Preface

There has been an explosion of interest in, and books on object-oriented programming (OOP). Why have yet another book on the subject? In the past a basic education was said to master the three r's: reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. Today a sound education in engineering programming leads to producing code that satisfy the four r's: readability, reusability, reliability, and really-efficient. While some object-oriented programming languages have some of these abilities Fortran 90/95 offers all of them for engineering applications. Thus this book is intended to take a different tack by using the Fortran 90/95 language as its main OOP tool. With more than one hundred pure and hybrid object-oriented languages available, one must be selective in deciding which ones merit the effort of learning to utilize them. There are millions of Fortran programmers, so it is logical to present the hybrid object-oriented features of Fortran 90/95 to them to update and expand their programming skills. This work provides an introduction to Fortran 90 as well as to object-oriented programming concepts. Even with the current release (Fortran 95) we will demonstrate that Fortran offers essentially all of the tools recommended for object-oriented programming techniques. It is expected that Fortran 200X will offer additional object-oriented capabilities, such as declaring "extensible" (or virtual) functions. Thus, it is expected that the tools learned here will be of value far into the future.

It is commonly agreed that the two decades old F77 standard for the language was missing several useful and important concepts of computer science that evolved and were made popular after its release, but it also had a large number of powerful and useful features. The following F90 standard included a large number of improvements that have often been overlooked by many programmers. It is fully compatible with all old F77 standard code, but it declared several features of that standard as obsolete. That was done to encourage programmers to learn better methods, even though the standard still supports those now obsolete language constructs. The F90 standards committee brought into the language most of the best features of other more recent languages like Ada, C, C++, Eiffel, etc. Those additions included in part: structures, dynamic memory management, recursion, pointers (references), and abstract data types along with their supporting tools of encapsulation, inheritance, and the overloading of operators and routines. Equally important for those involved in numerical analysis the F90 standard added several new features for efficient array operations that are very similar to those of the popular MATLAB environment. Most of those features include additional options to employ logical filters on arrays. All of the new array features were intended for use on vector or parallel computers and allow programmers to avoid the bad habit of writing numerous serial loops. The current standard, F95, went on to add more specific parallel array tools, provided "pure" routines for general parallel operations, simplified the use of pointers, and made a few user friendly refinements of some F90 features. Indeed, at this time one can view F90/95 as the only cross-platform international standard language for parallel computing. Thus Fortran continues to be an important programming language that richly rewards the effort of learning to take advantage of its power, clarity, and user friendliness.

We begin that learning process in Chapter 1 with an overview of general programming techniques. Primarily the older "procedural" approach is discussed there, but the chapter is closed with an outline of the newer "object" approach to programming. An experienced programmer may want to skip directly to the last section of Chapter 1 where we outline some object-oriented methods. In Chapter 2, we introduce the concept of the abstract data types and their extension to classes. Chapter 3 provides a fairly detailed introduction to the concepts and terminology of object-oriented programming. A much larger supporting glossary is provided as an appendix.

For the sake of completeness Chapter 4 introduces language specific details of the topics discussed in

the first chapter. The Fortran 90/95 syntax is used there, but in several cases cross-references are made to similar constructs in the C++ language and the MATLAB environment. While some readers may want to skip Chapter 4, it will help others learn the Fortran 90/95 syntax and/or to read related publications that use C++ or MATLAB. All of the syntax of Fortran 90 is also given in an appendix.

Since many Fortran applications relate to manipulating arrays or doing numerical matrix analysis, Chapter 5 presents a very detailed coverage of the powerful intrinsic features Fortran 90 has added to provide for more efficient operations with arrays. It has been demonstrated in the literature that object-oriented implementations of scientific projects requiring intensive operations with arrays execute much faster in Fortran 90 than in C++. Since Fortran 90 was designed for operations on vector and parallel machines that chapter encourages the programmer to avoid unneeded serial loops and to replace them with more efficient intrinsic array functions. Readers not needing to use numerical matrix analysis may skip Chapter 5.

Chapter 6 returns to object-oriented methods with a more detailed coverage of using object-oriented analysis and object-oriented design to create classes and demonstrates how to implement them as an OOP in Fortran 90. Additional Fortran 90 examples of inheritance and polymorphism are given in Chapter 7. Object-oriented programs often require the objects to be stored in some type of "container" or data structure such as a stack or linked-list. Fortran 90 object-oriented examples of typical containers are given in Chapter 8. Some specialized topics for more advanced users are given in Chapter 9, so beginning programmers could skip it.

To summarize the two optional uses of this text; it is recommended that experienced Fortran programmers wishing to learn to use OOP cover Chapters 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, while persons studying Fortran for the first time should cover Chapters 1, 2, 3, and. Anyone needing to use numerical matrix analysis should also include Chapter 5.

A OO glossary is included in an appendix to aid in reading this text and the current literature on OOP. Another appendix on Fortran 90 gives an alphabetical listing on its intrinsic routines, a subject based list of them, a detailed syntax of all the F90 statements, and a set of example uses of every statement. Selected solutions for most of the assignments are included in another appendix along with comments on those solutions. The final appendix gives the C++ versions of several of the F90 examples in the text. They are provided as an aid to understanding other OOP literature. Since F90 and MATLAB are so similar the corresponding MATLAB versions often directly follow the F90 examples in the text.

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Acknowledgements

We are all indebted to the hundreds of programmers that labor on various standards committees to continually improve all programming languages. Chapter 1 is a modification of introductory programming notes developed jointly with Prof. Don Johnson at Rice University. I would like to thank Prof. Tinsley Oden and the Texas Institute for Computational Mathematics for generously hosting my sabbatical leave where most of this work was developed, and Rice University for financing the sabbatical. Special thanks go to my wife, Kimberly, without whose support and infinite patience this book would not have been completed.

Source Codes

All of the example programs and selected solutions are included on the CD-ROM provide with the book. To be readable on various platforms they have been written with the ISO9660 standard format. Additional files are provided to relate the ISO standard short filenames to the full length program names used in the book. Of course, the source files will have to be processed through a Fortran 90 or 95 or 2000 compiler to form executables. All of the figures are also provided as encapsulated Postscript (tm) files.

Index