OpenSHMEM

Application Programming Interface

http://www.openshmem.org/

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Contents

Introduction

1 The OpenSHMEM Effort

OpenSHMEM is a *Partitioned Global Address Space* (PGAS) library interface specification. OpenSHMEM aims to provide a standard *Application Programming Interface* (API) for SHMEM libraries to aid portability and facilitate uniform predictable results of OpenSHMEM applications by explicitly stating the behavior and semantics of the OpenSHMEM library calls. Through the different versions, OpenSHMEM will continue to address the requirements of the PGAS community. As of this specification, existing vendors are moving towards OpenSHMEM compliant implementations and new vendors are developing OpenSHMEM library implementations to help the users write portable OpenSHMEM code. This ensures that applications can run on multiple platforms without having to deal with subtle vendor-specific implementation differences. For more details on the history of OpenSHMEM please refer to The History of OpenSHMEM section.

The OpenSHMEM[1] effort is driven by the Extreme Scale Systems Center (ESSC) at ORNL and the University of Houston with significant input from the OpenSHMEM community. Besides the specification, the effort also includes providing a reference OpenSHMEM implementation, validation and verification suites, tools, a mailing list and website infrastructure to support specification activities. For more information please refer to: `http://www.openshmem.org/`.

2 Programming Model Overview

OpenSHMEM implements PGAS by defining remotely accessible data objects as mechanisms to share information among OpenSHMEM processes or *Processing Elements* (PEs) and private data objects that are accessible by the PE itself. The API allows communication and synchronization operations on both private (local) and remotely accessible data objects. The key feature of OpenSHMEM is that data transfer functions are ***one-sided*** in nature. This means that a local PE executing a data transfer does not require the participation of the remote PE to complete the operation. This allows for overlap between communication and computation to hide data transfer latencies, which makes OpenSHMEM ideal for unstructured, small/medium size data communication patterns. The OpenSHMEM library functions have the potential to provide low-latency, high-bandwidth communication API for use in highly parallelized scalable programs.

The OpenSHMEM interfaces can be used to implement *Single Program Multiple Data* (SPMD) style programs. It provides interfaces to start the OpenSHMEM PEs in parallel, and communication and synchronization interfaces to access remotely accessible data objects across PEs. These interfaces can be leveraged to divide a problem into multiple sub-problems that can solved independently or with coordination using the communication and synchronization interfaces. The OpenSHMEM specification defines library calls, constants, variables, and language bindings for *C* and *Fortran*. The *C++* interface is currently the same as that for *C*. Unlike UPC, Fortran 2008, Titanium, X10 and Chapel, which are all PGAS languages, OpenSHMEM relies on the programmer to use the library calls to implement the correct semantics of its programming model.

An overview of the OpenSHMEM operations is described below:

1. **Library Setup and Query**
   - (a) *Initialization*: The OpenSHMEM library environment is initialized.
   - (b) *Query*: The local PE may get number of PEs running the same application and its unique integer identifier.
   - (c) *Accessibility*: The local PE can find out if a remote PE is executing the same binary, or if a particular symmetric data object can be accessed by a remote PE, or may obtain a pointer to a symmetric data object on the specified remote PE on shared memory systems.
2. **Symmetric Data Object Management**
   - (a) *Allocation*: All executing PEs must participate in the allocation of a symmetric data object with identical arguments.

[1] The OpenSHMEM specification is owned by Open Source Software Solutions Inc., a non-profit organization, under an agreement with SGI.

   (b) *Deallocation*: All executing PEs must participate in the deallocation of the same symmetric data object with identical arguments.
   (c) *Reallocation*: All executing PEs must participate in the reallocation of the same symmetric data object with identical arguments.

3. **Remote Memory Access**
   (a) *Put*: The local PE specifies the *source* data (local or symmetric) that is copied to the symmetric data object on the remote PE.
   (b) *Get*: The local PE specifies the symmetric data object on the remote PE that is copied to a data object (local or symmetric) on the local PE.

4. **Atomics**
   (a) *Swap*: The PE initiating the swap gets the old value of the symmetric data object it is copying a new value to on the remote PE.
   (b) *Increment*: The PE initiating the increment adds 1 to the symmetric data object on the remote PE.
   (c) *Add*: The PE initiating the add specifics the value to be added to the symmetric data object on the remote PE.
   (d) *Compare and Swap*: The PE initiating the swap gets the old value of the symmetric data object based on a value to be compared and copies a new value to the symmetric data object on the remote PE.
   (e) *Fetch and Increment*: The PE initiating the increment adds 1 to the symmetric data object on the remote PE and returns with the old value.
   (f) *Fetch and Add*: The PE initiating the add specifics the value to be added to the symmetric data object on the remote PE and returns with the old value.

5. **Synchronization and Ordering**
   (a) *Fence*: The PE calling fence ensure ordering of remote access operations and stores to symmetric data objects with respect to a specific *target* PE.
   (b) *Quiet*: The PE calling quiet ensures completion of remote access operations and stores to symmetric data objects.
   (c) *Barrier*: All or some PEs collectively synchronize and ensure completion of all remote and local updates prior to any PE returning from the call.

6. **Collective Communication**
   (a) *Broadcast*: The *root* PE specifics a symmetric data object to be copied to a symmetric data object on one or more remote PEs (not including itself).
   (b) *Collection*: All PEs participating in the operation get the result of concatenated symmetric objects contributed by each of the PE in another symmetric data object.
   (c) *Reduction*: All PEs participating in the operation get the result of associative binary operation over elements of the specified symmetric data object on another symmetric data object.

7. **Mutual Exclusion**
   (a) *Set Lock*: The PE acquires exclusive access to the region bounded by the symmetric *lock* variable.
   (b) *Test Lock*: The PE tests the symmetric *lock* variable for availability.
   (c) *Clear Lock*: The PE which has previously acquired the *lock* releases it.

8. **Data Cache Control** ***(deprecated on cache coherent systems)***
   (a) Implementation of mechanisms to exploit the capabilities of hardware cache if available.

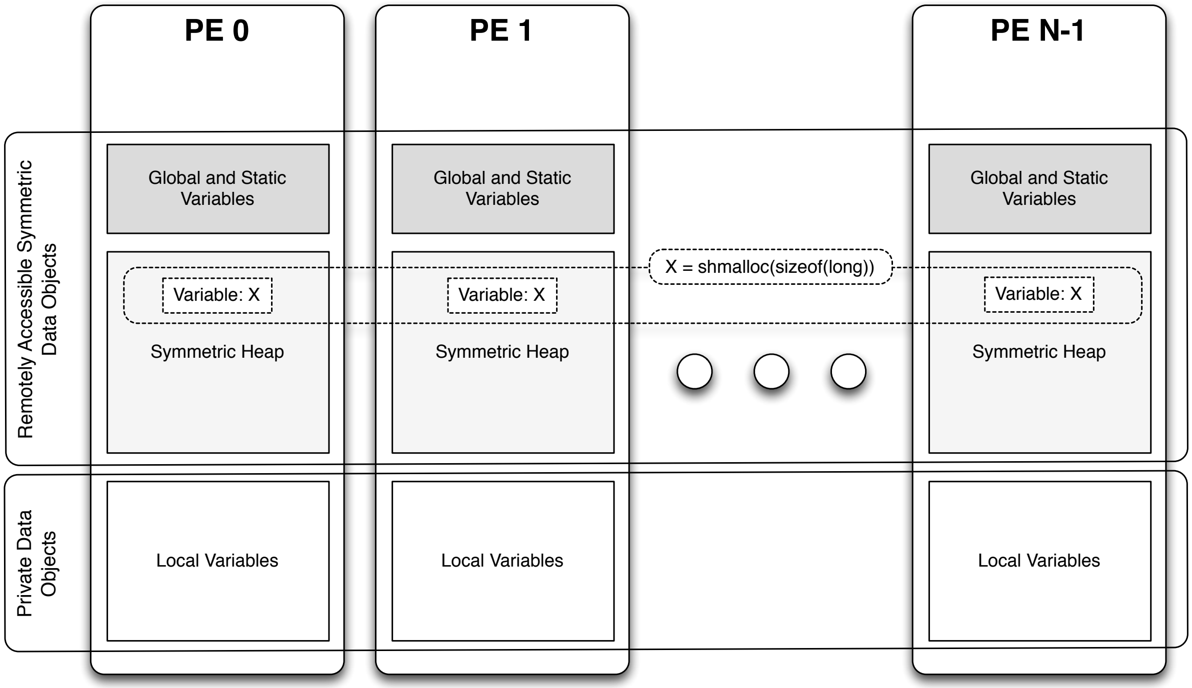


Figure 1: *OpenSHMEM* Memory Model

3 Memory Model

An OpenSHMEM program consists of data objects that are private to each PE and data objects that are remotely accessible by all PEs. Private data objects are stored in the local memory of each PE and can only be accessed by the PE itself; these data objects cannot be accessed by other PEs via OpenSHMEM routines. Private data objects follow the memory model of *C* or *Fortran*. Remotely accessible objects, however, can be accessed by remote PEs using OpenSHMEM routines. Remotely accessible data objects are called *Symmetric Objects*. All symmetric data objects have a corresponding object with the same name, type, size, and offset (from an arbitrary memory address) on all PEs. *Symmetric objects* are accessible by all executing PEs via the OpenSHMEM API. Symmetric data objects accessed via typed OpenSHMEM interfaces are required to be natural aligned based on their type requirements and underlying architecture. In OpenSHMEM the following kinds of data objects are symmetric:

- *Fortran* data objects in common blocks or with the SAVE attribute. These data objects must not be defined in a dynamic shared object (DSO).
- Global and static *C* and *C++* variables. These data objects must not be defined in a DSO.
- *Fortran* arrays allocated with *shpalloc*
- *C* and *C++* data allocated by *shmalloc*

OpenSHMEM dynamic memory allocation routines (*shpalloc* and *shmalloc*) allow collective allocation of *Symmetric Data Objects* on a special memory region called the Symmetric Heap. The Symmetric Heap is created during the execution of a program at a memory location determined by the implementation. The Symmetric Heap may reside on different memory regions on different PEs. Figure 1 shows how OpenSHMEM implements a PGAS model using remotely accessible (*Symmetric objects*) and private data objects when executing an OpenSHMEM program. Symmetric data objects are stored on the symmetric heap or in the global/static memory section of each PE.

4 Execution Model

An OpenSHMEM program consists of a set of OpenSHMEM processes called PEs that execute in a SPMD-like model where each PE can take a different execution path. A PE can be implemented using an OS process or an OS thread[2]. The PEs progress asynchronously, and can communicate/synchronize via the OpenSHMEM interfaces. All PEs in an OpenSHMEM program should start by calling the initialization function *start_pes* before using any of the other OpenSHMEM library routines. As of now, an OpenSHMEM program finishes execution by returning from the main function. On program exit, OpenSHMEM can release all the resources associated to the library.

The PEs of the OpenSHMEM program are identified by unique integers. The identifiers are integers assigned in a monotonically increasing manner from zero to the total number of PEs minus 1. PE identifiers are used for OpenSHMEM calls (e.g. to specify *Put* or *Get* operations on symmetric data objects, collective synchronization calls, etc) or to dictate a control flow for PEs using constructs of *C* or *Fortran*. The identifiers are fixed for the life cycle of the OpenSHMEM program.

4.1 Progress of OpenSHMEM operations

The OpenSHMEM model assumes that computation and communication are naturally overlapped, and that all data transfers eventually complete.

Note to implementors: while delivery can be deferred, for example until a synchronization point at which data is known to be available, high-quality implementations should attempt asynchronous delivery, whenever possible, for performance reasons. Progress will often be ensured through the use of a dedicated progress thread in software, or through network hardware that offloads communication handling from processors, for example.

4.2 Atomicity Guarantees

OpenSHMEM contains a number of routines that operate on symmetric data atomically (Section 8.4). These routines guarantee that accesses by OpenSHMEM's atomic operations will be exclusive, but do not guarantee exclusivity in combination with other routines, either inside OpenSHMEM or outside.

For example: during the execution of a atomic remote integer increment operation on a symmetric variable *X*, no other OpenSHMEM atomic operation may access *X*. After the increment, *X* will have increased its value by *1* on the *target* PE, at which point other atomic operations may then modify that *X*. However, access to the symmetric object *X* with non-atomic operations, such as one-sided *Put* or *Get* operations, will *invalidate* the atomicity guarantees.

5 Language Bindings and Conformance

OpenSHMEM provides ISO *C* and *Fortran* 90 language bindings. Any implementation that provides both *C* and *Fortran* bindings can claim conformance to the specification. An implementation that provides e.g. only a *C* interface may claim to conform to the OpenSHMEM specification with respect to the *C* language, but not to *Fortran*, and should make this clear in its documentation. The OpenSHMEM header files for *C* and *Fortran* must contain only the interfaces and constant names defined in this specification.

OpenSHMEM APIs can be implemented as either functions or macros. However, implementing the interfaces using macros is strongly discouraged as this could severely limit the use of external profiling tools and high-level compiler optimizations. An OpenSHMEM program should avoid defining function names, variables, or identifiers with the prefix *SHMEM_* (for *C* and *Fortran*), *_SHMEM_* (for *C*) or with OpenSHMEM API names.

6 Library Constants

Constants Related To Collective Operations

Below are the library constants for collective operations. The constants that start with SHMEM_* are for *Fortran* and _SHMEM_* for *C*.

[2] However, implementing a PE using an OS thread requires compiler techniques to implement the OpenSHMEM memory model.

Constant	Description
C/C++: _SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE *Fortran*: SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE	Length of the *pSync* arrays needed for broadcast operations. The value of this constant is implementation specific. Refer to the Broadcast Routines section under Library Routines for more information about the usage of this constant.
C/C++: _SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE *Fortran*: SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE	Holds the value used to initialize the elements of *pSync* arrays. The value of this constant is implementation specific.
C/C++: _SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE *Fortran*: SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE	Length of the work arrays needed for reduction operations. The value of this constant is implementation specific. Refer to the Reduction Routines section under Library Routines for more information about the usage of this constant.
C/C++: _SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE *Fortran*: SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE	Length of the work array needed for barrier operations. The value of this constant is implementation specific. Refer to the Barrier Synchronization Routines section under Library Routines for more information about the usage of this constant.
C/C++: _SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE *Fortran*: SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE	Length of the work array needed for collect operations. The value of this constant is implementation specific. Refer to the Collect Routines section under Library Routines for more information about the usage of this constant.
C/C++: _SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE *Fortran*: SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE	Minimum length of work arrays used in various collective operations.

7 Environment Variables

The OpenSHMEM specification provides a set of environment variables that allows users to configure the OpenSHMEM implementation, and receive information about the implementation. The implementations of the specification are free to define additional variables. Currently, the specification defines four environment variables.

Variable	Value	Function
SMA_VERSION	any	print the library version at start-up
SMA_INFO	any	print helpful text about all these environment variables
SMA_SYMMETRIC_SIZE	non-negative integer	number of bytes to allocate for symmetric heap
SMA_DEBUG	any	enable debugging messages

8 OpenSHMEM Library API

8.1 Library Setup and Query Operations

The library setup and query interfaces that initialize and monitor the parallel environment of the PEs.

8.1.1 START_PES

Called at the beginning of an OpenSHMEM program to initialize the execution environment.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void start_pes(int npes);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL START_PES(npes)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

npes	*Unused*	Should be set to *0*.

API description

The *start_pes* routine initializes the OpenSHMEM execution environment. An OpenSHMEM application must call *start_pes* before calling any other OpenSHMEM routine.

Return Values

None.

Notes

If any other OpenSHMEM call occurs before *start_pes*, unexpected behavior may occur.

Although it is recommended to set *npes* to *0*, this is not mandated. The value is ignored.

EXAMPLES

This is a simple program that calls *start_pes*:

```
PROGRAM PUT

INTEGER TARG, SRC, RECEIVER, BAR
COMMON /T/ TARG
PARAMETER (RECEIVER=1)
CALL START_PES(0)

IF (MY_PE() .EQ. 0) THEN
    SRC = 33
    CALL SHMEM_INTEGER_PUT(TARG, SRC, 1, RECEIVER)
ENDIF

CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL           ! SYNCHRONIZES SENDER AND RECEIVER

IF (MY_PE() .EQ. RECEIVER) THEN
    PRINT*,'PE ', MY_PE(),' TARG=',TARG,' (expect 33)'
ENDIF
END
```

8.1.2 SHMEM_MY_PE

Returns the number of the calling PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_my_pe(void);
int _my_pe (void);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER SHMEM_MY_PE, ME
ME = SHMEM_MY_PE()
ME = MY_PE ()
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

None

API description

This function returns the PE number of the calling PE. It accepts no arguments. The result is an integer between *0* and *npes - 1*, where *npes* is the total number of PEs executing the current program.

Return Values

Integer - Between *0* and *npes - 1*

Notes

Each PE has a unique number or identifier.

EXAMPLES

The following *_my_pe* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

int main(void)
{
  int me;

  start_pes(0);
  me = _my_pe();
  printf("My PE id is: %d\n", me);

  return 0;
}
```

8.1.3 SHMEM_N_PES

Returns the number of PEs running in an application.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_n_pes(void);
int _num_pes (void);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER SHMEM_N_PES, N_PES
N_PES = SHMEM_N_PES()
N_PES = NUM_PES()
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

None

API description

The function returns the number of PEs running the application.

Return Values

Integer - Number of PEs running the OpenSHMEM application.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following *_num_pes* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

int main(void)
{
  int npes;

  start_pes(0);

  npes = _num_pes();

  if (_my_pe() == 0) {
    printf("Number of PEs executing this application is: %d\n", npes);
  }

  return 0;
}
```

8.1.4 SHMEM_PE_ACCESSIBLE

Determines whether a PE is accessible via OpenSHMEM's data transfer operations.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_pe_accessible(int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
LOGICAL LOG, SHMEM_PE_ACCESSIBLE
INTEGER pe
LOG = SHMEM_PE_ACCESSIBLE(pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*pe*	Specific pe that needs to be checked if accessible from the local PE.

API description

shmem_pe_accessible is a query function that indicates whether a specified PE is accessible via OpenSHMEM from the local PE. The *shmem_pe_accessible* function returns *TRUE* only if the remote PE is a process running from the same executable file as the local PE, indicating that full OpenSHMEM support for symmetric data objects (that resides in the static memory and symmetric heap) is available, otherwise it returns *FALSE*. This function may be particular useful for hybrid programming with other communication libraries (such as a MPI) or parallel languages. For example, on SGI Altix series systems, OpenSHMEM is supported across multiple partitioned hosts and InfiniBand connected hosts. When running multiple executable MPI applications using OpenSHMEM on an Altix, full OpenSHMEM support is available between processes running from the same executable file. However, OpenSHMEM support between processes of different executable files is supported only for data objects on the symmetric heap, since static data objects are not symmetric between different executable files.

Return Values

C: The return value is 1 if the specified PE is a valid remote PE for OpenSHMEM functions; otherwise,it is 0.

Fortran: The return value is *.TRUE.* if the specified PE is a valid remote PE for OpenSHMEM functions; otherwise, it is *.FALSE.*.

Notes

None.

8.1.5 SHMEM_ADDR_ACCESSIBLE

Determines whether an address is accessible via OpenSHMEM data transfers operations from the specified remote PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_addr_accessible(void *addr, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
LOGICAL LOG, SHMEM_ADDR_ACCESSIBLE
INTEGER pe
LOG = SHMEM_ADDR_ACCESSIBLE(addr, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*addr*	Data object on the local PE.
IN	*pe*	Integer id of a remote PE.

API description

shmem_addr_accessible is a query function that indicates whether a local address is accessible via OpenSHMEM operations from the specified remote PE.

This function verifies that the data object is symmetric and accessible with respect to a remote PE via OpenSHMEM data transfer functions. The specified address *addr* is a data object on the local PE.

TThis function may be particular useful for hybrid programming with other communication libraries (such as a MPI) or parallel languages. For example, in SGI Altix series systems, for multiple executable MPI applications that use OpenSHMEM functions, it is important to note that static memory, such as a *Fortran* common block or *C* global variable, is symmetric between processes running from the same executable file, but is not symmetric between processes running from different executable files. Data allocated from the symmetric heap (*shmalloc* or *shpalloc*) is symmetric across the same or different executable files.

Return Values

C/C++: The return value is *1* if *addr* is a symmetric data object and accessible via OpenSHMEM operations from the specified remote PE; otherwise,it is *0*.

Fortran: The return value is *.TRUE.* if *addr* is a symmetric data object and accessible via OpenSHMEM operations from the specified remote PE; otherwise, it is *.FALSE.*.

Notes

None.

8.1.6 SHMEM_PTR

Returns a pointer to a data object on a specified PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void *shmem_ptr(void *target, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
POINTER (PTR, POINTEE)
INTEGER pe
PTR = SHMEM_PTR(target, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	The symmetric data object to be referenced.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number on which *target* is to be accessed. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

shmem_ptr returns an address that may be used to directly reference *target* on the specified PE. This address can be assigned to a pointer. After that, ordinary loads and stores to this remote address may be performed.

When a sequence of loads (gets) and stores (puts) to a data object on a remote PE does not match the access pattern provided in a OpenSHMEM data transfer routine like *shmem_put32* or *shmem_real_iget*, the *shmem_ptr* function can provide an efficient means to accomplish the communication.

Return Values

shmem_ptr returns a pointer to the data object on the specified remote PE. If *target* is not remotely accessible, a *NULL* pointer is returned.

Notes

The *shmem_ptr* function is available only on systems where ordinary memory loads and stores are used to implement OpenSHMEM put and get operations. When calling *shmem_ptr*, you pass the address on the calling PE for a symmetric array on the remote PE.

EXAMPLES

This *Fortran* program calls *shmem_ptr* and then PE 0 writes to the *BIGD* array on PE 1:

```
PROGRAM REMOTEWRITE
INCLUDE 'shmem.fh'

INTEGER BIGD(100)
SAVE BIGD

INTEGER POINTEE(*)
POINTER (PTR,POINTEE)

CALL START_PES(0)


IF (MY_PE() .EQ. 0) THEN
   ! initialize PE 1's BIGD array
   PTR = SHMEM_PTR(BIGD, 1)      ! get address of PE 1's BIGD
                                 !   array
   DO I=1,100
        POINTEE(I) = I
   ENDDO
ENDIF

CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL

IF (MY_PE() .EQ. 1) THEN
   PRINT*,'BIGD on PE 1 is: '
   PRINT*,BIGD
ENDIF
END
```

This is the equivalent program written in *C*:

```c
#include <shmem.h>
int main(void)
{
   static int bigd[100];
      int *ptr;
      int i;

   start_pes(0);

   if (_my_pe() == 0) {
      /* initialize PE 1's bigd array */
      ptr = shmem_ptr(bigd, 1);
      for (i=0; i<100; i++)
         *ptr++ = i+1;
   }

   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (_my_pe() == 1) {
      printf("bigd on PE 1 is:\n");
      for (i=0; i<100; i++)
         printf(" %d\n",bigd[i]);
      printf("\n");
   }
  return 1;
}
```

8.2 Memory Management Operations

OpenSHMEM provides a set of APIs for managing the symmetric heap. The APIs allow to dynamically allocate, deallocate, reallocate and align symmetric data objects in the symmetric heap, in *C* and *Fortran*.

8.2.1 SHMALLOC, SHFREE, SHREALLOC, SHMEMALIGN

Symmetric heap memory management functions.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void *shmalloc(size_t size);
void shfree(void *ptr);
void *shrealloc(void *ptr, size_t size);
void *shmemalign(size_t alignment, size_t size);
extern long malloc_error;
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*size*	In bytes, to request a block to be allocated from the symmetric heap. This argument is of type *size_t*
IN	*ptr*	Points to a block within the symmetric heap.
IN	*alignment*	Byte alignment of the block allocated from the symmetric heap.

API description

The *shmalloc* function returns a pointer to a block of at least size bytes suitably aligned for any use. This space is allocated from the symmetric heap (in contrast to *malloc*, which allocates from the private heap).

The *shmemalign* function allocates a block in the symmetric heap that has a byte alignment specified by the alignment argument.

The *shfree* function causes the block to which *ptr* points to be deallocated, that is, made available for further allocation. If ptr is a null pointer, no action occurs; otherwise, if the argument does not match a pointer earlier returned by a symmetric heap function, or if the space has already been deallocated, *malloc_error* is set to indicate the error, and *shfree* returns.

The *shrealloc* function changes the size of the block to which ptr points to the size (in bytes) specified by size. The contents of the block are unchanged up to the lesser of the new and old sizes. If the new size is larger, the value of the newly allocated portion of the block is indeterminate. If *ptr* is a *NULL* pointer, the *shrealloc* function behaves like the *shmalloc* function for the specified size. If size is *0* and ptr is not a *NULL* pointer, the block to which it points is freed. Otherwise, if ptr does not match a pointer earlier returned by a symmetric heap function, or if the space has already been deallocated, the *malloc_error* variable is set to indicate the error, and *shrealloc* returns a *NULL* pointer. If the space cannot be allocated, the block to which ptr points is unchanged.

The *shmalloc*, *shfree*, and *shrealloc* functions are provided so that multiple PEs in an application can allocate symmetric, remotely accessible memory blocks. These memory blocks can then be used with OpenSHMEM communication routines. Each of these functions call the *shmem_barrier_all* function before returning; this ensures that all PEs participate in the memory allocation, and that the memory on other PEs can be used as soon as the local PE returns. The user is responsible for calling these functions with identical argument(s) on all PEs; if differing size arguments are used, subsequent calls may not return the same symmetric heap address on all PEs.

Return Values

The *shmalloc* function returns a pointer to the allocated space (which should be identical on all PEs); otherwise, it returns a *NULL* pointer (with *malloc_error* set).

The *shfree* function returns no value.

The *shrealloc* function returns a pointer to the allocated space (which may have moved); otherwise, it returns a null pointer (with *malloc_error* set).

Notes

The total size of the symmetric heap is determined at job startup. One can adjust the size of the heap using the *SMA_SYMMETRIC_SIZE* environment variable (where available).

The *shmalloc*, *shfree*, and *shrealloc* functions differ from the private heap allocation functions in that all PEs in an application must call them (a barrier is used to ensure this).

8.2.2 SHPALLOC

Allocates a block of memory from the symmetric heap.

SYNOPSIS

FORTRAN:

```
POINTER (addr, A(1))
INTEGER (length, errcode, abort)
CALL SHPALLOC(addr, length, errcode, abort)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*addr*	First word address of the allocated block.
IN	*length*	Number of words of memory requested. One word is 32 bits.
OUT	*errcode*	Error code is *0* if no error was detected; otherwise, it is a negative integer code for the type of error.
IN	*abort*	Abort code; nonzero requests abort on error; *0* requests an error code.

API description

SHPALLOC allocates a block of memory from the program's symmetric heap that is greater than or equal to the size requested. To maintain symmetric heap consistency, all PEs in an program must call *SHPALLOC* with the same value of length; if any PEs are missing, the program will hang.

By using the *Fortran POINTER* mechanism in the following manner, you can use array *A* to refer to the block allocated by *SHPALLOC*: *POINTER* (*addr*, *A*())

Return Values

Error Code	Condition
-1	Length is not an integer greater than *0*
-2	No more memory is available from the system (checked if the request cannot be satisfied from the available blocks on the symmetric heap).

Notes

The total size of the symmetric heap is determined at job startup. One may adjust the size of the heap using the *SMA_SYMMETRIC_SIZE* environment variable (if available).

8.2.3 SHPCLMOVE

Extends a symmetric heap block or copies the contents of the block into a larger block.

SYNOPSIS

FORTRAN:

```
POINTER (addr, A(1))
INTEGER length, status, abort
CALL SHPCLMOVE (addr, length, status, abort)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

INOUT	*addr*	On entry, first word address of the block to change; on exit, the new address of the block if it was moved.
IN	*length*	Requested new total length in words. One word is *32* bits.
OUT	*status*	Status is *0* if the block was extended in place, *1* if it was moved, and a negative integer for the type of error detected.

IN	*abort*	Abort code. Nonzero requests abort on error; *0* requests an error code.

API description

The *SHPCLMOVE* function either extends a symmetric heap block if the block is followed by a large enough free block or copies the contents of the existing block to a larger block and returns a status code indicating that the block was moved. This function also can reduce the size of a block if the new length is less than the old length. All PEs in a program must call *SHPCLMOVE* with the same value of *addr* to maintain symmetric heap consistency; if any PEs are missing, the program hangs.

Return Values

Error Code	Condition
-1	Length is not an integer greater than *0*
-2	No more memory is available from the system (checked if the request cannot be satisfied from the available blocks on the symmetric heap).
-3	Address is outside the bounds of the symmetric heap.
-4	Block is already free.
-5	Address is not at the beginning of a block.

Notes

None.

8.2.4 SHPDEALLC

Returns a memory block to the symmetric heap.

SYNOPSIS

FORTRAN:

```
POINTER (addr, A(1))
INTEGER errcode, abort
CALL SHPDEALLC(addr, errcode, abort)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*addr*	First word address of the block to deallocate.
OUT	*errcode*	Error code is 0 if no error was detected; otherwise, it is a negative integer code for the type of error.
IN	*abort*	Abort code. Nonzero requests abort on error; *0* requests an error code.

API description

SHPDEALLC returns a block of memory (allocated using *SHPALLOC*) to the list of available space in the symmetric heap. To maintain symmetric heap consistency, all PEs in a program must call *SHPDEALLC* with the same value of *addr*; if any PEs are missing, the program hangs.

Return Values

Error Code	Condition
-1	Length is not an integer greater than 0
-2	No more memory is available from the system (checked if the request cannot be satisfied from the available blocks on the symmetric heap).
-3	Address is outside the bounds of the symmetric heap.

-4	Block is already free.
-5	Address is not at the beginning of a block.

Notes

None.

8.3 Remote Memory Access Operations

Remote Memory Access (RMA) operations described in this section are one-sided communication mechanisms of the OpenSHMEM API. While using these mechanisms, the programmer is required to provide parameters only on the calling side. A characteristic of one-sided communication is that it decouples communication from the synchronization. One-sided communication mechanisms transfer the data but do not synchronize the sender of the data with the receiver of the data.

OpenSHMEM RMA operations are all performed on the symmetric objects. The initiator PE of the call is designated as *source*, and the PE in which memory is accessed is designated as *target*. In the case of the remote update operation, *Put*, the origin is the *source* PE and the destination PE is the *target* PE. In the case of the remote read operation, *Get*, the origin is the *target* PE and the destination is the *source* PE.

OpenSHMEM provides three different types of one-sided communication interfaces. *shmem_put<bits>* interface transfers data in chunks of bits. *shmem_put32*, for example, copies data to a *target* PE in chunks of 32 bits. *shmem_<datatype>_put* interface copies elements of type *datatype* from a *source* PE to a *target* PE. For example, *shmem_integer_put*, copies elements of type integer from a *source* PE to a *target* PE. *shmem_<datatype>_p* interface is similar to *shmem_<datatype>_put* except that it only transfers one element of type *datatype*.

OpenSHMEM provides interfaces for transferring both contiguous and non-contiguous data. The non-contiguous data transfer interfaces are prefixed with "*i*". *shmem_<datatype>_iput* interface, for example, copies strided data elements from the *source* PE to a *target* PE.

8.3.1 SHMEM_PUT

The put routines provide a method for copying data from a contiguous local data object to a data object on a specified PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_double_put(double target, const double *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_float_put(float *target, const float *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_int_put(int *target, const int *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_long_put(long *target, const long *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_longdouble_put(long double *target, const long double *source, size_t len,int pe);
void shmem_longlong_put(long long *target, const long long *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_put32(void *target, const void *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_put64(void *target, const void *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_put128(void *target, const void *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_putmem(void *target, const void *source, size_t len, int pe);
void shmem_short_put(short*target, const short*source, size_t len, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_CHARACTER_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_COMPLEX_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_DOUBLE_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INTEGER_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_LOGICAL_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUT4(target, source, len, pe)
```

```
CALL SHMEM_PUT8(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUT32(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUT64(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUT128(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_PUTMEM(target, source, len, pe)
CALL SHMEM_REAL_PUT(target, source, len, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	Data object to be updated on the remote PE. This data object must be remotely accessible.
OUT	*source*	Data object containing the data to be copied.
IN	*len*	Number of elements in the *target* and *source* arrays. *len* must be of type *size_t* for *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.
IN	*pe*	PE number of the remote PE. *pe* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.

API description

The routines return after the data has been copied out of the *source* array on the local PE. The delivery of data words into the data object on the destination PE may occur in any order. Furthermore, two successive put operations may deliver data out of order unless a call to *shmem_fence* is introduced between the two calls.

The *target* and *source* data objects must conform to certain typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
shmem_putmem	*Fortran*: Any noncharacter type. *C*: Any data type. len is scaled in bytes.
shmem_put4, shmem_put32	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *32* bits.
shmem_put4, shmem_put32	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *32* bits.
shmem_put8, shmem_put64	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *64* bits.
shmem_put8, shmem_put64	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *64* bits.
shmem_put128	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *128* bits.
shmem_double_put	Elements of type double.
shmem_longdouble_put	Elements of type long double.
SHMEM_CHARACTER_PUT	Elements of type character. *len* is the number of characters to transfer. The actual character lengths of the *source* and *target* variables are ignored.
SHMEM_COMPLEX_PUT	Elements of type complex of default size.
SHMEM_DOUBLE_PUT	Elements of type double precision.
SHMEM_INTEGER_PUT	Elements of type integer.
SHMEM_LOGICAL_PUT	Elements of type logical.
SHMEM_REAL_PUT	Elements of type real.

Return Values

None.

Notes

If you are using *Fortran*, data types must be of default size. For example, a real variable must be declared as *REAL*, *REAL*4*, or *REAL(KIND=4)*.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_put* example is for programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
int main(void)
{
   long source[10] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
                       6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
   static long target[10];
   start_pes(0);
   if (_my_pe() == 0) {
      /* put 10 words into target on PE 1 */
      shmem_long_put(target, source, 10, 1);
   }
   shmem_barrier_all();  /* sync sender and receiver */
   printf("target[0] on PE %d is %d\n", _my_pe(), target[0]);
   return 1;
}
```

8.3.2 SHMEM_P

Copies one data item to a remote PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_char_p(char *addr, char value, int pe);
void shmem_short_p(short *addr, short value, int pe);
void shmem_int_p(int *addr, int value, int pe);
void shmem_long_p(long *addr, long value, int pe);
void shmem_longlong_p(long long *addr, long long value, int pe);
void shmem_float_p(float *addr, float value, int pe);
void shmem_double_p(double *addr, double value, int pe);
void shmem_longdouble_p(long double *addr, long double value, int pe);
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*addr*	The remotely accessible array element or scalar data object which will receive the data on the remote PE.
IN	*value*	The value to be transferred to *addr* on the remote PE.
IN	*pe*	The number of the remote PE.

API description

These routines provide a very low latency put capability for single elements of most basic types.

As with *shmem_put*, these functions start the remote transfer and may return before the data is delivered to the remote PE. Use *shmem_quiet* to force completion of all remote *Put* transfers.

Return Values

None.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following simple example uses *shmem_double_p* in a *C* program.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <shmem.h>
static const double e = 2.71828182;
static const double epsilon = 0.00000001;

int main(void)
{
   double *f;
   int me;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();
   f = (double *) shmalloc(sizeof (*f));

   *f = 3.1415927;
   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (me == 0)
      shmem_double_p(f, e, 1);

   shmem_barrier_all();
   if (me == 1)
      printf("%s\n", (fabs (*f - e) < epsilon) ? "OK" : "FAIL");

   return 0;
}
```

8.3.3 SHMEM_IPUT

Copies strided data to a specified PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_double_iput(double *target, const double *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_float_iput(float *target, const float *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_int_iput(int *target, const int *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iput32(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iput64(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iput128(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_long_iput(long *target, const long *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_longdouble_iput(long double *target, const long double *source, ptrdiff_t tst,
    ptrdiff_t sst, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_longlong_iput(long long *target, const long long *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t
     sst, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_short_iput(short *target, const short *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER tst, sst, nelems, pe
CALL SHMEM_COMPLEX_IPUT(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
```

```
CALL SHMEM_DOUBLE_IPUT(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INTEGER_IPUT(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IPUT4(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IPUT8(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IPUT32(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IPUT64(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IPUT128(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_LOGICAL_IPUT(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_REAL_IPUT(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	Array to be updated on the remote PE. This data object must be remotely accessible.
IN	*source*	Array containing the data to be copied.
IN	*tst*	The stride between consecutive elements of the *target* array. The stride is scaled by the element size of the *target* array. A value of *1* indicates contiguous data. *tst* must be of type *ptrdiff_t*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*sst*	The stride between consecutive elements of the *source* array. The stride is scaled by the element size of the *source* array. A value of *1* indicates contiguous data. *sst* must be of type *ptrdiff_t*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*nelems*	Number of elements in the *target* and *source* arrays. *nelems* must be of type *size_t* for *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.
IN	*pe*	PE number of the remote PE. *pe* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.

API description

The *iput* routines provide a method for copying strided data elements (specified by *sst*) of an array from a *source* array on the local PE to locations specified by stride *tst* on a *target* array on specified remote PE. Both strides, *tst* and *sst* must be greater than or equal to *1*. The routines return when the data has been copied out of the *source* array on the local PE but not necessarily before the data has been delivered to the remote data object.

The *target* and *source* data objects must conform to typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
shmem_iput32, shmem_iput4	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *32* bits.
shmem_iput64, shmem_iput8	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *64* bits.
shmem_iput128	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *128* bits.
shmem_short_iput	Elements of type short.
shmem_int_iput	Elements of type short.
shmem_long_iput	Elements of type long.
shmem_longlong_iput	Elements of type long long.
shmem_float_iput	Elements of type float.
shmem_double_iput	Elements of type float.
shmem_longdouble_iput	Elements of type long double.
SHMEM_COMPLEX_IPUT	Elements of type complex of default size.

SHMEM_DOUBLE_IPUT	Elements of type double precision.
SHMEM_INTEGER_IPUT	Elements of type integer.
SHMEM_LOGICAL_IPUT	Elements of type logical.
SHMEM_REAL_IPUT	Elements of type real.

Return Values

None.

Notes

If you are using *Fortran*, data types must be of default size. For example, a real variable must be declared as *REAL*, *REAL*4* or *REAL(KIND=4)*. See Introduction for a definition of the term remotely accessible.

EXAMPLES

Consider the following simple *shmem_long_iput* example for *C/C++* programs.

```
#include <shmem.h>
int main(void)
{
   short source[10] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
                        6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
   static short target[10];
   start_pes(0);
   if (_my_pe() == 0) {
      /* put 10 words into target on PE 1 */
      shmem_short_iput(target, source, 1, 2, 5, 1);
   }
   shmem_barrier_all();   /* sync sender and receiver */
   if (_my_pe() == 1) {
      printf("target on PE %d is %d %d %d %d %d0, _my_pe(),
      (int)target[0], (int)target[1], (int)target[2],
      (int)target[3], (int)target[4] );
   }
   shmem_barrier_all();   /* sync before exiting */
   return 1;
}
```

8.3.4 SHMEM_GET

Copies data from a specified PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_double_get(double *target, const double  *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_float_get(float *target, const float *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_get32(void *target, const void *source, size_t  nelems,  int pe);
void shmem_get64(void  *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_get128(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems,  int pe);
void shmem_getmem(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_int_get(int *target, const int *source, size_t  nelems,  int pe);
void shmem_long_get(long *target, const long *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_longdouble_get(long double *target, const long double *source, size_t nelems, int
    pe);
void shmem_longlong_get(long long *target, const long long *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_short_get(short *target, const short *source, size_t nelems, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER nelems, pe
CALL SHMEM_CHARACTER_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_COMPLEX_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
```

```
CALL SHMEM_DOUBLE_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_GET4(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_GET8(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_GET32(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_GET128(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_GETMEM(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INTEGER_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_LOGICAL_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_REAL_GET(target, source, nelems, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	Local data object to be updated.
IN	*source*	Data object on the PE identified by *pe* that contains the data to be copied. This data object must be remotely accessible.
IN	*nelems*	Number of elements in the *target* and *source* arrays. *nelems* must be of type *size_t* for *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.
IN	*pe*	PE number of the remote PE. *pe* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.

API description

The get routines provide a method for copying a contiguous symmetric data object from a different PE to a contiguous data object on a the local PE. The routines return after the data has been delivered to the *target* array on the local PE.

The *target* and *source* data objects must conform to typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
shmem_getmem	*Fortran*: Any noncharacter type. *C*: Any data type. nelems is scaled in bytes.
shmem_get4, shmem_get32	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *32* bits.
shmem_get8, shmem_get64	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *64* bits.
shmem_get128	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *128* bits.
shmem_short_get	Elements of type short.
shmem_int_get	Elements of type int.
shmem_long_get	Elements of type long.
shmem_longlong_get	Elements of type long long.
shmem_float_get	Elements of type float.
shmem_double_get	Elements of type double.
shmem_longdouble_get	Elements of type long double.
SHMEM_CHARACTER_GET	Elements of type character. *nelems* is the number of characters to transfer. The actual character *nelemsgths* of the *source* and *target* variables are ignored.
SHMEM_COMPLEX_GET	Elements of type complex of default size.
SHMEM_DOUBLE_GET	*Fortran*: Elements of type double precision.
SHMEM_INTEGER_GET	Elements of type integer.
SHMEM_LOGICAL_GET	Elements of type logical.
SHMEM_REAL_GET	Elements of type real.

Return Values

None.

Notes

See Introduction for a definition of the term remotely accessible.

EXAMPLES

Consider this simple example for *Fortran*.

```
PROGRAM REDUCTION
REAL VALUES, SUM
COMMON /C/ VALUES
REAL WORK
CALL START_PES(0)             ! ALLOW ANY NUMBER OF PES
VALUES = MY_PE()              ! INITIALIZE IT TO SOMETHING
CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL
SUM = 0.0
DO I = 0,NUM_PES()-1
   CALL SHMEM_REAL_GET(WORK, VALUES, 1, I)
   SUM = SUM + WORK
ENDDO
PRINT*,'PE ',MY_PE(),' COMPUTED       SUM=',SUM
CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL
END
```

8.3.5 SHMEM_G

Transfers one data item from a remote PE

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
char shmem_char_g(char *addr, int pe);
short shmem_short_g(short *addr, int pe);
int shmem_int_g(int *addr, int pe);
long shmem_long_g(long *addr, int pe);
long long  shmem_longlong_g(long long *addr, int pe);
float shmem_float_g(float *addr, int pe);
double shmem_double_g(double *addr, int pe);
long double shmem_longdouble_g(long double *addr, int pe);
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*addr*	The remotely accessible array element or scalar data object.
IN	*pe*	The number of the remote PE on which *addr* resides.

API description

These routines provide a very low latency get capability for single elements of most basic types.

Return Values

Returns a single element of type specified in the synopsis.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_long_g* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
long x = 10101;
```

```
int main(void)
{
   int me, npes;
   long y = -1;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();
   npes = _num_pes();

   if (me == 0)
      y = shmem_long_g(&x, 1);

   printf("%d: y = %ld\n", me, y);

   return 0;
}
```

8.3.6 SHMEM_IGET

Copies strided data from a specified PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_double_iget(double *target, const double *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_float_iget(float *target, const float *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iget32(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iget64(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_iget128(void *target, const void *source, ptrdiff_t  tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_int_iget(int *target, const int *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst, size_t
    nelems, int pe);
void shmem_long_iget(long *target, const  long  *source,  ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_longdouble_iget(long double *target, const long double *source, ptrdiff_t tst,
    ptrdiff_t sst, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_longlong_iget(long long *target, const long long *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t
     sst, size_t nelems, int pe);
void shmem_short_iget(short *target, const short *source, ptrdiff_t tst, ptrdiff_t sst,
    size_t nelems, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER tst, sst, nelems, pe
CALL SHMEM_COMPLEX_IGET(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_DOUBLE_IGET(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IGET4(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IGET8(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IGET32(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IGET64(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_IGET128(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INTEGER_IGET(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_LOGICAL_IGET(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
CALL SHMEM_REAL_IGET(target, source, tst, sst, nelems, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	Array to be updated on the local PE.
IN	*source*	Array containing the data to be copied on the remote PE.
IN	*tst*	The stride between consecutive elements of the *target* array. The stride is scaled by the element size of the *target* array. A value of *1* indicates contiguous data. *tst* must be of type *ptrdiff_t*. If you are calling from *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*sst*	The stride between consecutive elements of the *source* array. The stride is scaled by the element size of the *source* array. A value of *1* indicates contiguous data. *sst* must be of type *ptrdiff_t*. If you are calling from *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*nelems*	Number of elements in the *target* and *source* arrays. *nelems* must be of type *size_t* for *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.
IN	*pe*	PE number of the remote PE. *pe* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a constant, variable, or array element of default integer type.

API description

The *iget* routines provide a method for copying strided data elements from a symmetric array from a specified remote PE to strided locations on a local array. The routines return when the data has been copied into the local *target* array.

The *target* and *source* data objects must conform to typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
shmem_iget32, shmem_iget4	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *32* bits.
shmem_iget64, shmem_iget8	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *64* bits.
shmem_iget128	Any noncharacter type that has a storage size equal to *128* bits.
shmem_short_iget	Elements of type short.
shmem_int_iget	Elements of type int.
shmem_long_iget	Elements of type long.
shmem_longlong_iget	Elements of type long long.
shmem_float_iget	Elements of type float.
shmem_double_iget	Elements of type double.
shmem_longdouble_iget	Elements of type long double.
SHMEM_COMPLEX_IGET	Elements of type complex of default size.
SHMEM_DOUBLE_IGET	*Fortran*: Elements of type double precision.
SHMEM_INTEGER_IGET	Elements of type integer.
SHMEM_LOGICAL_IGET	Elements of type logical.
SHMEM_REAL_IGET	Elements of type real.

Return Values

None.

Notes

If you are using *Fortran*, data types must be of default size. For example, a real variable must be declared as *REAL*, *REAL*4*, or *REAL(KIND=4)*.

EXAMPLES

The following simple example uses *shmem_logical_iget* in a *Fortran* program.

```
PROGRAM STRIDELOGICAL
LOGICAL SOURCE(10), TARGET(5)
SAVE SOURCE   ! SAVE MAKES IT REMOTELY ACCESSIBLE
DATA SOURCE /.T.,.F.,.T.,.F.,.T.,.F.,.T.,.F.,.T.,.F./
DATA TARGET / 5*.F. /
CALL START_PES(2)
IF (MY_PE() .EQ. 0) THEN
   CALL SHMEM_LOGICAL_IGET(TARGET, SOURCE, 1, 2, 5, 1)
   PRINT*,'TARGET AFTER SHMEM_LOGICAL_IGET:',TARGET
ENDIF
CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL
```

8.4 Atomic Memory Operations

Atomic Memory Operation (AMO) is a one-sided communication mechanism that combines memory update operations with atomicity guarantees described in Section 4.2. Similar to the RMA routines, described in Section 8.3, the AMOs are performed only on symmetric objects. OpenSHMEM defines the two types of AMO routines:

- The *fetch-and-operate* routines combine memory update and fetch operations in a single atomic operation. The routines return after the data has been fetched and delivered to the local PE.

  The *fetch-and-operate* operations include: *SHMEM_CSWAP*, *SHMEM_SWAP*, *SHMEM_FINC*, and *SHMEM_FADD*.

- The *non-fetch* atomic routines update the remote memory in a single atomic operation. A *non-fetch* atomic routine starts the atomic operation and may return before the operation execution on the remote PE. To force completion for these *non-fetch* atomic routines, *shmem_quiet*, *shmem_barrier*, or *shmem_barrierall* can be used by an OpenSHMEM program.

  The *non-fetch* operations include: *SHMEM_INC* and *SHMEM_ADD*.

8.4.1 SHMEM_ADD

Performs an atomic add operation on a remote symmetric data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_int_add(int *target, int value, int pe);
void shmem_long_add(long *target, long value, int pe);
void shmem_longlong_add(long long *target, long long value, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
CALL SHMEM_INT4_ADD(target, value, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_ADD(target, value, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of *target* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section. If you are using the *Fortran* compiler, it must be of type integer with an element size of *4* bytes for *SHMEM_INT4_ADD* and *8* bytes for *SHMEM_INT8_ADD*.
IN	*value*	The value to be atomically added to *target*. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of value should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be of type integer with an element size of *target*.

IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number upon which *target* is to be updated. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

The *shmem_add* routine performs an atomic add operation. It adds value to *target* on PE *pe* and atomically increments the *target* without returning the value.

Return Values

None.

Notes

The term remotely accessible is defined in the Introduction.

EXAMPLES

```
int main(void)
{
   int me, old;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();

   old = -1;
   dst = 22;
   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (me == 1){
      old = shmem_int_fadd(&dst, 44, 0);
   }
   shmem_barrier_all();
   printf("%d: old = %d, dst = %d\n", me, old, dst);
   return 0;
}
```

8.4.2 SHMEM_CSWAP

Performs an atomic conditional swap to a remote data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_int_cswap(int *target, int cond, int value, int pe);
long shmem_long_cswap(long *target, long cond, long value, int pe);
long shmem_longlong_cswap(long long *target, long long cond, long long value, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
INTEGER(KIND=4) SHMEM_INT4_CSWAP
ires = SHMEM_INT4_CSWAP(target, cond, value, pe)
INTEGER(KIND=8) SHMEM_INT8_CSWAP
ires = SHMEM_INT8_CSWAP(target, cond, value, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE.

IN	*cond*	*cond* is compared to the remote *target* value. If *cond* and the remote *target* are equal, then *value* is swapped into the remote *target*. Otherwise, the remote *target* is unchanged. In either case, the old value of the remote *target* is returned as the function return value. *cond* must be of the same data type as *target*.
IN	*value*	The *value* to be atomically written to the remote PE. *value* must be the same data type as *target*.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number upon which *target* is to be updated. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

The conditional swap routines conditionally update a *target* data object on an arbitrary PE and return the prior contents of the data object in one atomic operation.

The *target* and source data objects must conform to certain typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
SHMEM_INT4_CSWAP	*4*-byte integer.
SHMEM_INT8_CSWAP	*8*-byte integer.

Return Values

The contents that had been in the *target* data object on the remote PE prior to the conditional swap. Data type is the same as the *target* data type.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following call ensures that the first PE to execute the conditional swap will successfully write its PE number to *race_winner* on PE *0*.

```
int main(void)
{
   static int  race_winner = -1;
   int oldval;
   start_pes(2);
   oldval = shmem_int_cswap(&race_winner, -1, _my_pe(), 0);
   if(oldval == -1) printf("pe %d was first\n",_my_pe());
   return 1;
}
```

8.4.3 SHMEM_SWAP

Performs an atomic swap to a remote data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
double shmem_double_swap(double *target, double value, int pe);
float shmem_float_swap(float *target, float value, int pe);
int shmem_int_swap(int *target, int value, int pe);
long shmem_long_swap(long *target, long value, int pe);
long long shmem_longlong_swap(long long *target, long long value, int pe);
long shmem_swap(long *target, long value, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
INTEGER SHMEM_SWAP
ires = SHMEM_SWAP(target, value, pe)
INTEGER(KIND=4) SHMEM_INT4_SWAP
ires = SHMEM_INT4_SWAP(target, value, pe)
INTEGER(KIND=8) SHMEM_INT8_SWAP
ires = SHMEM_INT8_SWAP(target, value, pe)
REAL(KIND=4) SHMEM_REAL4_SWAP
res = SHMEM_REAL4_SWAP(target, value, pe)
REAL(KIND=8) SHMEM_REAL8_SWAP
res = SHMEM_REAL8_SWAP(target, value, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of *target* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*value*	Value to be atomically written to the remote PE. *value* is the same type as *target*.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number on which *target* is to be updated. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

shmem_swap performs an atomic swap operation. It writes value *value* into *target* on PE and returns the previous contents of *target* as an atomic operation.

If you are using *Fortran*, *target* must be of the following type:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
SHMEM_SWAP	Integer of default kind
SHMEM_INT4_SWAP	*4*-byte integer
SHMEM_INT8_SWAP	*8*-byte integer
SHMEM_REAL4_SWAP	*4*-byte real
SHMEM_REAL8_SWAP	*8*-byte real

Return Values

The contents that had been at the *target* address on the remote PE prior to the swap is returned.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following call ensures that the first PE to execute the conditional swap will successfully write its PE number to *race_winner* on PE *0*.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

int main(void)
{
   long *target;
   int me, npes;
   long swapped_val, new_val;
```

```
   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();
   npes = _num_pes();
   target = (long *) shmalloc(sizeof (*target));
   *target = me;
   shmem_barrier_all();
   new_val = me;
   if (me & 1){
      swapped_val = shmem_long_swap(target, new_val, (me + 1) % npes);
      printf("%d: target = %d, swapped = %d\n", me, *target, swapped_val);
   }
   shfree(target);
   return 0;
}
```

8.4.4 SHMEM_FINC

Performs an atomic fetch-and-increment operation on a remote data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_int_finc(int *target, int pe);
long shmem_long_finc(long *target, int pe);
long long shmem_longlong_finc(long long *target, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
INTEGER(KIND=4) SHMEM_INT4_FINC, target4
INTEGER(KIND=8) SHMEM_INT8_FINC, target8
ires4 = SHMEM_INT4_FINC(target4, pe)
ires8 = SHMEM_INT8_FINC(target8, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE. The type of *target* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number on which *target* is to be updated. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

These functions perform a fetch-and-increment operation. The *target* on PE *pe* is increased by one and the function returns the previous contents of *target* as an atomic operation.

Return Values

The contents that had been at the *target* address on the remote PE prior to the increment. The data type of the return value is the same as the *target*.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_finc* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
int dst;

int main(void)
{
   int me;
   int old;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();

   old = -1;
   dst = 22;
   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (me == 0)
      old = shmem_int_finc(&dst, 1);

   shmem_barrier_all();
   printf("%d: old = %d, dst = %d\n", me, old, dst);
   return 0;
}
```

8.4.5 SHMEM_INC

Performs an atomic fetch-and-increment operation on a remote data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_int_inc(int *target, int pe);
void shmem_long_inc(long *target, int pe);
void shmem_longlong_inc(long long *target, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
INTEGER(KIND=4) target4
INTEGER(KIND=8) target8
CALL SHMEM_INT4_INC(target4, pe)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_INC(target8, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE. The type of *target* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number on which *target* is to be updated. If you are using Fortran, it must be a default integer value.

API description

These functions perform an atomic increment operation on the *target* data object on PE.

Return Values

None.

Notes

The term remotely accessible is defined in the Introduction.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_int_inc* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
int dst;

int main(void)
{
   int me;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();

   dst = 74;
   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (me == 0)
      shmem_int_inc(&dst, 1);
   shmem_barrier_all();

   printf("%d: dst = %d\n", me, dst);
   return 0;
}
```

8.4.6 SHMEM_FADD

Performs an atomic fetch-and-add operation on a remote data object.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
int shmem_int_fadd(int *target, int value, int pe);
long shmem_long_fadd(long *target, long value, int pe);
long long shmem_longlong_fadd(long long *target, long long value, int pe);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER pe
INTEGER(KIND=4) SHMEM_INT4_FADD, ires, target, value
ires = SHMEM_INT4_FADD(target, value, pe)
INTEGER(KIND=8) SHMEM_INT8_FADD, ires, target, value
ires = SHMEM_INT8_FADD(target, value, pe)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	The remotely accessible integer data object to be updated on the remote PE. The type of *target* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*value*	The *value* to be atomically added to *target*. The type of *value* should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*pe*	An integer that indicates the PE number on which *target* is to be updated. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

API description

shmem_fadd functions perform an atomic fetch-and-add operation. An atomic fetch-and-add operation fetches the old *target* and adds *value* to *target* without the possibility of another atomic operation on the *target* between the time of the fetch and the update. These routines add *value* to *target* on *pe* and return the previous contents of *target* as an atomic operation.

Return Values

The contents that had been at the *target* address on the remote PE prior to the atomic addition operation. The data type of return value is the same as the *target*.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_fadd* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
int main(void)
{
   int me, old;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();

   old = -1;
   dst = 22;
   shmem_barrier_all();

   if (me == 1){
      old = shmem_int_fadd(&dst, 44, 0);
   }
   shmem_barrier_all();
   printf("%d: old = %d, dst = %d\n", me, old, dst);
   return 0;
}
```

8.5 Collective Operations

Collective operations are defined as communication or synchronization operations on a group of PEs called *Active set*. The collective operations require all PEs in the *Active set* to simultaneously call the operation. A PE that is not part of the *Active set* calling the collective operations results in an undefined behavior. All collective operations have an *Active set* as an input parameter except *SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL*. The *SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL* is called by all PEs of the OpenSHMEM program.

The *Active set* is defined by the arguments *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size*. *PE_start* is the starting PE number, a log (base 2) of *logPE_stride* is the stride between PEs, and *PE_size* is the number of PEs participating in the *Active set*. All PEs participating in the collective operations provide the same values for these arguments.

Another argument important to collective operations is *pSync*, which is a symmetric work array. All PEs participating in a collective must pass the same pSync array. On completion of a collective call, the *pSync* is restored to its original contents. The reuse of *pSync* array is allowed for a PE, if all previous collective operations using the *pSync* array is completed by all participating PEs. One can use a synchronization collective operation such as *SHMEM_BARRIER* to ensure completion of previous collective operations. The two cases below show the reuse of *pSync* array:

- The *shmem_barrier* function allows the same *pSync* array to be used on consecutive calls as long as the active PE set does not change.
- If the same collective function is called multiple times with the same *Active set*, the calls may alternate between two *pSync* arrays. The OpenSHMEM functions guarantee that a first call is completely finished by all PEs by the time processing of a third call begins on any PE.

All collective operations defined in the specification are blocking. The collective operations return on completion. The collective operations defined in the OpenSHMEM specification are:

SHMEM_BROADCAST

SHMEM_BARRIER

SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL

SHMEM_COLLECT

Reduction Operations

8.5.1 SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL

Registers the arrival of a PE at a barrier and suspends PE execution until all other PEs arrive at the barrier and all local and remote memory updates are completed.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_barrier_all(void);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_BARRIER_ALL
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

None.

API description

The *shmem_barrier_all* function registers the arrival of a PE at a barrier. Barriers are a fast mechanism for synchronizing all PEs at once. This routine causes a PE to suspend execution until all PEs have called *shmem_barrier_all*. This function must be used with PEs started by *start_pes*.

Prior to synchronizing with other PEs, *shmem_barrier_all* ensures completion of all previously issued memory stores and remote memory updates issued via OpenSHMEM AMOs and RMA routine calls such as *shmem_int_add* and *shmem_put32*.

Return Values

None.

Notes

None.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_barrier_all* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
int x=1010;

int main(void)
{
   int me, npes;

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();
   npes = _num_pes();

   /*put to next  PE in a circular fashion*/
   shmem_int_p(&x, 4, me+1%npes);
   /*synchronize all PEs*/
   shmem_barrier_all();

   printf("%d: x = %d\n", me, x);
   return 0;
}
```

8.5.2 SHMEM_BARRIER

Performs all operations described in the *shmem_barrier_all* interface but with respect to a subset of PEs defined by the *Active set*.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_barrier(int PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size
INTEGER pSync(SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE)
CALL SHMEM_BARRIER(PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*PE_start*	The lowest virtual PE number of the *Active set* of PEs. *PE_start* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*logPE_stride*	The log (base 2) of the stride between consecutive virtual PE numbers in the *Active set*. *logPE_stride* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_size*	The number of PEs in the *Active set*. *PE_size* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*pSync*	A symmetric work array. In *C/C++*, *pSync* must be of type long and size *_SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE*. In *Fortran*, *pSync* must be of type integer and size *SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer type. Every element of this array must be initialized to 0 before any of the PEs in the *Active set* enter shmem_barrier the first time.

API description

shmem_barrier is a collective synchronization routine over an *Active set*. Control returns from *shmem_barrier* after all PEs in the *Active set* (specified by *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size*) have called *shmem_barrier*.

As with all OpenSHMEM collective routines, each of these routines assumes that only PEs in the *Active set* call the routine. If a PE not in the *Active set* calls a OpenSHMEM collective routine, undefined behavior results.

The values of arguments *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size* must be equal on all PEs in the *Active set*. The same work array must be passed in *pSync* to all PEs in the *Active set*.

shmem_barrier ensures that all previously issued stores and remote memory updates, including AMOs and RMA operations, done by any of the PEs in the *Active set* are complete before returning.

The same *pSync* array may be reused on consecutive calls to *shmem_barrier* if the same active PE set is used.

Return Values

None.

Notes

If the *pSync* array is initialized at run time, be sure to use some type of synchronization, for example, a call to *shmem_barrier_all*, before calling *shmem_barrier* for the first time.

If the *Active set* does not change, *shmem_barrier* can be called repeatedly with the same *pSync* array. No additional synchronization beyond that implied by *shmem_barrier* itself is necessary in this case.

EXAMPLES

The following barrier example is for *C/C++* programs:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

long pSync[_SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE];
int x = 10101;

int main(void)
{
   int me, npes;

   for (int i = 0; i < _SHMEM_BARRIER_SYNC_SIZE; i += 1){
      pSync[i] = _SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE;
   }

   start_pes(0);
   me = _my_pe();
   npes = _num_pes();

   if(me % 2 == 0){
      x = 1000 + me;
      /*put to next even PE in a circular fashion*/
      shmem_int_p(&x, 4, me+2%npes);
      /*synchronize all even pes*/
      shmem_barrier(0, 1, (npes/2 + npes%2), pSync);
   }
   printf("%d: x = %d\n", me, x);
   return 0;
}
```

8.5.3 SHMEM_BROADCAST

Broadcasts a block of data from one PE to one or more *target* PEs.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```c
void shmem_broadcast32(void *target, const void *source, size_t nlong, int PE_root, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
void shmem_broadcast64(void *target, const void *source, size_t nlong, int PE_root, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
```

FORTRAN:

```fortran
INTEGER nlong, PE_root, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size
INTEGER pSync(SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE)
CALL SHMEM_BROADCAST4(target, source, nlong, PE_root, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_BROADCAST8(target, source, nlong, PE_root, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_BROADCAST32(target, source, nlong, PE_root, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size,pSync)
CALL SHMEM_BROADCAST64(target, source, nlong, PE_root, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size,pSync)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	A symmetric data object.
IN	*source*	A symmetric data object that can be of any data type that is permissible for the *target* argument.
IN	*nlong*	The number of elements in *source*. For *shmem_broadcast32* and *shmem_broadcast4*, this is the number of 32-bit halfwords. nlong must be of type *size_t* in *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.

IN	*PE_root*	Zero-based ordinal of the PE, with respect to the *Active set*, from which the data is copied. Must be greater than or equal to 0 and less than *PE_size*. *PE_root* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_start*	The lowest virtual PE number of the *Active set* of PEs. *PE_start* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*logPE_stride*	The log (base 2) of the stride between consecutive virtual PE numbers in the *Active set*. *log_PE_stride* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_size*	The number of PEs in the *Active set*. *PE_size* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*pSync*	A symmetric work array. In *C/C++*, *pSync* must be of type long and size *_SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE*. In *Fortran*, *pSync* must be of type integer and size *SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE*. Every element of this array must be initialized with the value *_SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* (in *C/C++*) or *SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* (in *Fortran*) before any of the PEs in the *Active set* enter *shmem_barrier*.

API description

OpenSHMEM broadcast routines are collective routines. They copy data object *source* on the processor specified by *PE_root* and store the values at *target* on the other PEs specified by the triplet *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, *PE_size*. The data is not copied to the *target* area on the root PE.

As with all OpenSHMEM collective routines, each of these routines assumes that only PEs in the *Active set* call the routine. If a PE not in the *Active set* calls a OpenSHMEM collective routine, undefined behavior results.

The values of arguments *PE_root*, *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size* must be equal on all PEs in the *Active set*. The same *target* and *source* data objects and the same *pSync* work array must be passed to all PEs in the *Active set*.

Before any PE calls a broadcast routine, you must ensure that the following conditions exist (synchronization via a barrier or some other method is often needed to ensure this): The *pSync* array on all PEs in the *Active set* is not still in use from a prior call to a broadcast routine. The *target* array on all PEs in the *Active set* is ready to accept the broadcast data.

Upon return from a broadcast routine, the following are true for the local PE: If the current PE is not the root PE, the *target* data object is updated. The values in the *pSync* array are restored to the original values.

The *target* and *source* data objects must conform to certain typing constraints, which are as follows:

Routine	Data Type of target and source
shmem_broadcast8, shmem_broadcast64	Any noncharacter type that has an element size of *64* bits. No *Fortran* derived types or *C/C++* structures are allowed.
shmem_broadcast32	Any noncharacter type that has an element size of *32* bits. No *Fortran* derived types or *C/C++* structures are allowed.
shmem_broadcast4	Any noncharacter type that has an element size of *32* bits.

Return Values

None.

Notes

All OpenSHMEM broadcast routines restore *pSync* to its original contents. Multiple calls to OpenSHMEM routines that use the same *pSync* array do not require that *pSync* be reinitialized after the first call.

You must ensure the that the *pSync* array is not being updated by any PE in the *Active set* while any of the PEs participates in processing of a OpenSHMEM broadcast routine. Be careful to avoid these situations:

If the *pSync* array is initialized at run time, some type of synchronization is needed to ensure that all PEs in the working set have initialized *pSync* before any of them enter a OpenSHMEM routine called with the *pSync* synchronization array. A *pSync* array may be reused on a subsequent OpenSHMEM broadcast routine only if none of the PEs in the *Active set* are still processing a prior OpenSHMEM broadcast routine call that used the same *pSync* array. In general, this can be ensured only by doing some type of synchronization. However, in the special case of OpenSHMEM routines being called with the same *Active set*, you can allocate two *pSync* arrays and alternate between them on successive calls.

EXAMPLES

In the following examples, the call to *shmem_broadcast64* copies *source* on PE 4 to *target* on PEs 5, 6, and 7.

C/C++ example:

```
for (i=0; i < _SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE; i++) {
        pSync[i] = _SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE;
}
shmem_barrier_all(); /* Wait for all PEs to initialize pSync */
shmem_broadcast64(target, source, nlong, 0, 4, 0, 4, pSync);
```

Fortran example:

```
INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE)
INTEGER TARGET, SOURCE, NLONG, PE_ROOT, PE_START,
&   LOGPE_STRIDE, PE_SIZE, PSYNC
COMMON /COM/ TARGET, SOURCE

DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_BCAST_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/

CALL SHMEM_BROADCAST64(TARGET, SOURCE, NLONG, 0, 4, 0, 4, PSYNC)
```

8.5.4 SHMEM_COLLECT, SHMEM_FCOLLECT

Concatenates blocks of data from multiple PEs to an array in every PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_collect32(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
void shmem_collect64(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
void shmem_fcollect32(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
void shmem_fcollect64(void *target, const void *source, size_t nelems, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pSync);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER nelems
INTEGER PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size
INTEGER pSync(SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE)
CALL SHMEM_COLLECT4(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COLLECT8(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COLLECT32(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COLLECT64(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_FCOLLECT4(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_FCOLLECT8(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_FCOLLECT32(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
CALL SHMEM_FCOLLECT64(target, source, nelems, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pSync)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*target*	A symmetric array. The *target* argument must be large enough to accept the concatenation of the *source* arrays on all PEs. The data types are as follows: For *shmem_collect8*, *shmem_collect64*, *shmem_fcollect8*, and *shmem_fcollect64*, any data type with an element size of 64 bits. *Fortran* derived types, *Fortran* character type, and *C/C++* structures are not permitted. For *shmem_collect4*, *shmem_collect32*, *shmem_fcollect4*, and *shmem_fcollect32*, any data type with an element size of *32* bits. *Fortran* derived types, *Fortran* character type, and *C/C++* structures are not permitted.
IN	*source*	A symmetric data object that can be of any type permissible for the *target* argument.
IN	*nelems*	The number of elements in the *source* array. nelems must be of type *size_t* for *C*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_start*	The lowest virtual PE number of the *Active set* of PEs. *PE_start* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*logPE_stride*	The log (base 2) of the stride between consecutive virtual PE numbers in the *Active set*. *logPE_stride* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_size*	The number of PEs in the *Active set*. *PE_size* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*pSync*	A symmetric work array. In *C/C++*, *pSync* must be of type long and size *_SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE*. In *Fortran*, *pSync* must be of type integer and size *SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value. Every element of this array must be initialized with the value *_SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* in *C/C++* or *SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* in *Fortran* before any of the PEs in the *Active set* enter *shmem_barrier*.

API description

OpenSHMEM collect and fcollect routines concatenate *nelems* *64*-bit or *32*-bit data items from the *source* array into the *target* array, over the set of PEs defined by *PE_start*, *log2PE_stride*, and *PE_size*, in processor number order. The resultant *target* array contains the contribution from PE *PE_start* first, then the contribution from PE *PE_start* + *PE_stride* second, and so on. The collected result is written to the *target* array for all PEs in the *Active set*.

The *fcollect* routines require that *nelems* be the same value in all participating PEs, while the collect routines allow *nelems* to vary from PE to PE.

As with all OpenSHMEM collective routines, each of these routines assumes that only PEs in the *Active set* call the routine. If a PE not in the *Active set* calls a OpenSHMEM collective routine, undefined behavior results.

The values of arguments *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size* must be equal on all PEs in the *Active set*. The same *target* and *source* arrays and the same *pSync* work array must be passed to all PEs in the *Active set*.

Upon return from a collective routine, the following are true for the local PE: The *target* array is updated. The values in the *pSync* array are restored to the original values.

Return Values

None.

Notes

All OpenSHMEM collective routines reset the values in *pSync* before they return, so a particular *pSync* buffer need only be initialized the first time it is used.

You must ensure that the *pSync* array is not being updated on any PE in the *Active set* while any of the PEs participate in processing of a OpenSHMEM collective routine. Be careful to avoid these situations: If the *pSync* array is initialized at run time, some type of synchronization is needed to ensure that all PEs in the working set have initialized *pSync* before any of them enter a OpenSHMEM routine called with the *pSync* synchronization array. A *pSync* array can be reused on a subsequent OpenSHMEM collective routine only if none of the PEs in the *Active set* are still processing a prior OpenSHMEM collective routine call that used the same *pSync* array. In general, this may be ensured only by doing some type of synchronization. However, in the special case of OpenSHMEM routines being called with the same *Active set*, you can allocate two *pSync* arrays and alternate between them on successive calls.

The collective routines operate on active PE sets that have a non-power-of-two *PE_size* with some performance degradation. They operate with no performance degradation when *nelems* is a non-power-of-two value.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_collect* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
for (i=0; i < _SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE; i++) {
        pSync[i] = _SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE;
}
shmem_barrier_all(); /* Wait for all PEs to initialize pSync */
shmem_collect32(target, source, 64, pe_start, logPE_stride,
   pe_size, pSync);
```

The following *SHMEM_COLLECT* example is for *Fortran* programs:

```
INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_COLLECT_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/

CALL SHMEM_COLLECT4(TARGET, SOURCE, 64, PE_START, LOGPE_STRIDE,
&  PE_SIZE, PSYNC)
```

8.5.5 SHMEM_REDUCTIONS

Performs a logical operations across a set of PEs.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_int_and_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_and_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_and_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_and_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_double_max_to_all(double *target, double *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_float_max_to_all(float *target, float *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, float *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_max_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_max_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longdouble_max_to_all(long double *target, long double *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_max_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
```

```
void shmem_short_max_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_double_min_to_all(double *target, double *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_float_min_to_all(float *target, float *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, float *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_min_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_min_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longdouble_min_to_all(long double *target, long double *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_min_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_min_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_complexd_sum_to_all(double complex *target, double complex *source, int nreduce,
    int PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, double complex *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_complexf_sum_to_all(float complex *target, float complex *source, int nreduce, int
     PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, float complex *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_double_sum_to_all(double *target, double *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_float_sum_to_all(float *target, float *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, float *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_sum_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_sum_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride,int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longdouble_sum_to_all(long double *target, long double *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_sum_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_sum_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_complexd_prod_to_all(double complex *target, double complex *source, int nreduce,
    int PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, double complex *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_complexf_prod_to_all(float complex *target, float complex *source, int nreduce,
    int PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, float complex *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_double_prod_to_all(double *target, double *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_float_prod_to_all(float *target, float *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, float *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_prod_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_prod_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longdouble_prod_to_all(long double *target, long double *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long double *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_prod_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_prod_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_or_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_or_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_or_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start
```

```
    , int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_or_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_int_xor_to_all(int *target, int *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, int *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_long_xor_to_all(long *target, long *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_longlong_xor_to_all(long long *target, long long *source, int nreduce, int
    PE_start, int logPE_stride, int PE_size, long long *pWrk, long *pSync);
void shmem_short_xor_to_all(short *target, short *source, int nreduce, int PE_start, int
    logPE_stride, int PE_size, short *pWrk, long *pSync);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_INT4_AND_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_AND_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_MAX_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_MAX_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL4_MAX_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL8_MAX_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL16_MAX_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_MIN_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_MIN_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL4_MIN_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL8_MIN_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL16_MIN_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COMP4_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COMP8_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL4_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL8_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL16_SUM_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COMP4_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COMP8_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
```

```
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL4_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL8_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_REAL16_PROD_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
     pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_OR_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_OR_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_COMP4_XOR_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_XOR_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_XOR_TO_ALL(target, source, nreduce, PE_start, logPE_stride, PE_size, pWrk,
    pSync)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	A symmetric array, of length *nreduce* elements, to receive the result of the reduction operations. The data type of *target* varies with the version of the reduction routine being called. When calling from *C/C++*, refer to the SYNOPSIS section for data type information.
IN	*source*	A symmetric array, of length *nreduce* elements, that contains one element for each separate reduction operation. The *source* argument must have the same data type as *target*.
IN	*nreduce*	The number of elements in the *target* and *source* arrays. *nreduce* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_start*	The lowest virtual PE number of the *Active set* of PEs. *PE_start* must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*logPE_stride*	The log (base 2) of the stride between consecutive virtual PE numbers in the *Active set*. logPE_stride must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*PE_size*	The number of PEs in the *Active set*. PE_size must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
IN	*pWrk*	A symmetric work array. The pWrk argument must have the same data type as *target*. In *C/C++*, this contains max(*nreduce*/2 + 1, *_SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE*) elements. In *Fortran*, this contains max(*nreduce*/2 + 1, *SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE*) elements.

IN	*pSync*	A symmetric work array. In *C/C++*, *pSync* must be of type long and size *_SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*. In *Fortran*, *pSync* must be of type integer and size *SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value. Every element of this array must be initialized with the value *_SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* (in *C/C++*) or *SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE* (in *Fortran*) before any of the PEs in the *Active set* enter the reduction routine.

API description

OpenSHMEM reduction routines compute one or more reductions across symmetric arrays on multiple virtual PEs. A reduction performs an associative binary operation across a set of values.

The *nreduce* argument determines the number of separate reductions to perform. The *source* array on all PEs in the *Active set* provides one element for each reduction. The results of the reductions are placed in the *target* array on all PEs in the *Active set*. The *Active set* is defined by the *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, *PE_size* triplet.

The *source* and *target* arrays may be the same array, but they may not be overlapping arrays.

As with all OpenSHMEM collective routines, each of these routines assumes that only PEs in the *Active set* call the routine. If a PE not in the *Active set* calls a OpenSHMEM collective routine, undefined behavior results.

The values of arguments *nreduce*, *PE_start*, *logPE_stride*, and *PE_size* must be equal on all PEs in the *Active set*. The same *target* and *source* arrays, and the same *pWrk* and *pSync* work arrays, must be passed to all PEs in the *Active set*.

Before any PE calls a reduction routine, you must ensure that the following conditions exist (synchronization via a *barrier* or some other method is often needed to ensure this): The *pWrk* and *pSync* arrays on all PEs in the *Active set* are not still in use from a prior call to a collective OpenSHMEM routine. The *target* array on all PEs in the *Active set* is ready to accept the results of the *reduction*.

Upon return from a reduction routine, the following are true for the local PE: The *target* array is updated. The values in the *pSync* array are restored to the original values.

When calling from *Fortran*, the *target* date types are as follows:

Routine	Data Type
shmem_int8_and_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem__int4_and_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_comp8_max_to_all	Complex, with an element size equal to two 8-byte real values.
shmem_int4_max_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_int8_max_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real4_max_to_all	Real, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_real16_max_to_all	Real, with an element size of 16 bytes.
shmem_int4_min_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_int8_min_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real4_min_to_all	Real, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_real8_min_to_all	Real, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real16_min_to_all	Real,with an element size of 16 bytes.
shmem_comp4_sum_to_all	COMPLEX(KIND=4).
shmem_comp8_sum_to_all	Complex. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default complex value.
shmem_int4_sum_to_all	INTEGER(KIND=4).
shmem_int8_sum_to_all	Integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default integer value.
shmem_real4_sum_to_all	REAL(KIND=4).
shmem_real8_sum_to_all	Real. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default real value.
shmem_real16_sum_to_all	Real. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be a default real value.

shmem_comp4_prod_to_all	Complex, with an element size equal to two 4-byte real values.
shmem_comp8_prod_to_all	Complex, with an element size equal to two 8-byte real values.
shmem_int4_prod_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_int8_prod_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real4_prod_to_all	Real, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_real8_prod_to_all	Real, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real16_prod_to_all	Real, with an element size of 16 bytes.
shmem_int8_or_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_int4_or_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_comp8_xor_to_all	Complex, with an element size equal to two 8-byte real values.
shmem_comp4_xor_to_all	Complex, with an element size equal to two 4-byte real values.
shmem_int8_xor_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_int4_xor_to_all	Integer, with an element size of 4 bytes.
shmem_real8_xor_to_all	Real, with an element size of 8 bytes.
shmem_real4_xor_to_all	Real, with an element size of 4 bytes.

Return Values

None.

Notes

All OpenSHMEM reduction routines reset the values in *pSync* before they return, so a particular *pSync* buffer need only be initialized the first time it is used.

You must ensure that the *pSync* array is not being updated on any PE in the *Active set* while any of the PEs participate in processing of a OpenSHMEM reduction routine. Be careful to avoid the following situations: If the *pSync* array is initialized at run time, some type of synchronization is needed to ensure that all PEs in the working set have initialized *pSync* before any of them enter an OpenSHMEM routine called with the *pSync* synchronization array. A *pSync* or *pWrk* array can be reused in a subsequent reduction routine call only if none of the PEs in the *Active set* are still processing a prior reduction routine call that used the same *pSync* or *pWrk* arrays. In general, this can be assured only by doing some type of synchronization. However, in the special case of reduction routines being called with the same *Active set*, you can allocate two *pSync* and *pWrk* arrays and alternate between them on successive calls.

EXAMPLES

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the logical *AND* of the integer variable *FOO* across all even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
INTEGER FOO, FOOAND
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOAND, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
       CALL SHMEM_INT8_AND_TO_ALL(FOOAND, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
       PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOAND
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the *maximum* value of real variable *FOO* across all even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "shmem.fh"
INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
```

```
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL FOO, FOOMAX, PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOMAX, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
       CALL SHMEM_REAL8_MAX_TO_ALL(FOOMAX, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
       PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOMAX
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the *minimum* value of real variable *FOO* across all the even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL FOO, FOOMIN, PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOMIN, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
       CALL SHMEM_REAL8_MIN_TO_ALL(FOOMIN, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
       PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOMIN
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the *sum* of the real variable *FOO* across all even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL FOO, FOOSUM, PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOSUM, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
       CALL SHMEM_INT4_SUM_TO_ALL(FOOSUM, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
       PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOSUM
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the *product* of the real variable *FOO* across all the even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL FOO, FOOPROD, PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOPROD, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
        CALL SHMEM_COMP8_PROD_TO_ALL(FOOPROD, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
        PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOPROD
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and finds the logical *OR* of the integer variable *FOO* across all even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "mpp/shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
INTEGER FOO, FOOOR
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOOR, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
        CALL SHMEM_INT8_OR_TO_ALL(FOOOR, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
        PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOOR
ENDIF
```

This *Fortran* example statically initializes the *pSync* array and computes the exclusive *XOR* of variable *FOO* across all even PEs.

```
INCLUDE "mpp/shmem.fh"

INTEGER PSYNC(SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE)
DATA PSYNC /SHMEM_REDUCE_SYNC_SIZE*SHMEM_SYNC_VALUE/
PARAMETER (NR=1)
REAL FOO, FOOXOR, PWRK(MAX(NR/2+1,SHMEM_REDUCE_MIN_WRKDATA_SIZE))
COMMON /COM/ FOO, FOOXOR, PWRK
INTRINSIC MY_PE

IF ( MOD(MY_PE(),2) .EQ. 0) THEN
       CALL SHMEM_REAL8_XOR_TO_ALL(FOOXOR, FOO, NR, 0, 1, N$PES/2,
&  PWRK, PSYNC)
       PRINT*,'Result on PE ',MY_PE(),' is ',FOOXOR
ENDIF
```

8.6 Point-to-point synchronization functions

The following section discusses OpenSHMEM API that provides a mechanism for synchronization between two PEs based on the value of a symmetric data object.

8.6.1 SHMEM_WAIT

Wait for a variable on the local PE to change.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_int_wait(int *var, int value);
void shmem_int_wait_until(int *var, int cond, int value);
void shmem_long_wait(long *var, long value);
void shmem_long_wait_until(long *var, int cond, long value);
void shmem_longlong_wait(long long *var, long long value);
void shmem_longlong_wait_until(long long *var, int cond, long long value);
void shmem_short_wait(short *var, short value);
void shmem_short_wait_until(short *var, int cond, short value);
void shmem_wait(long *ivar, long cmp_value);
void shmem_wait_until(long *ivar, int cmp, long value);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_INT4_WAIT(ivar, cmp_value)
CALL SHMEM_INT4_WAIT_UNTIL(ivar, cmp, cmp_value)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_WAIT(ivar, cmp_value)
CALL SHMEM_INT8_WAIT_UNTIL(ivar, cmp, cmp_value)
```

```
CALL SHMEM_WAIT(ivar, cmp_value)
CALL SHMEM_WAIT_UNTIL(ivar, cmp, cmp_value)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

OUT	*ivar*	A remotely accessible integer variable that is being updated by another PE. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of ivar should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*cmp*	The compare operator that compares ivar with cmp_value. cmp must be of type integer. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be of default kind. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of cmp should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section.
IN	*cmp_value*	cmp_value must be of type integer. If you are using *C/C++*, the type of cmp_value should match that implied in the SYNOPSIS section. If you are using *Fortran*, cmp_value must be an integer of the same size and kind as ivar.

API description

shmem_wait and shmem_wait_until wait for ivar to be changed by a remote write or atomic swap issued by a different processor. These routines can be used for point-to-point directed synchronization. A call to shmem_wait does not return until some other processor writes a value, not equal to cmp_value, into ivar on the waiting processor. A call to shmem_wait_until does not return until some other processor changes ivar to satisfy the condition implied by cmp and cmp_value. This mechanism is useful when a processor needs to tell another processor that it has completed some action. The shmem_wait routines return when ivar is no longer equal to cmp_value. The shmem_wait_until routines return when the compare condition is true. The compare condition is defined by the ivar argument compared with the cmp_value using the comparison operator, cmp.

If you are using *Fortran*, ivar must be a specific sized integer type according to the function being called, as follows:

Function	Type of *ivar*
shmem_wait, shmem_wait_until	default INTEGER
shmem_int4_wait, shmem_int4_wait_until	INTEGER*4
shmem_int8_wait, shmem_int8_wait_until	INTEGER*8

The following *cmp* values are supported:

CMP Value	Comparison
C/C++:	
_SHMEM_CMP_EQ	Equal
_SHMEM_CMP_NE	Not equal
_SHMEM_CMP_GT	Greater than
_SHMEM_CMP_LE	Less than or equal to
_SHMEM_CMP_LT	Less than
_SHMEM_CMP_GE	Greater than or equal to
Fortran:	
SHMEM_CMP_EQ	Equal

SHMEM_CMP_NE	Not equal
SHMEM_CMP_GT	Greater than
SHMEM_CMP_LE	Less than or equal to
SHMEM_CMP_LT	Less than
SHMEM_CMP_GE	Greater than or equal to

Return Values
None.

Notes
None.

EXAMPLES

The following call returns when variable ivar is not equal to 100:

```
INTEGER*8 IVAR
CALL SHMEM_INT8_WAIT(IVAR, INT8(100))
```

The following call to SHMEM_INT8_WAIT_UNTIL is equivalent to the call to SHMEM_INT8_WAIT in example 1:

```
INTEGER*8 IVAR
CALL SHMEM_INT8_WAIT_UNTIL(IVAR, SHMEM_CMP_NE, INT8(100))
```

The following *C/C++* call waits until the sign bit in ivar is set by a transfer from a remote PE:

```
int ivar;
shmem_int_wait_until(&ivar, SHMEM_CMP_LT, 0);
```

The following *Fortran* example is in the context of a subroutine:

```
SUBROUTINE EXAMPLE()
INTEGER FLAG_VAR
COMMON/FLAG/FLAG_VAR
. . .
FLAG_VAR = FLAG_VALUE     !  initialize the event variable
. . .
IF (FLAG_VAR .EQ.  FLAG_VALUE) THEN
         CALL SHMEM_WAIT(FLAG_VAR, FLAG_VALUE)
ENDIF
FLAG_VAR = FLAG_VALUE     !  reset the event variable for next time
. . .
END
```

8.7 Memory Ordering Operations

The following section discusses OpenSHMEM API that provides a mechanism to ensure ordering of remote writes (*puts*) to symmetric data objects.

8.7.1 SHMEM_FENCE

Assures ordering of delivery of *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_fence(void);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_FENCE
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

None.

API description

This function assures ordering of delivery of *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects. All *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects issued to a particular remote PE prior to the call to *shmem_fence* are guaranteed to be ordered to be delivered before any subsequent *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects to the same PE.

Return Values

None.

Notes

shmem_fence only provides per-PE ordering guarantees and does not guarantee completion of delivery. There is a subtle difference between *shmem_fence* and *shmem_quiet*, in that, that *shmem_quiet* guarantees completion of *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects which makes the updates visible to all other PEs.

The *shmem_quiet* function should be called if completion of PUT, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects is desired when multiple remote PEs are involved.

EXAMPLES

The following *shmem_fence* example is for *C/C++* programs:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

long target[10] = {0};
int targ = 0;

int main(void)
{
  long source[10] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
  int src = 99;
  start_pes(0);
  if (_my_pe() == 0) {
    shmem_long_put(target, source, 10, 1);  /*put1*/
    shmem_long_put(target, source, 10, 2);  /*put2*/
    shmem_fence();
    shmem_int_put(&targ, &src, 1, 1);  /*put3*/
    shmem_int_put(&targ, &src, 1, 2);  /*put4*/
  }
  shmem_barrier_all();  /* sync sender and receiver */
  printf("target[0] on PE %d is %d\n", _my_pe(), target[0]);
  return 1;
}
```

Put1 will be ordered to be delivered before *put3* and *put2* will be ordered to be delivered before *put4*.

8.7.2 SHMEM_QUIET

Waits for completion of all outstanding *Put*, AMOs and store operations to symmetric data objects issued by a PE.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_quiet(void);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_QUIET
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

None.

API description

The *shmem_quiet* routine ensures completion of *Put*, AMOs, and store operations on symmetric data issued by the calling PE. All *Put*, AMOs, store operations to symmetric data objects are guaranteed to be completed and visible to all PEs when *shmem_quiet* returns.

Return Values

None.

Notes

shmem_quiet is most useful as a way of ensuring completion of several *Put*, AMOs, and store operations to symmetric data objects initiated by the calling PE. For example, you might use *shmem_quiet* to await delivery of a block of data before issuing another *Put*, which sets a completion flag on another PE.

shmem_quiet is not usually needed if *shmem_barrier_all* or *shmem_barrier* are called. The barrier routines wait for the completion of outstanding writes (*Put*, AMO, stores) to symmetric data objects on all PEs.

EXAMPLES

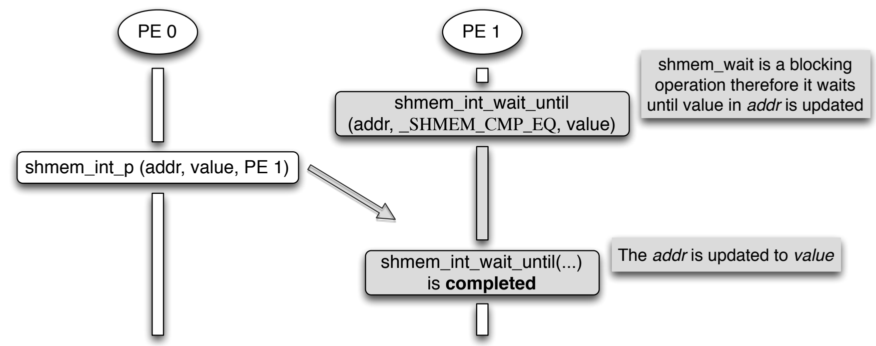
The following simple example uses *shmem_quiet* in a *C/C++* program:

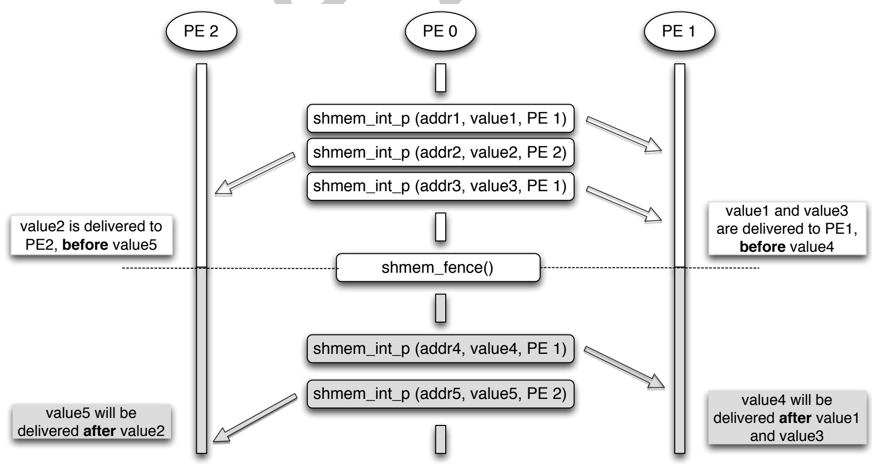
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>

long target[3] = {0};
int targ = 0;
long source[3] = {1, 2, 3};
int src = 90;

int main(void)
{
  start_pes(0);
  if (_my_pe() == 0) {
    shmem_long_put(target, source, 3, 1);  /*put1*/
    shmem_int_put(&targ, &src, 1, 2);  /*put4*/

    shmem_quiet();

    shmem_long_get(target, source, 3, 1);
    shmem_int_get(&targ, &src, 1, 2);
    printf("target: {%d,%d,%d}\n",target[0],target[1],target[2]); /*target: {1,2,3}*/
    printf("targ: %d\n", targ); /*targ: 90*/

    shmem_int_put(&targ, &src, 1, 1);  /*put3*/
    shmem_int_put(&targ, &src, 1, 2);  /*put4*/
  }
  shmem_barrier_all();  /* sync sender and receiver */
  printf("target[0] on PE %d is %d\n", _my_pe(), target[0]);
  return 0;
}
```

Put1 will be completed and visible before *put3* and *put2* will be completed and visible before *put4*.

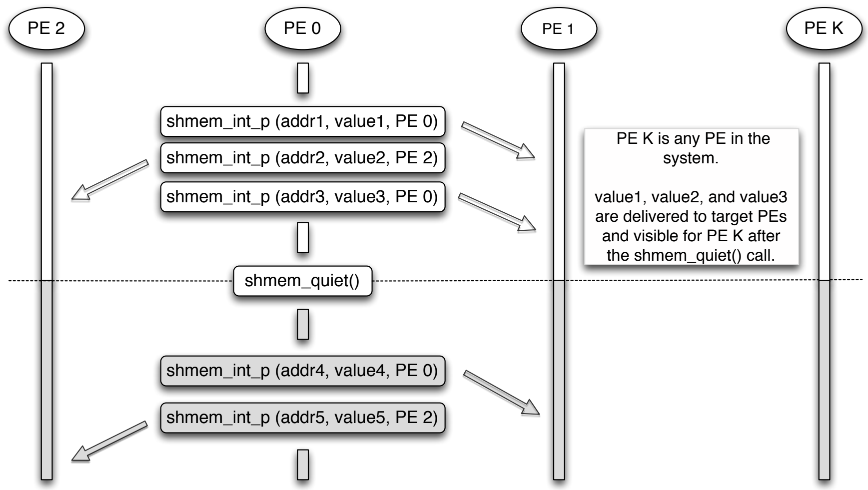
8.7.3 Synchronization and Communication Ordering in OpenSHMEM

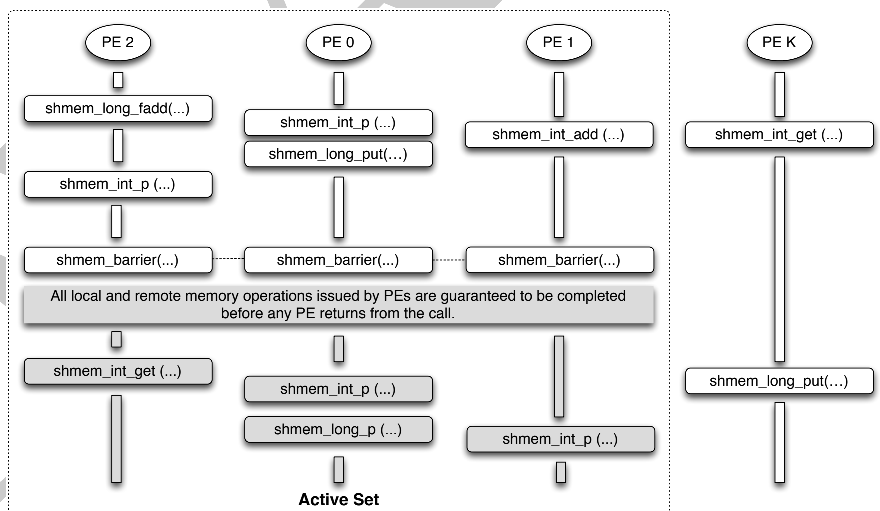
When using the OpenSHMEM API, synchronization, ordering, and completion of communication become critical. The updates via *Put* operations, AMOs and store operations on symmetric data cannot be guaranteed until some form of synchronization or ordering is introduced by the application programmer. The table below gives the different synchronization and ordering choices, and the situations where they may be useful.

<table>
<tr><th>OpenSHMEM API</th><th>Working of OpenSHMEM API</th></tr>
<tr><td>Point-to-point synchronization
shmem_wait,
shmem_wait_until</td><td>


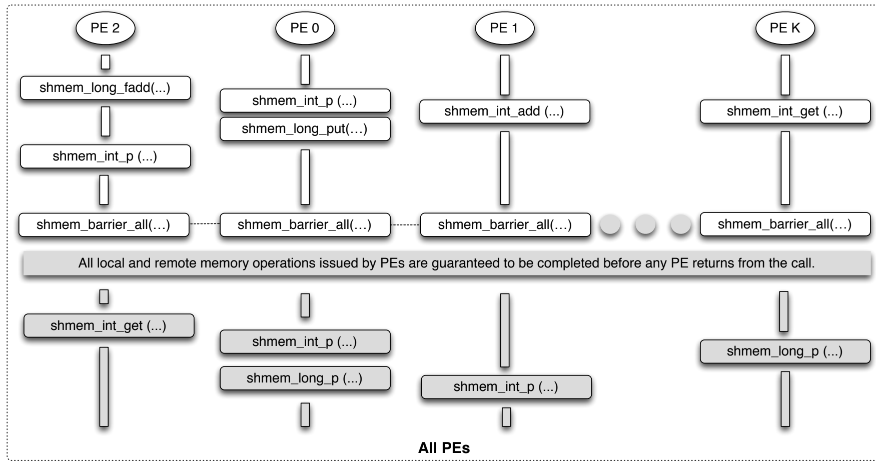
Waits for a symmetric variable to be updated by a remote PE. Should be used when computation on the local PE cannot proceed without the value that the remote PE is to update.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ordering puts issued by a local PE
shmem_fence</td><td>


All Put operations, AMOs and store operations on symmetric data issued to same PE are guaranteed to be ordered to be delivered before Puts (to the same PE) issued after the fence call.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>OpenSHMEM API</th><th>Working of OpenSHMEM API</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ordering puts issued by all PE
shmem_quiet</td><td>

All *Put* operations, AMOs and store operations on symmetric data issued by a local PE to all remote PEs are guaranteed to be completed and visible once quiet returns. This operation should be used when all remote writes issued by a local PE need to be visible to all other PEs before the local PE proceeds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Collective synchronization over an *Active set*
shmem_barrier</td><td>

All local and remote memory operations issued by all PEs within the *Active set* are guaranteed to be completed before any PE in the *Active set* returns from the call. Additionally, no PE my return from the barrier until all PEs in the *Active set* have called the same barrier call. This operation should be used when synchronization as well as completion of all stores and remote memory updates via OpenSHMEM is required over a sub set of the executing PEs.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>OpenSHMEM API</th><th>Working of OpenSHMEM API</th></tr>
<tr><td>Collective synchronization over all PEs
shmem_barrier_all</td><td>

All local and remote memory operations issued by all PEs are guaranteed to be completed before any PE returns from the call. Additionally no PE shall return from the barrier until all PEs have called the same *shmem_barrier_all* call. This operation should be used when synchronization as well as completion of all stores and remote memory updates via OpenSHMEM is required over all PEs.</td></tr>
</table>

8.8 Distributed Locking Operations

The following section discusses OpenSHMEM locks as a mechanism to provide mutual exclusion. Three operations are available for distributed locking, *set, test* and *clear*.

8.8.1 SHMEM_LOCK

Releases, locks, and tests a mutual exclusion memory lock.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_clear_lock(long *lock);
void shmem_set_lock(long *lock);
int shmem_test_lock(long *lock);
```

FORTRAN:

```
INTEGER lock, SHMEM_TEST_LOCK
CALL SHMEM_CLEAR_LOCK(lock)
CALL SHMEM_SET_LOCK(lock)
I = SHMEM_TEST_LOCK(lock)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*lock*	A symmetric data object that is a scalar variable or an array of length *1*. This data object must be set to *0* on all PEs prior to the first use. *lock* must be of type *long*. If you are using *Fortran*, it must be of default kind.

API description

The *shmem_set_lock* routine sets a mutual exclusion lock after waiting for the lock to be freed by any other PE currently holding the lock. Waiting PEs are assured of getting the lock in a first-come, first-served manner. The *shmem_clear_lock* routine releases a lock previously set by *shmem_set_lock* after ensuring that all local and remote stores initiated in the critical region are complete. The *shmem_test_lock* function sets a mutual exclusion lock only if it is currently cleared. By using this function, a PE can avoid blocking on a set lock. If the lock is currently set, the function returns without waiting. These routines are appropriate for protecting a critical region from simultaneous update by multiple PEs.

Return Values

The *shmem_test_lock* function returns *0* if the lock was originally cleared and this call was able to set the lock. A value of *1* is returned if the lock had been set and the call returned without waiting to set the lock.

Notes

The term symmetric data object is defined in Introduction. The lock variable should always be initialized to zero and accessed only by the OpenSHMEM locking API. Changing the value of the lock variable by other means without using the OpenSHMEM API, can lead to undefined behavior.

EXAMPLES

The following simple example uses *shmem_lock* in a *C* program.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <shmem.h>
long L = 0;

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
   int me, slp;
   start_pes(0);
```

```
    me = _my_pe();
    slp = 1;
    shmem_barrier_all();
    if (me == 1)
       sleep (3);
    shmem_set_lock(&L);
    printf("%d: sleeping %d second%s...\n", me, slp, slp == 1 ? "" : "s");
    sleep(slp);
    printf("%d: sleeping...done\n", me);
    shmem_clear_lock(&L);
    shmem_barrier_all();
    return 0;
}
```

8.9 Deprecated API

All of these operations are deprecated and are provided for backwards compatibility. Implementations must include all items in this section and the operations should function properly, while notifying the user about deprecation of the functionality.

8.9.1 SHMEM_CACHE

Controls data cache utilities.

SYNOPSIS

C/C++:

```
void shmem_clear_cache_inv(void);
void shmem_set_cache_inv(void);
void shmem_clear_cache_line_inv(void *target);
void shmem_set_cache_line_inv(void *target);
void shmem_udcflush(void);
void shmem_udcflush_line(void *target);
```

FORTRAN:

```
CALL SHMEM_CLEAR_CACHE_INV
CALL SHMEM_SET_CACHE_INV
CALL SHMEM_SET_CACHE_LINE_INV(target)
CALL SHMEM_UDCFLUSH
CALL SHMEM_UDCFLUSH_LINE(target)
```

DESCRIPTION

Arguments

IN	*target*	A data object that is local to the PE. *target* can be of any noncharacter type. If you are using *Fortran*, it can be of any kind.

API description

shmem_set_cache_inv enables automatic cache coherency mode.

shmem_set_cache_line_inv enables automatic cache coherency mode for the cache line associated with the address of *target* only.

shmem_clear_cache_inv disables automatic cache coherency mode previously enabled by *shmem_set_cache_inv* or *shmem_set_cache_line_inv*.

shmem_udcflush makes the entire user data cache coherent.

shmem_udcflush_line makes coherent the cache line that corresponds with the address specified by *target*.

Return Values

None.

Notes

These routines have been retained for improved backward compatibility with legacy architectures. They are not required to be supported by implementing them as *no-ops* and where used, they may have no effect on cache line states.

EXAMPLES

None.

Annex A

Writing OpenSHMEM Programs

Incorporating OpenSHMEM into Programs

In this section we describe how to write a “Hello World” OpenSHMEM program. To write a “Hello World” OpenSHMEM program we need to

- Add the include file shmem.h (for *C*) or shmem.fh (for *Fortran*).
- Add the initialization call *start_pes*, (line 9) use single integer argument, 0, which is ignored [1].
- Use OpenSHMEM calls to query the the total number of PEs (line 10) and PE id (line 11).
- There is no explicit finalize call, either a return from `main()` (line 13) or an explicit `exit()` acts as an implicit OpenSHMEM finalization.
- In OpenSHMEM the order in which lines appear in the output is not fixed as PEs execute asynchronously in parallel.

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <shmem.h>          /* The shmem header file */
3
4  int
5  main (int argc, char *argv[])
6  {
7    int nprocs, me;
8
9    start_pes (0);
10   nprocs = shmem_n_pes ();
11   me = shmem_my_pe ();
12   printf ("Hello from %d of %d\n", me, nprocs);
13   return 0;
14 }
```

Listing A.1: Expected Output (4 processors)

```
Hello from 0 of 4
Hello from 2 of 4
Hello from 3 of 4
Hello from 1 of 4
```

OpenSHMEM also has a *Fortran* API, so for completeness we will now give the same program written in *Fortran*, in listing A:

[1] The unused argument is for compatibility with older SHMEM implementations.

```
program hello

  include 'shmem.fh'
  integer :: shmem_my_pe, shmem_n_pes

  integer :: npes, me

  call start_pes (0)
  npes = shmem_n_pes ()
  me = shmem_my_pe ()

  write (*, 1000) me, npes

 1000 format ('Hello from', 1X, I4, 1X, 'of', 1X, I4)

end program hello
```

Listing A.2: Expected Output (4 processors)

```
Hello from    0 of    4
Hello from    2 of    4
Hello from    3 of    4
Hello from    1 of    4
```

The following example shows a more complex OpenSHMEM program that illustrates the use of symmetric data objects. Note the declaration of the *static short target* array and its use as the remote destination in OpenSHMEM short *Put*. The use of the *static* keyword results in the *target* array being symmetric on PE *0* and PE *1*. Each PE is able to transfer data to the *target* array by simply specifying the local address of the symmetric data object which is to receive the data. This aids programmability, as the address of the *target* need not be exchanged with the active side (PE *0*) prior to the RMA (Remote Memory Access) operation. Conversely, the declaration of the *short source* array is asymmetric. Because the *Put* handles the references to the *source* array only on the active (local) side, the asymmetric *source* object is handled correctly.

```c
#include <shmem.h>
#define SIZE 16
int
main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
        short  source[SIZE];
        static short  target[SIZE];
        int i;
        int num_pe = _num_pes();
        start_pes(0);
        if (_my_pe() == 0) {
                /* initialize array */
                for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
                        source[i] = i;
                /* local, not symmetric */
                /* static makes it symmetric */
                /* put "size" words into target on each PE */
                for(i = 1; i < num_pe; i++)
                        shmem_short_put(target, source, SIZE, i);
        }
        shmem_barrier_all(); /* sync sender and receiver */
        if (_my_pe() != 0) {
                printf("target on PE %d is \t", _my_pe());
                for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
                        printf("%hd \t", target[i]);
                printf("\n");
        }
        shmem_barrier_all(); /* sync before exiting */
        return 0;
}
```

Listing A.3: Expected Output (4 processors)

```
target on PE 1 is 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
target on PE 2 is 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
target on PE 3 is 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
```

Annex B

Compiling and Running Applications

As of now the OpenSHMEM specification is silent regarding how OpenSHMEM programs are compiled, linked and run. This section shows some examples of how wrapper programs are utilized in the OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation to compile and launch applications.

1 Compilation

Applications written in *C*

The OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation provides a wrapper program named **oshcc**, to aid in the compilation of *C* applications, the wrapper could be called as follows:

```
oshcc <compiler options> -o myprogram myprogram.c
```

Where the ⟨compiler options⟩ are options understood by the underlying *C* compiler.

Applications written in *C++*

The OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation provides a wrapper program named **oshCC**, to aid in the compilation of *C++* applications, the wrapper could be called as follows:

```
oshCC <compiler options> -o myprogram myprogram.cpp
```

Where the ⟨compiler options⟩ are options understood by the underlying *C++* compiler called by **oshCC**.

Applications written in *Fortran*

The OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation provides a wrapper program named **oshfort**, to aid in the compilation of *Fortran* applications, the wrapper could be called as follows:

```
oshfort <compiler options> -o myprogram myprogram.f
```

Where the ⟨compiler options⟩ are options understood by the underlying *Fortran* compiler called by **oshfort**.

2 Running Applications

The OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation provides a wrapper program named **oshrun**, to launch OpenSHMEM applications, the wrapper could be called as follows:

```
oshrun <additional options> -np <#> <program> <program arguments>
```

The program arguments for **oshrun** are:

⟨additional options⟩	Options passed to the underlying launcher.
-np ⟨#⟩	The number of PEs to be used in the execution.
⟨program⟩	The program executable to be launched.
⟨program arguments⟩	Flags and other parameters to pass to the program.

Annex C

Undefined Behavior in OpenSHMEM

The specification provides guidelines to the expected behavior of various library routines. In cases where routines are improperly used or the input is not in accordance with the specification, undefined behavior may be observed. Depending on the implementation there are many interpretations of undefined behavior.

Inappropriate Usage	**Undefined Behavior**
Uninitialized library	If OpenSHMEM is not initialized through a call to *start_pes*, subsequent accesses to OpenSHMEM routines have undefined results. An implementation may choose, for example, to try to continue or abort immediately upon the first call to an uninitialized routine. Calling *start_pes* more than once has no subsequent effect.
Accessing non-existent PEs	If a communications routine accesses a non-existent PE then the OpenSHMEM library can choose to handle this situation in an implementation-defined way. For example, the library may issue an error message saying that the PE accessed is outside the range of accessible PEs, or may exit without a warning.
Use of non-symmetric variables	Some routines require remotely accessible variables to perform their function. A *Put* to a non-symmetric variable can be trapped where possible and the library can abort the program. Another implementation may choose to continue either with a warning or silently.
Non-symmetric variables	The symmetric memory management routines are collectives, which means that all PEs in the program must issue the same *shmalloc* call with the same size request. OpenSHMEM implementations should detect the size mismatch and return error information to the caller. Implementations may also produce an error message. Program behavior after a mismatched *shmalloc* call is undefined.

Annex D

Interoperability with other Programming Models

1 MPI Interoperability

OpenSHMEM functions can be used in conjunction with MPI functions in the same application. For example, on SGI systems, programs that use both MPI and OpenSHMEM functions call *MPI_Init* and *MPI_Finalize* but omit the call to the *start_pes* function. OpenSHMEM PE numbers are equal to the MPI rank within the *MPI_COMM_WORLD* environment variable. Note that this precludes use of OpenSHMEM functions between processes in different *MPI_COMM_WORLD*s. MPI processes started using the *MPI_Comm_spawn* function, for example, cannot use OpenSHMEM functions to communicate with their parent MPI processes.

On SGI systems MPI jobs that use TCP/sockets for inter-host communication, OpenSHMEM functions can be used to communicate with processes running on the same host. The *shmem_pe_accessible* function can be used to determine if a remote PE is accessible via OpenSHMEM communication from the local PE. When running an MPI application involving multiple executable files, OpenSHMEM functions can be used to communicate with processes running from the same or different executable files, provided that the communication is limited to symmetric data objects. On these systems, static memory, such as a *Fortran* common block or *C* global variable, is symmetric between processes running from the same executable file, but is not symmetric between processes running from different executable files. Data allocated from the symmetric heap (*shmalloc* or *shpalloc*) is symmetric across the same or different executable files. The function *shmem_addr_accessible* can be used to determine if a local address is accessible via OpenSHMEM communication from a remote PE.

Another important feature of these systems is that the *shmem_pe_accessible* function returns *TRUE* only if the remote PE is a process running from the same executable file as the local PE, indicating that full OpenSHMEM support (static memory and symmetric heap) is available. When using OpenSHMEM functions within an MPI program, the use of MPI memory placement environment variables is required when using non-default memory placement options.

Annex E

History of OpenSHMEM

SHMEM has a long history as a parallel programming model, having been used extensively on a number of products since 1993, including Cray T3D, Cray X1E, the Cray XT3/4, SGI Origin, SGI Altix, clusters based on the Quadrics interconnect, and to a very limited extent, Infiniband based clusters.

- A SHMEM Timeline
  - Cray SHMEM
    * SHMEM first introduced by Cray Research Inc. in 1993 for Cray T3D
    * Cray is acquired by SGI in 1996
    * Cray is acquired by Tera in 2000 (MTA)
    * Platforms: Cray T3D, T3E, C90, J90, SV1, SV2, X1, X2, XE, XMT, XT
  - SGI SHMEM
    * SGI purchases Cray Research Inc. and SHMEM was integrated into SGI's Message Passing Toolkit (MPT)
    * SGI currently owns the rights to SHMEM and OpenSHMEM
    * Platforms: Origin, Altix 4700, Altix XE, Altix ICE, Altix UV
    * SGI was purchased by Rackable Systems in 2009
    * SGI and Open Source Software Solutions, Inc. (OSSS) signed a SHMEM trademark licensing agreement, in 2010
  - Other Implementations
    * Quadrics (Vega UK, Ltd.)
    * Hewlett Packard
    * GPSHMEM
    * IBM
    * QLogic
    * Mellanox
    * University of Florida
- OpenSHMEM Implementations
  - SGI OpenSHMEM
  - University of Houston - OpenSHMEM Reference Implementation
  - Mellanox ScalableSHMEM
  - Portals-SHMEM
- Implementations that support OpenSHMEM- *Pending verification*
  - IBM OpenSHMEM

Annex F

Changes to this Document

1 Version 1.1

This section summarizes the changes from the OpenSHMEM specification Version 1.0 to the Version 1.1. A major change in this version is that it provides an accurate description of OpenSHMEM interfaces so that they are in agreement with the SGI specification. This version also explains OpenSHMEM 's programming, memory, and execution model. The document was throughly changed to improve the readability of specification and usability of interfaces. The code examples were added to demonstrate the usability of API. Additionally, diagrams were added to help understand the subtle semantic differences of various operations.

The following list describes the specific changes in 1.1:

- Clarifications on the completion semantics of memory synchronization interfaces.
  See Section 8.7.
- Clarification about completion semantics of memory load and store operations in context of *shmem_barrier_all* and *shmem_barrier* routines.
  See Section 8.5 and 8.5.1.
- Clarification about the completion and ordering semantics of *shmem_quiet* and *shmem_fence*.
  See Section 8.7.1 and 8.7.
- Clarifications about completion semantics of RMA and AMO routines.
  See Sections 8.3 and 8.4
- Clarifications on the memory model and the memory alignment requirements for symmetric data objects.
  See Section 3.
- Clarification on the execution model and the definition of a PE.
  See Section 4
- Clarifications of the semantics of *shmem_pe_accessible* and *shmem_addr_accessible*.
  See Section 8.1.3 and 8.1.4.
- Added an annex on interoperability with MPI.
  See Annex D.
- Added examples to the different interfaces.
- Clarification on the naming conventions for constant in *C* and *Fortran*.
  See Section 6 and 8.6.1.
- Added API calls: *shmem_char_p*, *shmem_char_g*.
- Removed API calls: *shmem_char_put*, *shmem_char_get*.

- The usage of *ptrdiff_t*, *size_t*, and *int* in the interface signature was made consistent with the description in Sections 8.5 8.3.3 8.3.6