ldots, Q$</td>
<td>GGrid</td>
<td>rMaskTags3 ( (M \text{ items}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W_i$</td>
<td>WeightSum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine MergeThreeGGSP_(inAv1, iMaskTags1, rMaskTags1, &
inAv2, iMaskTags2, rMaskTags2, &
inAv3, iMaskTags3, rMaskTags3, &
GGrid, CheckMasks, outAv, WeightSum)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : Listallocated => allocated
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1

character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: inAv2
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2

character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: inAv3
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags3
character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags3
```
13.1.3 MergeFourGGSP - Merge Data from Four Sources

This routine merges REAL attribute data from four input AttrVect arguments inAv1, inAv2, inAv3, and inAv4 to a fifth AttrVect outAv. The attributes to be merged are determined entirely by the real attributes of outAv. If outAv shares one or more attributes with any of the inputs inAv1, inAv2, inAv3, or inAv4, a merge is performed on the individual intersections of attributes between the pairs (outAv, inAv1), (outAv, inAv2), (outAv, inAv3), and (outAv, inAv4). Currently, it is assumed that these pairwise intersections are all equal. This assumption is of critical importance to the user. If the user violates this assumption, incorrect merges of any attributes present only in some (but not all) the inputs will result.

The merge operation is a masked weighted element-by-element sum, as outlined in the following example. Let the vectors \( \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \) and \( \mathbf{d} \) be data from Components \( A, B, C, \) and \( D \) that have been interpolated onto the physical grid of another component \( E \). We wish to combine the data from \( A, B, C, \) and \( D \) to get a vector \( \mathbf{e} \), which represents the merged data on the grid of component \( E \). The merge relation to obtain the \( i \)th element of \( \mathbf{e} \) is

\[
e_i = \frac{1}{W_i} \left\{ \prod_{j=1}^{J} \kappa_i^j \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_i^k a_i + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \lambda_i^l \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_i^m b_i + \prod_{p=1}^{P} \mu_i^p \prod_{q=1}^{Q} \gamma_i^q c_i + \prod_{r=1}^{R} \nu_i^r \prod_{s=1}^{S} \delta_i^s d_i \right\},
\]

where

\[
W_i = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \kappa_i^j \prod_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_i^k + \prod_{l=1}^{L} \lambda_i^l \prod_{m=1}^{M} \beta_i^m + \prod_{p=1}^{P} \mu_i^p \prod_{q=1}^{Q} \gamma_i^q + \prod_{r=1}^{R} \nu_i^r \prod_{s=1}^{S} \delta_i^s.
\]

The quantities \( \kappa_i^j, \lambda_i^l, \mu_i^p, \) and \( \nu_i^r \) are integer masks (which have value either 0 or 1), and \( \alpha_i^k, \beta_i^m, \gamma_i^q, \) and \( \delta_i^s \) are real masks (which are in the closed interval \([0, 1]\)).

The integer and real masks are stored as attributes to the same input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. The mask attribute names are stored as substrings to the colon-separated strings contained in the input CHARACTER arguments iMaskTags1, iMaskTags2, iMaskTags3, iMaskTags4, rMaskTags1, and rMaskTags2, rMaskTags3, and rMaskTags4. The LOGICAL input argument CheckMasks governs how the masks are applied. If CheckMasks = .TRUE., the entries are checked to ensure they meet the definitions of real and integer masks. If CheckMasks = .FALSE., then the masks are multiplied together on an element-by-element basis with no validation of their entries (this option results in slightly higher performance).

This routine returns the sume of the masked weights as a diagnostic. This quantity is returned in the output REAL array WeightSum.

The correspondence between the quantities in the above merge relation and the arguments to this routine are summarized in the table.

```
type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid
logical, intent(IN) :: CheckMasks

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(AttrVect), intent(INOUT) :: outAv
real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: WeightSum

```

REVISION HISTORY:

19Jun02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Interface spec.
3Jul02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation.
10Jul02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Improved argument checking.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Stored in</th>
<th>Referenced by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_i$</td>
<td>inAv1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_i$</td>
<td>inAv2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c_i$</td>
<td>inAv3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_i$</td>
<td>inAv4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e_i$</td>
<td>outAv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| $\kappa_{j}^{i}, j = 1, \ldots, J$ | GGrid | iMaskTags1 $(J \text{ items})$
| $\alpha_{k}^{i}, k = 1, \ldots, K$ | GGrid | rMaskTags1 $(K \text{ items})$
| $\lambda_{l}^{i}, l = 1, \ldots, L$ | GGrid | iMaskTags2 $(L \text{ items})$
| $\beta_{m}^{i}, m = 1, \ldots, M$ | GGrid | rMaskTags2 $(M \text{ items})$
| $\mu_{p}^{i}, p = 1, \ldots, P$ | GGrid | iMaskTags3 $(L \text{ items})$
| $\gamma_{q}^{i}, q = 1, \ldots, Q$ | GGrid | rMaskTags3 $(M \text{ items})$
| $\nu_{r}^{i}, r = 1, \ldots, R$ | GGrid | iMaskTags4 $(L \text{ items})$
| $\delta_{s}^{i}, s = 1, \ldots, S$ | GGrid | rMaskTags4 $(M \text{ items})$
| $W_i$    | WeightSum |               |

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine MergeFourGGSP_(inAv1, iMaskTags1, rMaskTags1, &
inAv2, iMaskTags2, rMaskTags2, &
inAv3, iMaskTags3, rMaskTags3, &
inAv4, iMaskTags4, rMaskTags4, &
GGrid, CheckMasks, outAv, WeightSum)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv1
character(len=*) , optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags1
```
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags1
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags2
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags2
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: inAv3
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags3
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags3
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: inAv4
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags4
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags4
character(len=*)  , optional, intent(IN) :: GGrid
logical            , intent(IN) :: CheckMasks

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(AttrVect)  , intent(INOUT) :: outAv
  real(SP)        , dimension(:), pointer :: WeightSum

REVISION HISTORY:

  19Jun02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Interface spec.
  3Jul02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Implementation.
  10Jul02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Improved argument checking.

13.1.4 MergeInDataGGSP - Add Data into a Merge

This routine takes input field data from the input AttrVect argument inAv, and merges the real attributes it shares with the input/output AttrVect argument outAv. The merge is a masked merge of the form

\[ c_i = c_{i} + \prod_{j=1}^{J} M_{j}^{i} \prod_{k=1}^{K} F_{k}^{i} a_{i}, \]

where \( c_i \) represents one element of one of the real attributes of outAv, and \( a_i \) represents one element of one of the real attributes of inAv. The \( M_j^{i} \) are integer masks which have value either 0 or 1, and are integer attributes of the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. The \( F_k^{i} \) are real masks whose values are in the closed interval \([0, 1]\), and are real attributes of the input GeneralGrid argument GGrid. The input CHARACTER argument iMaskTags is a string of colon-delimited strings that name the integer attributes in GGrid that are used as the masks \( M_j^{i} \). The input CHARACTER argument rMaskTags is a string of colon-delimited strings that name the real attributes in GGrid that are used as the masks \( F_k^{i} \). The output REAL array WeightSum is used to store a running sum of the product of the masks. The LOGICAL input argument CheckMasks governs how the masks are applied. If CheckMasks = .TRUE., the entries are checked to ensure they meet the definitions of real and integer masks. If CheckMasks = .FALSE. then the masks are multiplied together on an element-by-element basis with no validation of their entries (this option results in slightly higher performance).

N.B.: The lengths of the AttrVect arguments inAv and outAv must be equal, and this length must also equal the lengths of GGrid and WeightSum.

N.B.: This algorithm assumes the AttrVect argument outAv has been created, and its real attributes have been initialized.

N.B.: This algorithm assumes that the array WeightSum has been created and initialized.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine MergeInDataGGSP_(inAv, iMaskTags, rMaskTags, GGrid, &
                    CheckMasks, outAv, WeightSum)

USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die

use m_realkinds, only : SP, FP

use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => toChar

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only : List_get => get
use m_List, only : List_identical => identical
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : SharedAttrIndexList

use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_lsize => lsize
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportIAttr => exportIAttr
use m_GeneralGrid, only : GeneralGrid_exportRAttr => exportRAttr

implicit none

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- type(AttrVect), intent(IN) :: inAv
- character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: iMaskTags
- character(len=*), optional, intent(IN) :: rMaskTags
- type(GeneralGrid), intent(IN) :: GGrid
- logical, intent(IN) :: CheckMasks

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

- type(AttrVect), intent(INOUT) :: outAv
- real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: WeightSum

**REVISION HISTORY:**

19Jun02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
10Jul02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Improved argument checking.
14 Time Averaging

14.1 Module m_Accumulator - Time Averaging/Accumulation Buffer (Source File: m_Accumulator.F90)

An accumulator is a data class used for computing running sums and/or time averages of AttrVect class data. The period of time over which data are accumulated/averaged is the accumulation cycle, which is defined by the total number of accumulation steps (the component Accumulator%num_steps). When the accumulation routine accumulate is invoked, the number of accumulation cycle steps (the component Accumulator%steps_done) is incremented, and compared with the number of steps in the accumulation cycle to determine if the accumulation cycle has been completed. The accumulation buffers of the Accumulator are stored in an AttrVect (namely the component Accumulator%data), which allows the user to define the number of variables and their names at run-time. Finally, one can define for each field being accumulated the specific accumulation action. Currently, there are two options: Time Averaging and Time Summation. The user chooses the specific action by setting an integer action flag for each attribute being accumulated. The supported options are defined by the public data member constants MCT\_SUM and MCT\_AVG.

This module also supports a simple usage of accumulator where all the actions are SUM (init\_s and init\_avs) and the user must call average to calculate the average from the current value of Accumulator%steps_done. Accumulator%num_steps is ignored in this case.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
module m_Accumulator

USES:
use m_List, only : List
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_realkinds,only : SP,DP,FP

implicit none
private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:
public :: Accumulator ! The class data structure

Type Accumulator
#elifdef SEQUENCE
sequence
#endif
! total number of accumulation steps
integer :: num_steps
! number of accumulation steps performed
integer :: steps_done
! index of integer actions
integer, pointer, dimension(:) :: iAction
! index of real actions
integer, pointer, dimension(:) :: rAction
! accumulated sum field storage
Type(AttrVect) :: data
End Type Accumulator

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init ! creation method
public :: initp ! partial creation method (MCT USE ONLY)
public :: clean ! destruction method
public :: initialized ! check if initialized
public :: lsize ! local length of the data arrays
public :: NumSteps ! number of steps in a cycle
public :: StepsDone ! number of steps completed in the
! current cycle
public :: nIAttr ! number of integer fields
public :: nRArr ! number of real fields
public :: indexIA ! index the integer fields
public :: indexRA ! index the real fields
public :: getIList ! Return tag from INTEGER
         ! attribute list
public :: getRList ! Return tag from REAL attribute
         ! list
public :: exportIAttr ! Return INTEGER attribute as a vector
public :: exportRArr ! Return REAL attribute as a vector
public :: importIAttr ! Insert INTEGER vector as attribute
public :: importRArr ! Insert REAL vector as attribute
public :: zero ! Clear an accumulator
public :: SharedAttrIndexList ! Returns the number of shared
! attributes, and lists of the
! respective locations of these
! shared attributes
public :: accumulate ! Add AttrVect data into an Accumulator
public :: average ! Calculate an average in an Accumulator

Definition of interfaces for the methods for the Accumulator:

interface init ; module procedure &
    init_, &
    initS_, &
    initV_, &
    initAVS_
end interface
interface initp ; module procedure initp_; end interface
interface clean ; module procedure clean_; end interface
interface initialized; module procedure initialized_; end interface
interface lsize ; module procedure lsize_; end interface
interface NumSteps ; module procedure NumSteps_; end interface
interface StepsDone ; module procedure StepsDone_; end interface
interface nIAttr ; module procedure nIAttr_; end interface
interface nRArr ; module procedure nRArr_; end interface
interface indexIA; module procedure indexIA_; end interface
interface indexRA; module procedure indexRA_; end interface
interface getIList; module procedure getIList_; end interface
interface getRList; module procedure getRList_; end interface
interface exportIAttr ; module procedure exportIAttr_; end interface
interface exportRArr ; module procedure &
    exportRArrSP_, &
    exportRArrDP_
end interface
interface importIAttr ; module procedure importIAttr_; end interface
interface importRArr ; module procedure &
    importRArrSP_, &
    importRArrDP_
end interface
interface zero ; module procedure zero_; end interface
interface SharedAttrIndexList ; module procedure &
    aCaCSharedAttrIndexList_, &
    aVaCSharedAttrIndexList_
end interface
interface accumulate ; module procedure accumulate_; end interface
interface average ; module procedure average_; end interface
PUBLIC DATA MEMBERS:

public :: MCT_SUM
public :: MCT_AVG

inginteger, parameter :: MCT_SUM = 1
integer, parameter :: MCT_AVG = 2

REVISION HISTORY:

7Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
7Feb01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Public interfaces to getIList() and getRList().
9Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added initialized and initp_ routines. Added 'action' in Accumulator type.
6May02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - added import/export routines.
26Aug02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - thorough code revision; no added routines
10Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - add simple accumulator use support and check documentation.

14.1.1 init_ - Initialize an Accumulator and its Registers

This routine allocates space for the output Accumulator argument aC, and at a minimum sets the number of time steps in an accumulation cycle (defined by the input INTEGER argument num_steps), and the length of the Accumulator register buffer (defined by the input INTEGER argument lsize). If one wishes to accumulate integer fields, the list of these fields is defined by the input CHARACTER argument iList, which is specified as a colon-delimited set of substrings (further information regarding this is available in the routine initp_() of the module m_AttrVect). If no value of iList is supplied, no integer attribute accumulation buffers will be allocated. The accumulation action on each of the integer attributes can be defined by supplying the input INTEGER array argument iAction(:) (whose length must correspond to the number of items in iList). The values of the elements of iAction(:) must be one of the values among the public data members defined in the declaration section of this module. If the integer attributes are to be accumulated (i.e. one supplies iList), but iAction(:) is not specified, the default action for all integer accumulation operations will be summation. The input arguments rList and rAction(:) define the names of the real variables to be accumulated and the accumulation action for each. The arguments rList and rAction(:) are related to each other the same way as iList and iAction(:). Finally, the user can manually set the number of completed steps in an accumulation cycle (e.g. for restart purposes) by supplying a value for the optional input INTEGER argument steps_done.

INTERFACE:

subroutine init_(aC, iList, iAction, rList, rAction, lsize, & num_steps,steps_done)

USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero

use m_List, only: List
use m_List, only: List_nullify => nullify
use m_List, only: List_init => init
use m_List, only: List_nitem => nitem
use m_List, only: List_clean => clean
use m_stdio
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: iList
integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: iAction
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: rList
integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: rAction
integer, intent(in) :: lsize
integer, optional, intent(in) :: num_steps
integer, optional, intent(in) :: steps_done

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:

11Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
27JUL01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added iAction, rAction, niAction, and nrAction to accumulator type. Also defined MCT_SUM and MCT_AVG for accumulator module.

14.1.2 inits_ - Initialize a simple Accumulator and its Registers

This routine allocates space for the output simple Accumulator argument aC, and sets the length of the Accumulator register buffer (defined by the input INTEGER argument lsize). If one wishes to accumulate integer fields, the list of these fields is defined by the input CHARACTER argument iList, which is specified as a colon-delimited set of substrings (further information regarding this is available in the routine init_ of the module m_AttrVect). If no value of iList is supplied, no integer attribute accumulation buffers will be allocated. The input argument rList define the names of the real variables to be accumulated. Finally, the user can manually set the number of completed steps in an accumulation cycle (e.g. for restart purposes) by supplying a value for the optional input INTEGER argument steps_done. Its default value is zero.

In a simple accumulator, the action is always SUM.

INTERFACE:

subroutine inits_(aC, iList, rList, lsize,steps_done)

USES:

use m_List, only : List_init => init
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_List, only : List_nitem => nitem
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_init => init
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
SUBROUTINE initp_(aC, iAction, rAction, num_steps, steps_done)

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: iAction
integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: rAction
integer, intent(in) :: num_steps
integer, optional, intent(in) :: steps_done

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:

10Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version based on init_

14.1.3 initp_ - Initialize an Accumulator but not its Registers

This routine is an internal service routine for use by the other initialization routines in this module. It sets up some—but not all—of the components of the output Accumulator argument aC. This routine can set up the following components of aC:

1. aC%iAction, the array of accumulation actions for the integer attributes of aC (if the input INTEGER array argument iAction(:) is supplied); and
2. aC%rAction, the array of accumulation actions for the real attributes of aC (if the input INTEGER array argument rAction(:) is supplied); and
3. aC%num_steps, the number of steps in an accumulation cycle (if the input INTEGER argument num_steps is supplied); and
4. aC%steps_done, the number of steps completed so far in an accumulation cycle (if the input INTEGER argument steps_done is supplied).

INTERFACE:

subroutine initp_(aC, iAction, rAction, num_steps, steps_done)

USES:

use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: iAction
integer, dimension(:), optional, intent(in) :: rAction
integer, intent(in) :: num_steps
integer, optional, intent(in) :: steps_done

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:

11Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
27JUL01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added iAction, rAction, niAction, and nrAction to accumulator type. Also defined MCT_SUM and MCT_AVG for accumulator module.
14.1.4 initv_ - Initialize One Accumulator using Another

This routine takes the integer and real attribute information (including accumulation action settings for each attribute) from a previously initialized Accumulator (the input argument bC), and uses it to create another Accumulator (the output argument aC). In the absence of the INTEGER input arguments lsize, num_steps, and steps_done, aC will inherit from bC its length, the number of steps in its accumulation cycle, and the number of steps completed in its present accumulation cycle, respectively.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initv_(aC, bC, lsize, num_steps, steps_done)

USES:

use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : ListExportToChar => exportToChar
use m_List, only : List_copy => copy
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated
use m_List, only : List_clean => clean
use m_die
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: bC
integer, optional, intent(in) :: lsize
integer, optional, intent(in) :: num_steps
integer, optional, intent(in) :: steps_done

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:

11Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
17May01 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - change string_get to list_get
27JUL01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added iaction, raction compatibility
2Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> made argument num_steps optional

14.1.5 initavs_ - Initialize a simple Accumulator from an AttributeVector

This routine takes the integer and real attribute information (including from a previously initialized AttributeVector (the input argument aV), and uses it to create a simple (sum only) Accumulator (the output argument aC). In the absence of the INTEGER input argument lsize, aC will inherit from aV its length. In the absence of the optional INTEGER argument, steps_done will be set to zero.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initavs_(aC, aV, acsize, steps_done)

USES:
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAttr
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_exIL2c => exportIL2c
use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_exRL2c => exportRL2c
use m_die

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: acsize
  integer, optional, intent(in) :: steps_done

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
  10Jan08 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version based on initv_

14.1.6 clean_ - Destroy an Accumulator

This routine deallocates all allocated memory structures associated with the input/output Accumulator argument aC. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat. If clean_() is invoked with stat present, it is the user’s obligation to check this return code and act accordingly. If stat is not supplied and any of the deallocation operations fail, this routine will terminate execution with an error statement.

INTERFACE:
  subroutine clean_(aC, stat)

USES:
  use m_mall
  use m_stdio
  use m_die
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:
  11Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
  27JUL01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - deallocate pointers iAction and rAction.
  1Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> removed the die to prevent crashes and added stat argument.
14.1.7 initialized_ - Check if an Accumulator is Initialized

This logical function returns a value of .TRUE. if the input Accumulator argument aC is initialized correctly. The term "correctly initialized" means there is internal consistency between the number of integer and real attributes in aC, and their respective data structures for accumulation registers, and accumulation action flags. The optional LOGICAL input argument die_flag if present, can result in messages written to stderr:

- if die_flag is true and aC is correctly initialized, and
- if die_flag is false and aC is incorrectly initialized.

Otherwise, inconsistencies in how aC is set up will result in termination with an error message. The optional CHARACTER input argument source_name allows the user to, in the event of error, generate traceback information (e.g., the name of the routine that invoked this one).

INTERFACE:

logical function initialized_(aC, die_flag, source_name)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_List, only : List
use m_List, only : List_allocated => allocated

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : Attr_nIAttr => nIAttr
use m_AttrVect, only : Attr_nRAttr => nRAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
logical, optional, intent(in) :: die_flag
character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: source_name

REVISION HISTORY:

7AUG01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.8 lsize_ - Length of an Accumulator

This INTEGER query function returns the number of data points for which the input Accumulator argument aC is performing accumulation. This value corresponds to the length of the AttrVect component aC%data that stores the accumulation registers.

INTERFACE:

integer function lsize_(aC)

USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize

implicit none
**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
12Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
```

---

**14.1.9 NumSteps_ - Number of Accumulation Cycle Time Steps**

This INTEGER query function returns the number of time steps in an accumulation cycle for the input Accumulator argument aC.

**INTERFACE:**

```
integer function NumSteps_(aC)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
7Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
```

---

**14.1.10 StepsDone_ - Number of Completed Steps in the Current Cycle**

This INTEGER query function returns the number of time steps that have been completed in the current accumulation cycle for the input Accumulator argument aC.

**INTERFACE:**

```
integer function StepsDone_(aC)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
7Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
```

---
14.1.11  nIAtrr_ - Return the Number of INTEGER Attributes

This INTEGER query function returns the number of integer attributes that are stored in the input Accumulator argument aC. This value is equal to the number of integer attributes in the AttrVect component aC%data that stores the accumulation registers.

INTERFACE:
integer function nIAtrr_(aC)

USES:
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAtrr => nIAtrr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(Accumulator),intent(in) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
12Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.12  nRAtrr_ - number of REAL fields stored in the Accumulator.

This INTEGER query function returns the number of real attributes that are stored in the input Accumulator argument aC. This value is equal to the number of real attributes in the AttrVect component aC%data that stores the accumulation registers.

INTERFACE:
integer function nRAtrr_(aC)

USES:
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAtrr => nRAtrr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(Accumulator),intent(in) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
12Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.13  getIList_ - Retrieve a Numbered INTEGER Attribute Name

This routine returns as a String (see the mpeu module m_String for information) the name of the ith item in the integer registers of the Accumulator argument aC.

INTERFACE:
subroutine getIList_(item, ith, aC)
USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_getIList => getIList
use m_String, only : String

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: ith
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(out) :: item

REVISION HISTORY:

12Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.14 getRList - Retrieve a Numbered REAL Attribute Name

This routine returns as a String (see the mpeu module m_String for information) the name of the ith item in the real registers of the Accumulator argument aC.

INTERFACE:

subroutine getRList_(item, ith, aC)

USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_getRList => getRList
use m_String, only : String

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: ith

type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:


type(String), intent(out) :: item

REVISION HISTORY:

12Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.15 indexIA - Index an INTEGER Attribute

This INTEGER query function returns the index in the integer accumulation register buffer of the Accumulator argument aC the attribute named by the CHARACTER argument item. That is, all the accumulator running tallies for the attribute named item reside in
The user may request traceback information (e.g., the name of the routine from which this one is called) by providing values for either of the optional CHARACTER arguments \texttt{perrWith} or \texttt{dieWith}. In the event \texttt{indexIA()} cannot find \texttt{item} in \texttt{aC}, the routine behaves as follows:

1. If neither \texttt{perrWith} nor \texttt{dieWith} are present, \texttt{indexIA()} returns a value of zero;
2. If \texttt{perrWith} is present, but \texttt{dieWith} is not, an error message is written to \texttt{stderr} incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{perrWith};
3. If \texttt{dieWith} is present, execution terminates with an error message written to \texttt{stderr} that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{dieWith}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
integer function indexIA_(aC, item, perrWith, dieWith)
USES:
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA
    use m_die, only : die
    use m_stdio,only : stderr
implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
    character(len=*) , intent(in) :: item
    character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
    character(len=*) , optional, intent(in) :: dieWith
REVISION HISTORY:
    14Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
\end{verbatim}

14.1.16 \texttt{indexRA} - index the Accumulator real attribute list.

This INTEGER query function returns the index in the real accumulation register buffer of the Accumulator argument \texttt{aC} the attribute named by the CHARACTER argument \texttt{item}. That is, all the accumulator running tallies for the attribute named \texttt{item} reside in

\begin{verbatim}
aC%data%rAttr(indexRA_(aC,item),:).
\end{verbatim}

The user may request traceback information (e.g., the name of the routine from which this one is called) by providing values for either of the optional CHARACTER arguments \texttt{perrWith} or \texttt{dieWith}. In the event \texttt{indexRA()} cannot find \texttt{item} in \texttt{aC}, the routine behaves as follows:

1. If neither \texttt{perrWith} nor \texttt{dieWith} are present, \texttt{indexRA()} returns a value of zero;
2. If \texttt{perrWith} is present, but \texttt{dieWith} is not, an error message is written to \texttt{stderr} incorporating user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{perrWith};
3. If \texttt{dieWith} is present, execution terminates with an error message written to \texttt{stderr} that incorporates user-supplied traceback information stored in the argument \texttt{dieWith}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}
integer function indexRA_(aC, item, perrWith, dieWith)

USES:

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: item
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: perrWith
  character(len=*), optional, intent(in) :: dieWith

REVISION HISTORY:

  14Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.17  exportIAttr_ - Export INTEGER Attribute to a Vector

This routine extracts from the input Accumulator argument aC the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag, and returns it in the INTEGER output array outVect, and its length in the output INTEGER argument lsize.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the Accumulator List component aC%data%iList. N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument outVect means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array outVect, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked. N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer outVect, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine exportIAttr_(aC, AttrTag, outVect, lsize)

USES:

use m_die
use m_stdio
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportIAttr => exportIAttr

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
14.1.18  exportRAttrSP_ - Export REAL Attribute to a Vector

This routine extracts from the input Accumulator argument aC the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag, and returns it in the REAL output array outVect, and its length in the output INTEGER argument lsize.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the Accumulator List component aC%data%iList.

N.B.: The flexibility of this routine regarding the pointer association status of the output argument outVect means the user must invoke this routine with care. If the user wishes this routine to fill a pre-allocated array, then obviously this array must be allocated prior to calling this routine. If the user wishes that the routine create the output argument array outVect, then the user must ensure this pointer is not allocated (i.e. the user must nullify this pointer) at the time this routine is invoked.

N.B.: If the user has relied on this routine to allocate memory associated with the pointer outVect, then the user is responsible for deallocating this array once it is no longer needed. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine exportRAttrSP_(aC, AttrTag, outVect, lsize)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_stdio

    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_exportRAttr => exportRAttr

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: outVect
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: lsize

REVISION HISTORY:

    6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

14.1.19  importIAttr_ - Import INTEGER Attribute from a Vector

This routine imports data provided in the input INTEGER vector inVect into the Accumulator argument aC, storing it as the integer attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used to ensure there is sufficient space in the Accumulator to store the data.

N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the Accumulator List component aC%data%rList.

INTERFACE:
subroutine importIAttr_(aC, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)
USES:
  use m_die
  use m_stdio, only: stderr
  use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_importIAttr => importIAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag
  integer, dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
  integer, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
  6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.

14.1.20 importRAttrSP - Import REAL Attribute from a Vector
This routine imports data provided in the input REAL vector inVect into the Accumulator argument aC, storing it as the real attribute corresponding to the tag defined in the input CHARACTER argument AttrTag. The input INTEGER argument lsize is used to ensure there is sufficient space in the Accumulator to store the data.
N.B.: This routine will fail if the AttrTag is not in the Accumulator List component aC%data%rList.

INTERFACE:
subroutine importRAttrSP_(aC, AttrTag, inVect, lsize)
USES:
  use m_die
  use m_stdio, only: stderr
  use m_AttrVect, only: AttrVect_importRAttr => importRAttr
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: AttrTag
  real(SP), dimension(:), pointer :: inVect
  integer, intent(in) :: lsize

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
  6May02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype.
14.1.21  zero_ - Zero an Accumulator

This subroutine clears the Accumulator argument aC. This is accomplished by setting the number of completed steps in the accumulation cycle to zero, and zeroing out all of the accumulation registers.

INTERFACE:
subroutine zero_(aC)
USES:
  use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_zero => zero
  implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC

REVISION HISTORY:
  7Aug02 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype

14.1.22  aCaCSharedAttrIndexList_ - Cross-index Two Accumulators

aCaCSharedAttrIndexList_() takes a pair of user-supplied Accumulator variables aC1 and aC2, and for choice of either REAL or INTEGER attributes (as specified literally in the input CHARACTER argument attrib) returns the number of shared attributes NumShared, and arrays of indices Indices1 and Indices2 to their storage locations in aC1 and aC2, respectively.

N.B.: This routine returns two allocated arrays—Indices1(:) and Indices2(:)—which must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:
subroutine aCaCSharedAttrIndexList_(aC1, aC2, attrib, NumShared, &
  Indices1, Indices2)
USES:
  use m_stdio
  use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
  use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices
  implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC1
type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC2
character*7, intent(in) :: attrib

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
  integer, intent(out) :: NumShared
  integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices1
  integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices2

REVISION HISTORY:
  7Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
14.1.23  aVaCSharedAttrIndexList_ - Cross-index with an AttrVect

aVaCSharedAttrIndexList_() a user-supplied AttrVect variable aV and an Accumulator variable aC, and for choice of either REAL or INTEGER attributes (as ! specified literally in the input CHARACTER argument attrib) returns the number of shared attributes NumShared, and arrays of indices Indices1 and Indices2 to their storage locations in aV and aC, respectively.

N.B.: This routine returns two allocated arrays—Indices1(:) and Indices2(:)—which must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine aVaCSharedAttrIndexList_(aV, aC, attrib, NumShared, &
        Indices1, Indices2)

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
    use m_List, only : GetSharedListIndices

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV
    type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: aC
    character(len=*) , intent(in) :: attrib

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(out) :: NumShared
    integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices1
    integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices2

REVISION HISTORY:

    7Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

14.1.24  accumulate--Acumulate from an AttrVect to an Accumulator.

This routine performs time accumulation of data present in an MCT field data AttrVect variable aV and combines it with the running tallies stored in the MCT Accumulator variable aC. This routine automatically identifies which fields are held in common by aV and aC and uses the accumulation action information stored in aC to decide how each field in aV is to be combined into its corresponding running tally in aC. The accumulation operations currently supported are:

- MCT_SUM: Add the current values in the aV to the current values in aC.
- MCT_AVG: Same as MCT_SUM except when steps_done is equal to num_steps then perform one more sum and replaced with average.

This routine also automatically increments the counter in aC signifying the number of steps completed in the accumulation cycle.

NOTE: The user must reset (zero) the Accumulator after the average has been formed or the next call to accumulate will add to the average.

INTERFACE:
subroutine accumulate_(aV, aC)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stdout, stderr
use m_die, only : die

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(AttrVect), intent(in) :: aV ! Input AttrVect

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC ! Output Accumulator

REVISION HISTORY:

18Sep00 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> -- initial version.
7Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> -- General version.
10Jun01 - E.T. Ong -- fixed divide-by-zero problem in integer attribute accumulation.
27Jul01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> -- removed action argument.
Make compatible with new Accumulator type.

14.1.25 average_ -- Force an average to be taken on an Accumulator

This routine will compute the average of the current values in an Accumulator using the current value of steps_done in the Accumulator

INTERFACE:

subroutine average_(aC)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stdout, stderr
use m_die, only : die

use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_lsize => lsize
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nIAttr => nIAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_nRAttr => nRAtrr
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexRA => indexRA
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_indexIA => indexIA

implicit none
INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC ! Output Accumulator

REVISION HISTORY:

    11Jan08 - R.Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> -- initial version based on accumulate_
14.2 Module m_AccumulatorComms - MPI Communication Methods for the Accumulator (Source File: m_AccumulatorComms.F90)

This module contains communications methods for the Accumulator datatype (see m_Accumulator for details). MCT's communications are implemented in terms of the Message Passing Interface (MPI) standard, and we have as best as possible, made the interfaces to these routines appear as similar as possible to the corresponding MPI routines. For the Accumulator, we currently support only the following collective operations: broadcast, gather, and scatter. The gather and scatter operations rely on domain decomposition descriptors that are defined elsewhere in MCT: the GlobalMap, which is a one-dimensional decomposition (see the MCT module m_GlobalMap for more details); and the GlobalSegMap, which is a segmented decomposition capable of supporting multidimensional domain decompositions (see the MCT module m_GlobalSegMap for more details).

INTERFACE:

module m_AccumulatorComms
USES:

No external modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none
private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

List of communications Methods for the Accumulator class

public :: gather ! gather all local vectors to the root
public :: scatter ! scatter from the root to all PEs
public :: bcast ! bcast from root to all PEs

Definition of interfaces for the communication methods for the Accumulator:

interface gather ; module procedure &
   GM_gather_, &
   GSM_gather_
end interface
interface scatter ; module procedure &
   GM_scatter_, &
   GSM_scatter_
end interface
interface bcast ; module procedure bcast_ ; end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

31Oct00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype--
   These routines were separated from the module m_Accumulator
15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Specification of
   APIs for the routines GSM_gather_() and GSM_scatter_().
10May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Changes in the
   comms routine to match the MPI model for collective
   communications, and general clean-up of prologues.
9Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - Added private routine
   bcaspt_. Used new Accumulator routines initp_ and
   initialized_ to simplify the routines.
26Aug02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - thorough code revision;
   no added routines
14.2.1 GM_gather_- Gather Accumulator Distributed by a GlobalMap

GM_gather() takes a distributed (across the communicator associated with the handle comm) input Accumulator argument iC and gathers its data to the Accumulator oC on the root. The decomposition of iC is described by the input GlobalMap argument Gmap. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (nonzero) value of the optional output argument stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GM_gather_(iC, oC, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    use m_mpi90
    use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initialized => initialized
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initv => init
    use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_gather => gather

    implicit none

    INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: iC
    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

    OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: oC
    integer, optional,intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

13Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
31Oct00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - relocated to the module m_AccumulatorComms
15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - renamed GM_gather_
10May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - revamped comms model to match MPI comms model, and cleaned up prologue
9Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - 2nd prototype. Used the intialized_ and accumulator init routines.

14.2.2 GSM_gather_- Gather Accumulator Distributed by a GlobalSegMap

This routine takes the distributed (on the communicator associated with the handle comm) input Accumulator argument iC gathers it to the the Accumulator argument oC (valid only on the root). The decomposition of iC is contained in the input GlobalSegMap argument GMap. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (nonzero) returned value of the INTEGER flag stat.

INTERFACE:
subroutine GSM_gather_(iC, oC, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initv => init
use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initialized => initialized
use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_gather => gather

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: iC
  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
  integer, intent(in) :: root
  integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: oC
  integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

  15Jan01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API specification.
  10May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initial code and
            cleaned up prologue.
  09Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - 2nd prototype. Used the
          initialized_ and accumulator init routines.

14.2.3 GM_scatter_ - Scatter an Accumulator using a GlobalMap

This routine takes the input Accumulator argument iC (valid only on the root), and scatters it to the distributed Accumulator argument oC on the processes associated with the communicator handle comm. The decomposition used to scatter the data is contained in the input GlobalMap argument GMap. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (nonzero) returned value of the INTEGER flag stat.

INTERFACE:

  subroutine GM_scatter_(iC, oC, GMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_mpi90

use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initv => init
14.2.4 GSM_scatter_ - Scatter an Accumulator using a GlobalSegMap

This routine takes the input Accumulator argument iC (valid only on the root), and scatters it to the distributed Accumulator argument oC on the processes associated with the communicator handle comm. The decompositon used to scatter the data is contained in the input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (nonzero) returned value of the INTEGER flag stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GSM_scatter_(iC, oC, GSMap, root, comm, stat)

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die
    use m_mpif90

    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initv => init
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initialized => initialized
    use m_AttrVect, only : AttrVect_clean => clean
    use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_scatter => scatter

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(in) :: iC
    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap
    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(out) :: oC
    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat
14.2.5  bcast_ - Broadcast an Accumulator

This routine takes the input Accumulator argument aC (on input valid only on the root), and broadcasts it to all the processes associated with the communicator handle comm. The success (failure) of this operation is signified by the zero (nonzero) returned value of the INTEGER flag stat.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine bcast_(aC, root, comm, stat)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_mpiF90
    use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_bcast => bcast

    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initialized => initialized

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(in) :: root
    integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC ! (IN) on root, (OUT) elsewhere

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

14Sep00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
31Oct00 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - moved from the module m_Accumulator to m_AccumulatorComms
09May01 - Jay Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - cleaned up prologue
09Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - 2nd prototype. Made use of bcastp_ routine. Also more argument checks.
14.2.6 bcastp_ - Broadcast an Accumulator (but Not its Registers)

This routine broadcasts all components of the accumulator aC except for aCto be used by accumulator scatter and gather routines.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine bcastp_(aC, root, comm, stat)

USES:

    use m_die
    use m_mpi90
    use m_AttrVectComms, only : AttrVect_bcast => bcast
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_initp => initp
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_nIAttr => nIAttr
    use m_Accumulator, only : Accumulator_nRAAttr => nRAttr

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer,intent(in) :: root
    integer,intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(Accumulator), intent(inout) :: aC ! (IN) on root, (OUT) elsewhere

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

    09Aug01 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
15 Global To Local Index Translation

15.1 Module m_GlobalToLocal - Global to Local Index Translation (Source File: m_GlobalToLocal.F90)

This module contains routines for translating global array indices into their local counterparts (that is, the indices into the local data structure holding a given process’ chunk of a distributed array). The MCT domain decomposition descriptors GlobalMap and GlobalSegMap are both supported. Indices can be translated one-at-a-time using the GlobalToLocalIndex routine or many at once using the GlobalToLocalIndices routine. This module also provides facilities for setting the local row and column indices for a SparseMatrix through the GlobalToLocalMatrix routines.

INTERFACE:

module m_GlobalToLocal

USES:

No external modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none
-private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: GlobalToLocalIndex ! Translate Global to Local index
! (i.e. recover local index for a
! point from its global index).

public :: GlobalToLocalIndices ! Translate Global to Local indices
! (i.e. recover local starts/lengths
! of distributed data segments).

public :: GlobalToLocalMatrix ! Re-indexing of row or column
! indices for a SparseMatrix

interface GlobalToLocalIndices ; module procedure &
   GlobalSegMapToIndices_, & ! local arrays of starts/lengths
   GlobalSegMapToNavigator_, & ! return local indices as Navigator
   GlobalSegMapToIndexArr_
end interface

interface GlobalToLocalIndex ; module procedure &
   GlobalSegMapToIndex_, &
   GlobalMapToIndex_
end interface

interface GlobalToLocalMatrix ; module procedure &
   GlobalSegMapToLocalMatrix_
end interface

SEE ALSO:

The MCT modules \texttt{m\_GlobalMap} and \texttt{m\_GlobalSegMap} for more information regarding MCT’s domain decomposition descriptors. The MCT module \texttt{m\_SparseMatrix} for more information regarding the \texttt{SparseMatrix} datatype.
15.1.1 GlobalSegMapToIndices - Return _local_ indices in arrays.

GlobalSegMapToIndices() takes a user-supplied GlobalSegMap data type GSMap, which describes a decomposition on the input MPI communicator corresponding to the Fortran INTEGER handle comm, to translate the global directory of segment locations into local indices for referencing the on-pe storage of the mapped distributed data.

_N.B._: This routine returns two allocated arrays—start(:) and length(:)—which must be deallocated once the user no longer needs them. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine GlobalSegMapToIndices_(GSMap, comm, start, length)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_mpi90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap
integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer,dimension(:), pointer :: start ! local segment start indices
integer,dimension(:), pointer :: length ! local segment sizes
```

REVISION HISTORY:

2Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

15.1.2 GlobalSegMapToIndex - Global to Local Index Translation

This INTEGER query function takes a user-supplied GlobalSegMap data type GSMap, which describes a decomposition on the input MPI communicator corresponding to the Fortran INTEGER handle comm, and the input global index value i_g, and returns a positive local index value if the datum i_g is stored on the local process ID, a value of -1 is returned.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
integer function GlobalSegMapToIndex_(GSMap, i_g, comm)
```

**USES:**
use m_mpi90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap
  integer, intent(in) :: i_g ! global index
  integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle

REVISION HISTORY:

  2Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

15.1.3 GlobalSegMapToIndexArr_- Global to Local Index Array Translation

Given a GlobalSegMap data type GSMap and MPI communicator corresponding to the Fortran INTEGER handle comm, convert an array of global index values i_global() to an array of local index values i_local(). If the datum i_global(j) is not stored on the local process ID, then i_local(j) will be set to -1/

INTERFACE:

subroutine GlobalSegMapToIndexArr_(GSMap, i_global, i_local, nindex, comm)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_mpi90
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! Output GlobalSegMap
  integer, intent(in) :: i_global(:) ! global index
  integer, intent(out) :: i_local(:) ! local index
  integer, intent(in) :: nindex ! size of i_global()
  integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle

REVISION HISTORY:

  12-apr-2006 R. Loy <rloy@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version
15.1.4 GlobalMapToIndex_ - Global to Local Index Translation

This INTEGER query function takes as its input a user-supplied GlobalMap data type GMap, which describes a decomposition on the input MPI communicator corresponding to the Fortran INTEGER handle comm, and the input global index value i_g, and returns a positive local index value if the datum i_g is not stored on the local process ID, a value of -1 is returned.

INTERFACE:

    integer function GlobalMapToIndex_(GMap, i_g, comm)

USES:

    use m_mpiif90
    use m_die,       only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
    use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap    ! Input GlobalMap
    integer,    intent(in) :: i_g          ! global index
    integer,    intent(in) :: comm         ! communicator handle

REVISION HISTORY:

    2Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

---

15.1.5 GlobalSegMapToNavigator_ - Return Navigator to Local Segments

This routine takes as its input takes a user-supplied GlobalSegMap data type GSMa, which describes a decomposition on the input MPI communicator corresponding to the Fortran INTEGER handle comm, and returns the local segment start index and length information for referencing the on-pe storage of the mapped distributed data. These data are returned in the form of the output Navigator argument Nav.

**N.B.**: This routine returns a Navigator variable Nav, which must be deallocated once the user no longer needs it. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GlobalSegMapToNavigator_(GSMa, comm, oNav)

USES:

    use m_mpiif90
    use m_die,       only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
    use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg
    use m_Navigator, only : Navigator
    use m_Navigator, only : Navigator_init => init

    implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! Input GlobalSegMap
  integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(Navigator), intent(out) :: oNav ! Output Navigator

REVISION HISTORY:

  2Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

15.1.6  GlobalSegMapToLocalMatrix_ - Set Local SparseMatrix Indices

This routine takes as its input a user-supplied GlobalSegMap domain decomposition GSMap, which describes the decomposition of either the rows or columns of the input/output SparseMatrix argument sMat on the communicator associated with the INTEGER handle comm, and to translate the global row or column indices of sMat into their local counterparts. The choice of either row or column is governed by the value of the input CHARACTER argument RCFlag. One sets this variable to either 'ROW' or 'row' to specify row re-indexing (which are stored in sMat and retrieved by indexing the attribute lrow), and 'COLUMN' or 'column' to specify column re-indexing (which are stored in sMat and retrieved by indexing the SparseMatrix attribute lcol).

INTERFACE:

  subroutine GlobalSegMapToLocalMatrix_(sMat, GSMap, RCFlag, comm)

USES:

  use m_stdio
  use m_die, only : die

  use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix
  use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_indexIA => indexIA
  use m_SparseMatrix, only : SparseMatrix_lsize => lsize

  use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap ! Input GlobalSegMap
  character(len=*) , intent(in) :: RCFlag ! 'row' or 'column'
  integer, intent(in) :: comm ! communicator handle

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(SparseMatrix), intent(inout) :: sMat

SEE ALSO:

  The MCT module m_SparseMatrix for more information about the SparseMatrix type and its storage of global and local row-and column indices.
REVISION HISTORY:

3May01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version, which is _extremely_ slow, but safe. This must be re-examined later.
16 Convert From Global Map To Global Segment Map

16.1 Module m_ConvertMaps - Conversion Between MCT Domain Decomposition Descriptors (Source File: m_ConvertMaps.F90)

This module contains routines to convert between the GlobalMap and GlobalSegMap types. Since the GlobalMap is a 1-D decomposition with one contiguous segment per process, it is always possible to create a GlobalSegMap containing the same decomposition information. In the unusual case that a GlobalSegMap contains at most one segment per process, and no two segments overlap, it is possible to create a GlobalMap describing the same decomposition.

INTERFACE:

module m_ConvertMaps

USES:

use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap

implicit none
private ! except

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap
public :: GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap

interface GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap ; module procedure &
    GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap_
end interface
interface GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap ; module procedure &
    GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

12Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial module

16.1.1 GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap - Convert GlobalMap to GlobalSegMap

This routine takes an input GlobalMap argument GMap, and converts its decomposition information into the output GlobalSegMap argument GSegMap. Since the GlobalMap is a very special case of the more general GlobalSegMap decomposition, this conversion is always possible.

The motivation of this routine is the fact that the majority of the APIs for MCT services require the user to supply a GlobalSegMap as a domain decomposition descriptor argument. This routine is the means by which the user can enjoy the convenience and simplicity of the GlobalMap datatype (where it is appropriate), but still access all of the MCT’s functionality.

N.B.: This routine creates an allocated structure GSegMap. The user is responsible for deleting this structure using the clean() method for the GlobalSegMap when GSegMap is no longer needed. Failure to do so will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GlobalMapToGlobalSegMap_(GMap, GSegMap)
USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_init => init
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only : MCTWorld_ComponentNumProcs => ComponentNumProcs

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalMap), intent(in) :: GMap

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(GlobalSegMap), intent(out) :: GSMap

REVISION HISTORY:

12Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Prototype code.
24Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Finished code.

16.1.2 GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap - Convert GlobalSegMap to GlobalMap

This routine takes an input GlobalSegMap argument GSMap, and examines it to determine whether or not it may be expressed in GlobalMap form. A GlobalSegMap can be converted to a GlobalMap if and only if:

1. Each process on the communicator covered by the GlobalSegMap contains at most one segment;
2. The GlobalSegMap is not haloed (that is, none of the segments overlap); and
3. The start indices of the segments are in the same order as their respective process ID numbers.

If these conditions are satisfied, GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap() creates an output GlobalMap argument GMap describing the same decomposition as GSMap. If these conditions are not satisfied, map conversion can not occur, and GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap() has one of two outcomes:

1. If the optional output INTEGER argument status is provided, GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap() returns without creating GMap, and returns a non-zero value for status.
2. If the optional output INTEGER argument status is not provided, execution will terminate with an error message.

The optional output INTEGER argument status, if provided will be returned from GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap() with a value explained by the table below:

N.B.: This routine creates an allocated structure GMap. The user is responsible for deleting this structure using the clean() method for the GlobalMap when GMap is no longer needed. Failure to do so will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine GlobalSegMapToGlobalMap_(GSMap, GMap, status)
### Value of status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of status</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Map Conversion Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unsuccessful–more than one segment per process, or a negative number of segments (ERROR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unsuccessful–GSMap haloed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unsuccessful–GSMap segments out-of-order with respect to resident process ID ranks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die

use m_SortingTools, only : IndexSet
use m_SortingTools, only : IndexSort

use m_MCTWorld, only : MCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only : ThisMCTWorld
use m_MCTWorld, only : ComponentNumProcs

use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_comp_id => comp_id
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_gsize => gsize
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_haloed => haloed
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_ngseg => ngseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_nlseg => nlseg
use m_GlobalSegMap, only : GlobalSegMap_active_pes => active_pes

use m_GlobalMap, only : GlobalMap

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalSegMap), intent(in) :: GSMap
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(GlobalMap), intent(out) :: GMap
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

12Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - API / first prototype.
21Sep02 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Near-complete implementation, still, do not call!
Part III
Documentation of MPEU Datatypes Used to Define MCT Datatypes

17  The String Datatype

17.1  Module m_String - The String Datatype (Source File: m_String.F90)

The String datatype is an encapsulated pointer to a one-dimensional array of single characters. This allows one to define variable-length strings, and arrays of variable-length strings.

INTERFACE:

module m_String

USES:

No external modules are used in the declaration section of this module.

implicit none
private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: String ! The class data structure

Type String
#ifdef SEQUENCE
sequence
#endif
character(len=1),dimension(:),pointer :: c
End Type String

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: toChar
public :: char ! convert to a CHARACTER(*)

public :: String_init
public :: init ! set a CHARACTER(*) type to a String

public :: String_clean
public :: clean ! Deallocate memory occupied by a String

public :: String_len
public :: len ! length of a String

public :: String_bcast
public :: bcast ! Broadcast a String

public :: String_mci  ! Track memory used to store a String
public :: String_mco

public :: ptr_chars  ! Assign a pointer to a String’s
interface char;  module procedure &
str2ch0_, &
ch12ch0_
end interface

interface toChar;  module procedure &
str2ch0_, &
ch12ch0_
end interface

interface String_init; module procedure &
initc_, &
initc1_, &
inits_
end interface

interface init;  module procedure &
initc_, &
initc1_, &
inits_
end interface

interface String_clean; module procedure clean_; end interface
interface clean;  module procedure clean_; end interface

interface String_len; module procedure len_; end interface
interface len;  module procedure len_; end interface

interface String_bcast; module procedure bcast_; end interface
interface bcast;  module procedure bcast_; end interface

interface String_mci; module procedure &
mci0_, &
mci1_, &
mci2_, &
mci3_
end interface

interface String_mco; module procedure &
mco0_, &
mco1_, &
mco2_, &
mco3_
end interface

interface ptr_chars; module procedure &
ptr_chars_
end interface

REVISION HISTORY:

22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.1 str2ch0_ - Convert a String to a CHARACTER
This function returns the contents of the character buffer of the input String argument str as a
CHARACTER suitable for printing.
INTERFACE:

    function str2ch0_(str)

USES:

    No external modules are used by this function.

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(String), intent(in) :: str

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    character(len=size(str%c,1)) :: str2ch0_

REVISION HISTORY:

    23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.2  ch12ch0_ - Convert a CHARACTER(:) to a CHARACTER(*)

This function takes an input one-dimensional array of single characters and returns a single character string.

INTERFACE:

    function ch12ch0_(ch1)

USES:

    No external modules are used by this function.

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    character(len=1), dimension(:), intent(in) :: ch1

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    character(len=size(ch1,1)) :: ch12ch0_

REVISION HISTORY:

    22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
17.1.3 \texttt{initc} - Create a String using a CHARACTER

This routine takes an input scalar CHARACTER argument \texttt{chr}, and uses it to create the output String argument \texttt{str}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
    subroutine initc_(str, chr)

described here.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{USES:}

\begin{verbatim}
    use m_die, only : die, perr
    use m_mall, only : mall_mci, mall_ison

    implicit none
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{INPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{verbatim}
    character(len=\ast), intent(in) :: chr
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{OUTPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{verbatim}
    type(String), intent(out) :: str
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{REVISION HISTORY:}

\begin{verbatim}
    23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
\end{verbatim}

17.1.4 \texttt{initcl} - Create a String using a CHARACTER array

This routine takes an input CHARACTER(:) argument \texttt{chr}, and uses it to create the output String argument \texttt{str}.

\textbf{INTERFACE:}

\begin{verbatim}
    subroutine initcl_(str, chr)

described here.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{USES:}

\begin{verbatim}
    use m_die, only : die, perr
    use m_mall, only : mall_mci, mall_ison

    implicit none
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{INPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{verbatim}
    character, dimension(:), intent(in) :: chr
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{OUTPUT PARAMETERS:}

\begin{verbatim}
    type(String), intent(out) :: str
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{REVISION HISTORY:}

\begin{verbatim}
    2Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial prototype
\end{verbatim}
17.1.5 inits - Initialization of a String from another String

This routine takes an input String argument iStr and creates an output String argument oStr. In other words, it copies iStr to oStr.

INTERFACE:

subroutine inits_(oStr, iStr)

USES:

use m_die, only : die
use m_mall,only : mall_mci,mall_ison

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(in) :: iStr

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(out) :: oStr

REVISION HISTORY:

07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.6 clean - Deallocate Memory Occupied by a String

This routine deallocates memory associated with the input/output String argument str. This amounts to deallocating str%c.

INTERFACE:

subroutine clean_(str)

USES:

use m_die, only : die,perr
use m_mall,only : mall_mco,mall_ison

implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(inout) :: str

REVISION HISTORY:

23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
17.1.7 bcast_ - MPI Broadcast of a rank-0 String

This routine performs an MPI broadcast of the input/output String argument Str on a communicator associated with the Fortran integer handle comm. The broadcast originates from the process with rank given by root on comm. The String argument Str is on entry valid only on the root process, and is valid on exit on all processes on the communicator comm. The success (failure) is signified by a zero (non-zero) value of the optional INTEGER output argument stat.

INTERFACE:

subroutine bcast_(Str, root, comm, stat)

USES:

use m_mpi,f90
use m_die, only : perr,die
use m_mall,only : mall_mci,mall_ison

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(inout) :: Str ! (IN) on the root,
! (OUT) elsewhere

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat

REVISION HISTORY:

27Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.8 mci0_ - checking in a String scalar

INTERFACE:

subroutine mci0_(marg,thread)

USES:

use m_mall, only : mall_ci

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(in) :: marg
character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:

07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- initial prototype/prolog/code
17.1.9  mco0_ - checking out a String scalar

INTERFACE:
    subroutine mco0_(marg,thread)

USES:
    use m_mall, only : mall_co

implicit none

type(String), intent(in) :: marg
character(len=*) ,intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
    07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.10  mci1_ - checking in a String scalar

INTERFACE:
    subroutine mci1_(marg,thread)

USES:
    use m_mall, only : mall_ci

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(String), dimension(:), intent(in) :: marg
    character(len=*) , intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
    07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.11  mco1_ - checking out a String scalar

INTERFACE:
    subroutine mco1_(marg,thread)

USES:
use m_mall, only : mall_co

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(String), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: marg
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
  07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

---

17.1.12 mci2_ - checking in a String scalar

INTERFACE:
  subroutine mci2_(marg, thread)

USES:
  use m_mall, only : mall_ci

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(String), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: marg
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
  07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

---

17.1.13 mco2_ - checking out a String scalar

INTERFACE:
  subroutine mco2_(marg, thread)

USES:
  use m_mall, only : mall_co

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
  type(String), dimension(:,:), intent(in) :: marg
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
  07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code
17.1.14  mci3 - checking in a String scalar

INTERFACE:
    subroutine mci3_(marg,thread)

USES:
    use m_mall, only : mall_ci
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(String), dimension(:,,:), intent(in) :: marg
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
    07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.15  mco3 - checking out a String scalar

INTERFACE:
    subroutine mco3_(marg,thread)

USES:
    use m_mall, only : mall_co
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(String), dimension(:,,:), intent(in) :: marg
    character(len=*), intent(in) :: thread

REVISION HISTORY:
    07Feb00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
    - initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.16  len_ = len of a String

INTERFACE:
    integer function len_(str)

USES:
No external modules are used by this function.

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

	type(String), intent(in) :: str

REVISION HISTORY:

10Apr00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- initial prototype/prolog/code

17.1.17  ptr_chars_ - direct

This pointer-valued function provides a direct interface to the character buffer in the input String argument str. That is, ptr_chars_ =&gt; str%c.

INTERFACE:

function ptr_chars_(str)

USES:

No external modules are used by this function.

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

	type(String), intent(in) :: str

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

	character(len=1), dimension(:), pointer :: ptr_chars_

REVISION HISTORY:

10Apr00 - Jing Guo <guo@dao.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- initial prototype/prolog/code
18 The List Datatype

18.1 Module m_List - A List Manager (Source File: m_List.F90)

A List is a character buffer comprising substrings called items separated by colons, combined with indexing information describing (1) the starting point in the character buffer of each substring, and (2) the length of each substring. The only constraints on the valid list items are (1) the value of an item does not contain the “:” delimiter, and (2) leading and trailing blanks are stripped from any character string presented to define a list item (although any imbedded blanks are retained).

Example: Suppose we wish to define a List containing the items ‘latitude’, ‘longitude’, and ‘pressure’. The character buffer of the List containing these items will be the 27-character string ‘latitude:longitude:pressure’

and the indexing information is summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Starting Point in Buffer</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>latitude</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longitude</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressure</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One final note: All operations for the List datatype are case sensitive.

INTERFACE:

module m_List

USES:

No other Fortran modules are used.

implicit none

private ! except

PUBLIC TYPES:

public :: List ! The class data structure

Type List
#ifdef SEQUENCE
sequence
#endif
character(len=1),dimension(:),pointer :: bf
integer, dimension(:,:),pointer :: lc
End Type List

PUBLIC MEMBER FUNCTIONS:

public :: init
public :: clean
public :: nullify
public :: index
public :: get_indices
public :: test_indices
public :: nitem
public :: get
public :: identical
public :: assignment(=)
public :: allocated
public :: copy
public :: exportToChar
public :: exportToString
public :: CharBufferSize
public :: append
public :: concatenate
public :: bcast
public :: send
public :: recv
public :: GetSharedListIndices

interface init ; module procedure &
  init_,&
  initStr_,&
  initstr1_
end interface

interface clean; module procedure clean_; end interface

interface nullify; module procedure nullify_; end interface

interface index; module procedure &
  index_, &
  indexStr_
end interface

interface get_indices; module procedure get_indices_; end interface

interface test_indices; module procedure test_indices_; end interface

interface nitem; module procedure nitem_; end interface

interface get ; module procedure &
  get_,&
  getall_,&
  getrange_
end interface

interface identical; module procedure identical_; end interface

interface assignment(=) 
  module procedure copy_
end interface

interface allocated ; module procedure &
  allocated_
end interface

interface copy ; module procedure copy_ ; end interface

interface exportToChar ; module procedure &
  exportToChar_
end interface

interface exportToString ; module procedure &
  exportToString_
end interface

interface CharBufferSize ; module procedure &
  CharBufferSize_
end interface

interface append ; module procedure append_ ; end interface

interface concatenate ; module procedure concatenate_ ; end interface

interface bcast; module procedure bcast_; end interface

interface send; module procedure send_; end interface

interface recv; module procedure recv_; end interface

interface GetSharedListIndices; module procedure &
  GetSharedListIndices_
end interface
18.1.1 init_ - Initialize a List from a CHARACTER String

A list is a string in the form of “Larry:Moe:Curly”, or “lat:lon:lev”, combined with substring location and length information. Through the initialization call, the items delimited by “:” are stored as an array of sub-strings of a long string, accessible through an array of substring indices. The only constraints now on the valid list entries are, (1) the value of an entry does not contain “:”, and (2) The leading and the trailing blanks are insignificant, although any imbeded blanks are. For example,

```fortran
    call init_(aList, 'batman :SUPERMAN:Green Lantern: Aquaman')
```

will result in aList having four items: 'batman', 'SUPERMAN', 'Green Lantern', and 'Aquaman'. That is

```fortran
    aList%bf = 'batman:SUPERMAN:Green Lantern:Aquaman'
```

INTERFACE:

```fortran
    subroutine init_(aList,Values)
```

USES:

```fortran
    use m_die,only : die
    use m_mall,only : mall_mci,mall_ison
```

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
    character(len=*),intent(in) :: Values ! ":" delimited names
```

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
    type(List),intent(out) :: aList ! an indexed string values
```

REVISION HISTORY:

22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

18.1.2 initStr_ - Initialize a List Using the String Type

This routine initializes a List datatype given an input String datatype (see m_String for more information regarding the String type). The contents of the input String argument pstr must adhere to the restrictions stated for character input stated in the prologue of the routine init_() in this module.

INTERFACE:

subroutine initStr_(aList, pstr)

USES:

use m_String, only : String, toChar
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(String), intent(in) :: pstr

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(out) :: aList ! an indexed string values

REVISION HISTORY:

23 Apr 98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code

18.1.3 initStr1_ - Initialize a List Using an Array of Strings

This routine initializes a List datatype given as input array of String datatypes (see m_String for more information regarding the String type). The contents of each String element of the input array strs must adhere to the restrictions stated for character input stated in the prologue of the routine init_() in this module. Specifically, no element in strs may contain the colon : delimiter, and any leading or trailing blanks will be stripped (though embedded blank spaces will be retained). For example, consider an invocation of initStr1_() where the array strs(:) contains four entries: strs(1)=’John’, strs(2)=’Paul’, strs(3)=’George’, and strs(4)=’Ringo’. The resulting List output aList will have

aList%bf = ’John:Paul:George:Ringo’

INTERFACE:

subroutine initStr1_(aList, strs)

USES:

use m_String, only : String, toChar
use m_String, only : len
use m_String, only : ptr_chars
use m_die, only : die
implicit none
**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(String), dimension(:), intent(in) :: strs
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(List), intent(out) :: aList ! an indexed string values
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
```

---

### 18.1.4 clean_- - Deallocate Memory Used by a List

This routine deallocates the allocated memory components of the input/output List argument `aList`. Specifically, it deallocates `aList%bf` and `aList%lc`. If the optional output INTEGER argument `stat` is supplied, no warning will be printed if the Fortran intrinsic `deallocate()` returns with an error condition.

**INTERFACE:**

```
subroutine clean_(aList, stat)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_die, only : warn
use m_mall, only : mall_mco,mall_ison
implicit none
```

**INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(List), intent(inout) :: aList
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
integer, optional, intent(out) :: stat
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
1Mar02 - E.T. Ong <eong@mcs.anl.gov> - added stat argument and removed die to prevent crashes.
```

---

### 18.1.5 nullify_- - Nullify Pointers in a List

In Fortran 90, pointers may have three states: (1) **ASSOCIATED**, that is the pointer is pointing at a target, (2) **UNASSOCIATED**, and (3) **UNINITIALIZED**. On some platforms, the Fortran intrinsic function `associated()` will view uninitialized pointers as **UNASSOCIATED** by default. This is not always the case. It is good programming practice to nullify pointers if they are not to be used. This routine nullifies the pointers present in the List datatype.

**INTERFACE:**
subroutine nullify_(aList)

USES:
    use m_die,only : die
    implicit none

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(List),intent(inout) :: aList

REVISION HISTORY:
    18Jun01 - J.W. Larson - <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

18.1.6 nitem_ - Return the Number of Items in a List
This function enumerates the number of items in the input List argument aList. For example, suppose
    aList%bf = 'John:Paul:George:Ringo'

Then,
    nitem_(aList) = 4.

INTERFACE:
    integer function nitem_(aList)

USES:
    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
    type(List),intent(in) :: aList

REVISION HISTORY:
    22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
    10Oct01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - modified routine to check pointers aList%bf and aList%lc using the f90 intrinsic ASSOCIATED before proceeding with the item count. If these pointers are UNASSOCIATED, an item count of zero is returned.

18.1.7 index_ - Return Rank in a List of a Given Item (CHARACTER)
This function returns the rank of an item (defined by the CHARACTER argument item) in the input List argument aList. If item is not present in aList, then zero is returned. For example, suppose
    aList%bf = 'Bob:Carol:Ted:Alice'
Then, \(\text{index}(\text{aList}, 'Ted') = 3\), \(\text{index}(\text{aList}, 'Carol') = 2\), and \(\text{index}(\text{aList}, 'TheDude') = 0\).

**INTERFACE:**

```
integer function index_(aList, item)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_String, only : toChar
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(List), intent(in) :: aList ! a List of names
character(len=*),intent(in) :: item ! a given item name
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
```

**18.1.8 indexStr_ - Return Rank in a List of a Given Item (String)**

This function performs the same operation as the function `index_()`, but the item to be indexed is instead presented in the form of a `String` datatype (see the module `m_String` for more information about the `String` type). This routine searches through the input `List` argument `aList` for an item that matches the item defined by `itemStr`, and if a match is found, the rank of the item in the list is returned (see also the prologue for the routine `index_()` in this module). If no match is found, a value of zero is returned.

**INTERFACE:**

```
integer function indexStr_(aList, itemStr)
```

**USES:**

```
use m_String,only : String,toChar
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```
type(List), intent(in) :: aList ! a List of names
type(String), intent(in) :: itemStr
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

```
22Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
25Oct02 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - just call index_ above
```
18.1.9 allocated_ - Check Pointers in a List for Association Status

This function checks the input List argument inList to determine whether or not it has been allocated. It does this by invoking the Fortran90 intrinsic function associated() on the pointers inList%bf and inList%lc. If both of these pointers are associated, the return value is .TRUE..

N.B.: In Fortran90, pointers have three different states: ASSOCIATED, UNASSOCIATED, and UNDEFINED. If a pointer is UNDEFINED, this function may return either .TRUE. or .FALSE. values, depending on the Fortran90 compiler. To avoid such problems, we advise that users invoke the List method nullify() to nullify any List pointers for List variables that are not initialized.

INTERFACE:

logical function allocated_(inList)

USES:

use m_die,only : die
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: inList

REVISION HISTORY:

14Dec01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version

———

18.1.10 copy_ - Copy a List

This routine copies the contents of the input List argument xL into the output List argument yL.

INTERFACE:

subroutine copy_(yL,xL) ! yL=xL

USES:

use m_die,only : die
use m_stdio
use m_String ,only : String
use m_String ,only : String_clean
use m_mall,only : mall_mci,mall_ison
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List),intent(in) :: xL

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List),intent(out) :: yL

REVISION HISTORY:
18.1.11 exportToChar_ - Export List to a CHARACTER

This function returns the character buffer portion of the input List argument inList—that is, the contents of inList%bf—as a CHARACTER (suitable for printing). An example of the use of this function is:

```fortran
write(stdout,'(1a)') exportToChar(inList)
```

which writes the contents of inList%bf to the Fortran device stdout.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
function exportToChar_(inList)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_ToChar => toChar
use m_String, only : String_clean
```

```fortran
implicit none
```

```fortran
! INPUT PARAMETERS:
```

```fortran
type(List), intent(in) :: inList
```

```fortran
! OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
```

```fortran
character(len=size(inList%bf,1)) :: exportToChar_
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

13Feb02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.
06Jun03 - R. Jacob <jacob@mcs.anl.gov> - return blank if List is not allocated

18.1.12 exportToString_ - Export List to a String

This function returns the character buffer portion of the input List argument inList—that is, the contents of inList%bf—as a String (see the mpeu module m_String for more information regarding the String type). This function was created to circumvent problems with implementing inheritance of the function exportToChar_() to other datatypes build on top of the List type.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
function exportToString_(inList)
```

**USES:**
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_init => init
implicit none

! INPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(List), intent(in) :: inList

! OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

  type(String) :: exportToString_

REVISION HISTORY:

  14Aug02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version.

---

18.1.13 CharBufferSize_ - Return size of a List’s Character Buffer

This function returns the length of the character buffer portion of the input List argument inList (that is, the number of characters stored in inList%bf) as an INTEGER. Suppose for the sake of argument that inList was created using the following call to init_():

```fortran
  call init_(inList, 'Groucho:Harpo:Chico:Zeppo')
```

Then, using the above example value of inList, we can use CharBufferSize_() as follows:

```fortran
  integer :: BufferLength
  BufferLength = CharBufferSize(inList)
```

and the resulting value of BufferLength will be 25.

INTERFACE:

```fortran
integer function CharBufferSize_(inList)
```

USES:

```fortran
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
implicit none
```

! INPUT PARAMETERS:

```fortran
  type(List), intent(in) :: inList
```

REVISION HISTORY:

  13Feb02 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version. 273
18.1.14  get_ - Retrieve a Numbered Item from a List as a String

This routine retrieves a numbered item (defined by the input INTEGER argument \texttt{ith}) from the input List argument \texttt{aList}, and returns it in the output String argument \texttt{itemStr} (see the module \texttt{m/String} for more information about the \texttt{String} type). If the argument \texttt{ith} is nonpositive, or greater than the number of items in \texttt{aList}, a String containing one blank space is returned.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine get_(itemStr, ith, aList)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m/String, only : String, init, toChar

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
integer, intent(in) :: ith

type(List), intent(in) :: aList
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(String), intent(out) :: itemStr
```

**REVISION HISTORY:**

- 23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
- 14May07 - Larson, Jacob - add space to else case string so function matches documentation.

18.1.15  getall_ - Return all Items from a List as one String

This routine returns all the items from the input List argument \texttt{aList} in the output String argument \texttt{itemStr} (see the module \texttt{m/String} for more information about the \texttt{String} type). The contents of the character buffer in \texttt{itemStr} will be the all of the items in \texttt{aList}, separated by the colon delimiter.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine getall_(itemStr, aList)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m/String, only : String, init, toChar

implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
type(List), intent(in) :: aList
```

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

```fortran
```
18.1.16  getrange_ - Return a Range of Items from a List as one String

This routine returns all the items ranked \( i_1 \) through \( i_2 \) from the input List argument \( aList \) in the output String argument \( itemStr \) (see the module \( m_String \) for more information about the String type). The contents of the character buffer in \( itemStr \) will be items in \( i_1 \) through \( i_2 \) \( aList \), separated by the colon delimiter.

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
subroutine getrange_(itemStr, i1, i2, aList)
```

**USES:**

```fortran
use m_die, only : die
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_String, only : String, init, toChar
implicit none
```

**INPUT PARAMETERS:**

- \( i_1 \)
- \( i_2 \)
- \( aList \)

**OUTPUT PARAMETERS:**

- \( itemStr \)

**REVISED HISTORY:**

- 23Apr98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
- 26Jul02 - J. Larson - Added argument checks.

18.1.17  identical_ - Compare Two Lists for Equality

This function compares the string buffer and indexing information in the two input List arguments \( yL \) and \( xL \). If the string buffers and index buffers of \( yL \) and \( xL \) match, this function returns a value of \( .TRUE. \). Otherwise, it returns a value of \( .FALSE. \).

**INTERFACE:**

```fortran
logical function identical_(yL, xL)
```

**USES:**
use m_die, only : die
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_clean

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: yL
type(List), intent(in) :: xL

REVISION HISTORY:

14Oct01 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - original version

---

18.1.18 get_indices_ - Index Multiple Items in a List

This routine takes as input a List argument aList, and a CHARACTER string Values, which is a colon- delimited string of items, and returns an INTEGER array indices(:), which contain the rank of each item in aList. For example, suppose aList was created from the character string

'happy:sleepy:sneezey:grumpy:dopey::bashful:doc'

and get_indices(_) is invoked as follows:

    call get_indices_(indices, aList, 'sleepy:grumpy:bashful:doc')

The array indices(:) will be returned with 4 entries: indices(1) = 2, indices(2) = 4, indices(3) = 6, and indices(4) = 7.

N.B.: This routine operates on the assumption that each of the substrings in the colon-delimited string Values is an item in aList. If this assumption is invalid, this routine terminates execution with an error message.

N.B.: The pointer indices must be UNASSOCIATED on entry to this routine, and will be ASSOCIATED upon return. After this pointer is no longer needed, it should be deallocated. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine get_indices_(indices, aList, Values)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_toChar => toChar

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: aList ! an indexed string values
character(len=*), intent(in) :: Values ! ":" delimited names
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, dimension(:), pointer :: indices

REVISION HISTORY:

31May98 - Jing Guo <guo@thunder> - initial prototype/prolog/code
12Feb03 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> Working refactored version

18.1.19 test_indices_ - Test/Index Multiple Items in a List

This routine takes as input a List argument aList, and a CHARACTER string Values, which is a colon- delimited string of items, and returns an INTEGER array indices(:), which contain the rank of each item in aList. For example, suppose aList was created from the character string

'happy:sleepy:sneezey:grumpy:dopey::bashful:doc'

and test_indices_() is invoked as follows:

call test_indices_(indices, aList, 'sleepy:grumpy:bashful:doc')

The array indices(:) will be returned with 4 entries: indices(1) = 2, indices(2) = 4, indices(3) = 6, and indices(4) = 7.

Now suppose test_indices_() is invoked as follows:

call test_indices_(indices, aList, 'sleepy:grumpy:bashful:Snow White')

The array indices(:) will be returned with 4 entries: indices(1) = 2, indices(2) = 4, indices(3) = 6, and indices(4) = 0.

N.B.: This routine operates on the assumption that one or more of the substrings in the colon-delimited string Values is may not be an item in aList. If an item in Values is not in aList, its corresponding entry in indices(:) is set to zero.

N.B.: The pointer indices must be UNASSOCIATED on entry to this routine, and will be ASSOCIATED upon return. After this pointer is no longer needed, it should be deallocated. Failure to do so will result in a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

subroutine test_indices_(indices, aList, Values)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die
use m_String, only : String
use m_String, only : String_clean => clean
use m_String, only : String_toChar => toChar

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: aList ! an indexed string values
character(len=*) , intent(in) :: Values ! ":" delimited names
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, dimension(1), pointer :: indices

REVISION HISTORY:

    12Feb03 - J. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> Working refactored version

18.1.20  append_ - Append One List Onto the End of Another

This routine takes two List arguments iList1 and iList2, and appends List2 onto the end of List1.

N.B.: There is no check for shared items in the arguments List1 and List2. It is the user’s responsibility to ensure List1 and List2 share no items. If this routine is invoked in such a manner that List1 and List2 share common items, the resultant value of List1 will produce ambiguous results for some of the List query functions.

N.B.: The outcome of this routine is order dependent. That is, the entries of iList2 will follow the input entries in iList1.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine append_( iList1, iList2 )

USES:

    use m_stdio
    use m_die, only : die
    use m_mpi
    use m_String, only : String
    use m_String, only : String_toChar => toChar
    use m_String, only : String_len
    use m_String, only : String_clean => clean

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(List), intent(in) :: iList2

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(List), intent(inout) :: iList1

REVISION HISTORY:

    6Aug02 - J. Larson - Initial version

18.1.21  concatenate_ - Concatenates two Lists to form a Third List.

This routine takes two input List arguments iList1 and iList2, and concatenates them, producing an output List argument oList.

N.B.: The nature of this routine is such that one must never supply as the actual value of oList the same value supplied for either iList1 or iList2.

N.B.: The outcome of this routine is order dependent. That is, the entries of iList2 will follow iList1.

INTERFACE:
subroutine concatenate_(iList1, iList2, oList)

USES:
use m_stdio
use m_die, only : die
use m_mpi90
use m_String, only: String
use m_String, only: String_init => init
use m_String, only: String_clean => clean
implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:
type(List), intent(in) :: iList1
type(List), intent(in) :: iList2

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
type(List), intent(out) :: oList

BUGS:
CHARACTER variables as intermediate storage. The lengths of these
scratch variables is hard-wired to 10000, which should be large enough
for most applications. This undesirable feature should be corrected
ASAP.

REVISION HISTORY:
8May01 - J.W. Larson - initial version.
17May01 - J.W. Larson - Re-worked and tested successfully.
17Jul02 - E. Ong - fixed the bug mentioned above

18.1.22  bcast_ - MPI Broadcast for the List Type
This routine takes an input List argument iList (on input, valid on the root only), and broadcasts
it.
N.B.: The outcome of this routine, ioList on non-root processes, represents allocated memory.
When this List is no longer needed, it must be deallocated by invoking the routine List_clean().
Failure to do so will cause a memory leak.

INTERFACE:
subroutine bcast_(ioList, root, comm, status)

USES:
use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die
use m_String, only: String
use m_String, only: String_bcast => bcast
use m_String, only: String_clean => clean
use m_mpi90
implicit none
INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: root
integer, intent(in) :: comm

INPUT/OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(inout) :: ioList

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

7May01 - J.W. Larson - initial version.
14May01 - R.L. Jacob - fix error checking
16May01 - J.W. Larson - new, simpler String-based algorithm (see m_String for details), which works properly on the SGI platform.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status (if present).

18.1.23 send_ - MPI Point-to-Point Send for the List Type

This routine takes an input List argument inList and sends it to processor dest on the communicator associated with the fortran 90 INTEGER handle comm. The message is tagged by the input INTEGER argument TagBase. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (nonzero) optional output argument status.

N.B.: One must avoid assigning elsewhere the MPI tag values TagBase and TagBase+1. This is because send_() performs the send of the List as a pair of operations. The first send is the number of characters in inList%bf, and is given MPI tag value TagBase. The second send is the CHARACTER data present in inList%bf, and is given MPI tag value TagBase+1.

INTERFACE:

subroutine send_(inList, dest, TagBase, comm, status)

USES:

use m_stdio
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die
use m_mpi90
use m_String, only: String
use m_String, only: String_toChar => toChar
use m_String, only: String_len
use m_String, only: String_clean => clean

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(in) :: inList
integer, intent(in) :: dest
integer, intent(in) :: TagBase
integer, intent(in) :: comm
OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

6Jun01 - J.W. Larson - initial version.
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status
     (if present).

18.1.24 recv_ - MPI Point-to-Point Receive for the List Type

This routine receives the output List argument outList from processor source on the communicator associated with the fortran 90 INTEGER handle comm. The message is tagged by the input INTEGER argument TagBase. The success (failure) of this operation is reported in the zero (nonzero) optional output argument status.

N.B.: One must avoid assigning elsewhere the MPI tag values TagBase and TagBase+1. This is because recv_() performs the receive of the List as a pair of operations. The first receive is the number of characters in outList%bf, and is given MPI tag value TagBase. The second receive is the CHARACTER data present in outList%bf, and is given MPI tag value TagBase+1.

INTERFACE:

subroutine recv_(outList, source, TagBase, comm, status)

USES:

use m_stdio, only : stderr
use m_die, only : MP_perr_die
use m_mpif90
use m_String, only : String

implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

integer, intent(in) :: source
integer, intent(in) :: TagBase
integer, intent(in) :: comm

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

type(List), intent(out) :: outList
integer, optional, intent(out) :: status

REVISION HISTORY:

6Jun01 - J.W. Larson - initial version.
11Jun01 - R. Jacob - small bug fix; status in MPI_RECV
13Jun01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - Initialize status
     (if present).
18.1.25 GetSharedListIndices_ - Index Shared Items for Two Lists

GetSharedListIndices(_) compares two user-supplied List arguments List1 and Lis2 to determine: the number of shared items NumShared, and arrays of the locations Indices1 and Indices2 in List1 and List2, respectively.

N.B.: This routine returns two allocated arrays: Indices1(:) and Indices2(:). Both of these arrays must be deallocated once they are no longer needed. Failure to do this will create a memory leak.

INTERFACE:

    subroutine GetSharedListIndices_(List1, List2, NumShared, Indices1, &
                              Indices2)

USES:

    use m_die, only : MP_perr_die, die, warn
    use m_String, only : String
    use m_String, only : String_clean => clean

    implicit none

INPUT PARAMETERS:

    type(List), intent(in) :: List1
    type(List), intent(in) :: List2

OUTPUT PARAMETERS:

    integer, intent(out) :: NumShared

    integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices1
    integer,dimension(:), pointer :: Indices2

REVISION HISTORY:

    7Feb01 - J.W. Larson <larson@mcs.anl.gov> - initial version