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Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 for Windows*
Installation Guide and Release Notes
1 Introduction
This document describes how to install the product, provides a summary of new and changed product features and includes notes about features and problems not described in the product documentation.


1.1 Change History
This section highlights important changes in product updates.

Update 4 (12.0.4)
- Intel® Math Kernel Library updated to 10.3 Update 4
- Corrections to reported problems

Update 3 (12.0.3)
- The /Qsox option now accepts optional keywords specifying information to include and the default behavior has changed
- Japanese localized documentation and diagnostic messages now available
- Intel® Math Kernel Library updated to 10.3 Update 3
- Corrections to reported problems

Update 2 (12.0.2)
- Intel® Math Kernel Library updated to 10.3 Update 2
- The way that the Static Security Analysis feature stores data files has changed
- Corrections to reported problems

Update 1 (12.0.1)
- Intel® Math Kernel Library updated to 10.3 Update 1
- Corrections to reported problems

Product Release (12.0.0)
1.2 Product Contents

*Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 for Windows* includes the following components:

- Intel® Visual Fortran Compiler XE 12.0 Update 4 for building applications that run on IA-32 and Intel® 64 architecture systems
- Intel® Math Kernel Library 10.3 Update 4
- Integration into Microsoft® development environments
- Intel® Parallel Debugger Extension 12.0 Update 4 for Microsoft Visual Studio®
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell and Libraries (not included with Student or Evaluation licenses)
- Sample programs
- On-disk documentation

*Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 with IMSL* for Windows® includes the above plus the IMSL® Fortran Numerical Library® from Visual Numerics®

1.3 System Requirements


- A PC based on an IA-32 or Intel® 64 architecture processor supporting the Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 2 (Intel® SSE2) instructions (Intel® Pentium® 4 processor or later, or compatible non-Intel processor
  - For the best experience, a multi-core or multi-processor system is recommended
- 1GB RAM (2GB recommended)
- 2GB free disk space required for all product features and all architectures
- To use the Microsoft Visual Studio development environment or command-line tools to build IA-32 or Intel® 64 architecture applications, one of:
  - Microsoft Visual Studio 2010® with C++ and “X64 Compiler and Tools” components installed [1]
  - Microsoft Visual Studio 2008® Standard Edition or higher with C++ and “X64 Compiler and Tools” components installed [1]
  - Microsoft Visual Studio 2005® Standard Edition or higher with C++ and “X64 Compiler and Tools” components installed [1]
  - Intel® Visual Fortran development environment based on Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell (included with some license types of Intel® Fortran Compiler) [2]
• To use command-line tools only to build IA-32 architecture applications, one of:
• To use command-line tools only to build Intel® 64 architecture applications, one of:
  o Microsoft Windows Software Development Kit Update for Windows Vista*
  o Microsoft Windows SDK for Windows 2008 and .NET Framework 3.5*
• To read the on-disk documentation, Adobe Reader* 7.0 or later

Notes:

1. Microsoft Visual Studio 2005 and 2008 Standard Edition installs the “x64 Compiler and Tools” component by default – the Professional and higher editions require a “Custom” install to select this. Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 installs this component by default in all editions.

2. Intel® Visual Fortran development environment based on Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell is included with Academic and Commercial licenses for Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE. It is not included with Evaluation or Student licenses. This development environment provides everything necessary to edit, build and debug Fortran applications. Some features of the full Visual Studio product are not included, such as:
   • Resource Editor (see ResEdit* (http://www.resedit.net/), a third-party tool, for a substitute)
   • Automated conversion of Compaq* Visual Fortran projects
   • Microsoft language tools such as Visual C++ or Visual Basic*

3. If you will be installing Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell and you wish to also use Microsoft Visual C++ 2008 Express Edition (for separate access to the Microsoft C++ compiler), you must uninstall Visual C++ 2008 Express Edition before installing Visual Studio 2008 Shell along with Intel Visual Fortran Compiler. After the Fortran install is complete, you may reinstall Visual C++ 2008 Express Edition if desired. Please note that the Fortran and C++ compiler environments will be separate and not combined.

4. The default for Intel® Visual Fortran is to build IA-32 architecture applications that require a processor supporting the Intel® SSE2 instructions. A compiler option is available to generate code that will run on any IA-32 architecture processor.

5. Applications can be run on the same Windows versions as specified above for development. Applications may also run on non-embedded 32-bit versions of Microsoft Windows earlier than Windows XP, though Intel does not test these for compatibility. Your application may depend on a Win32 API routine not present in older versions of Windows. You are responsible for testing application compatibility. You may need to copy certain run-time DLLs onto the target system to run your application.

1.3.1 IA-64 Architecture (Intel® Itanium®) Development Not Supported
This product version does not support development on or for IA-64 architecture (Intel® Itanium®) systems. The version 11.1 compiler remains available for development of IA-64 architecture applications.
1.4 Documentation
Product documentation can be found in the Documentation folder as shown under Installation Folders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimization Notice</th>
</tr>
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| Intel compilers, associated libraries and associated development tools may include or utilize options that optimize for instruction sets that are available in both Intel and non-Intel microprocessors (for example SIMD instruction sets), but do not optimize equally for non-Intel microprocessors. In addition, certain compiler options for Intel compilers, including some that are not specific to Intel micro-architecture, are reserved for Intel microprocessors. For a detailed description of Intel compiler options, including the instruction sets and specific microprocessors they implicate, please refer to the “Intel Compiler User and Reference Guides” under “Compiler Options.” Many library routines that are part of Intel compiler products are more highly optimized for Intel microprocessors than for other microprocessors. While the compilers and libraries in Intel compiler products offer optimizations for both Intel and Intel-compatible microprocessors, depending on the options you select, your code and other factors, you likely will get extra performance on Intel microprocessors.

Intel compilers, associated libraries and associated development tools may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 2 (Intel® SSE2), Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (Intel® SSE3), and Supplemental Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (SSSE3) instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors.

While Intel believes our compilers and libraries are excellent choices to assist in obtaining the best performance on Intel and non-Intel microprocessors, Intel recommends that you evaluate other compilers and libraries to determine which best meet your requirements. We hope to win your business by striving to offer the best performance of any compiler or library; please let us know if you find we do not.

Notice revision #20110307

1.5 Samples
Samples for each product component can be found in the Samples folder as shown under Installation Folders.

1.6 Japanese Language Support
Intel compilers provide support for Japanese language users when the combined Japanese-English installation is used. Error messages, visual development environment dialogs and some documentation are provided in Japanese in addition to English. By default, the language of error
messages and dialogs matches that of your operating system language selection. Japanese-language documentation can be found in the ja_JP subdirectory for documentation and samples.

If you wish to use Japanese-language support on an English-language operating system, or English-language support on a Japanese-language operating system, you will find instructions at http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/changing-language-setting-to-see-english-on-a-japanese-os-environment-or-vice-versa-on-windows

1.7 Technical Support
If you did not register your compiler during installation, please do so at the Intel® Software Development Products Registration Center. Registration entitles you to free technical support, product updates and upgrades for the duration of the support term.

For information about how to find Technical Support, Product Updates, User Forums, FAQs, tips and tricks, and other support information, please visit http://www.intel.com/software/products/support/

Note: If your distributor provides technical support for this product, please contact them for support rather than Intel.

2 Installation

2.1 Pre-Installation Steps

2.1.1 Configure Visual Studio for 64-bit Applications
If you are using Microsoft Visual Studio 2005* or 2008 and will be developing 64-bit applications (for the Intel® 64 architecture) you may need to change the configuration of Visual Studio to add 64-bit support.

If you are using Visual Studio 2005/2008 Standard Edition or Visual Studio 2008 Shell, no configuration is needed to build Intel® 64 architecture applications. For other editions:

2. Click Add or Remove Features
3. Under “Select features to install”, expand Language Tools > Visual C++
4. If the box “X64 Compiler and Tools” is not checked, check it, then click Update. If the box is already checked, click Cancel.

This step is not required when using Microsoft Visual Studio 2010.
2.1.2  **Installation on Microsoft Windows Vista** and **Windows 7**

Microsoft Visual Studio 2005* users should install **Visual Studio 2005 Service Pack 1 (VS 2005 SP1)** as well as the Visual Studio 2005 Service Pack 1 Update for Windows Vista, which is linked to from the VS 2005 SP1 page. After installing these updates, you must ensure that Visual Studio runs with Administrator permissions, otherwise you will be unable to use the Intel compiler. For more information, please see Microsoft's Visual Studio on Windows Vista page (http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/vstudio/aa948853.aspx) and related documents. See also **Prompt for Administrator Permission with Microsoft Visual Studio 2005***.

**2.2  Installation**

The installation of the product requires a valid license file or serial number. If you are evaluating the product, you can also choose the “Evaluate this product (no serial number required)” option during installation.

If you received your product on DVD, insert the first product DVD in your computer’s DVD drive; the installation should start automatically. If it does not, open the top-level folder of the DVD drive in Windows Explorer and double-click on setup.exe.

If you received your product as a downloadable file, double-click on the executable file (.EXE) to begin installation. Note that there are several different downloadable files available, each providing different combinations of components. Please read the download web page carefully to determine which file is appropriate for you.

You do not need to uninstall previous versions or updates before installing a newer version – the new version will coexist with the older versions. If you want to remove older versions, you may do so before or after installing the newer one.

**2.2.1  Activation of Purchase after Evaluation Using the Intel Activation Tool**

Note for evaluation customers: a new tool Intel Activation Tool “ActivationTool.exe” is included in this product release and installed at “*[Common Files]\Intel\Parallel Studio XE 2011\Activation\”.

If you installed the product using an Evaluation license or serial number (SN), or using the “Evaluate this product (no serial number required)” option during installation, and then purchased the product, you can activate your purchase using the Intel Activation Tool at Start > All Programs > Intel Parallel Studio XE 2011 > Product Activation. It will convert your evaluation software to a fully licensed product.

**2.2.2  Using a License Server**

If you have purchased a “floating” license, see http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/licensing-setting-up-the-client-floating-license/ for information on how to install using a license file or license server. This article also provides a source for the Intel® License Server that can be installed on any of a wide variety of systems.
2.2.3 Installing the IMSL* Fortran Numerical Library*
If you have Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE with IMSL*, the IMSL installation is separate from the compiler installation: either a separate download or a separate disc. You must install the compiler before installing IMSL.

2.2.4 Prompt for Administrator Permission with Microsoft Visual Studio 2005*
If you are installing on Microsoft Windows Vista* or later versions of Microsoft Windows and are using Microsoft Visual Studio 2005, Windows may display a dialog similar to the following:

![Microsoft Visual Studio](image)

If this is displayed, it is important that you click the Continue button and leave the “Always show this message” box checked. If you select “Exit Visual Studio” instead, or do nothing (this message times out after two minutes), the compiler integration will not install completely.

For more information, see Installation on Microsoft Windows Vista*.

2.3 Changing, Updating and Removing the Product
Use the Windows Control Panel “Add or Remove Products” applet to change which product components are installed or to remove the product. Depending on which product you installed, the entry will be one of the following:

- Intel(R) Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 for Windows*
- Intel(R) Composer XE 2011 for Windows*
- Intel(R) Parallel Studio XE 2011 for Windows*

If you also installed Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell as part of the compiler install, the following additional entries will be present:

- Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 Shell ENU
- Microsoft Tools and Libraries for Intel(R) Visual Fortran

These entries should not be removed unless you want to completely remove the product.
When installing an updated version of the product, you do not need to remove the older version first. The first time you install an update, you will have the choice to replace the older version or to keep both the older and newer versions on the system. This choice is remembered for future updates. In Microsoft Visual Studio you can select which specific compiler version to use through the Tools > Options > Intel(R) Visual Fortran Compiler dialog. Compiler versions older than 11.0 are not available to be selected through Visual Studio. All installed versions can be used from the command line.

If you remove a newer version of the product you may have to reinstall the integrations into Microsoft Visual Studio from the older version.

### 2.4 Silent Install and Uninstall


### 2.5 Installation Folders

The installation folder arrangement is shown in the diagram below. Not all folders will be present in a given installation.

- C:\Program Files\Intel\ComposerXE-2011
  - bin
    - ia32
    - ia32_intel64
    - intel64
  - compiler
    - include
      - ia32
      - intel64
    - lib
      - ia32
      - intel64
  - debugger
  - Documentation
  - help
  - mkl
    - benchmarks
    - bin
    - examples
    - include
    - interfaces
    - lib
    - tests
    - tools
  - redist
Samples

Where the folders under bin, include and lib are used as follows:

- ia32: Files used to build applications that run on IA-32
- intel64: Files used to build applications that run on Intel® 64
- ia32_intel64: Compilers that run on IA-32 to build applications that run on Intel® 64

If you are installing on a system with a non-English language version of Windows, the name of the Program Files folder may be different. On Intel® 64 architecture systems, the folder name is Program Files (X86) or the equivalent.

By default, updates of a given version will replace the existing directory contents. When the first update is installed, the user is given the option of having the new update installed alongside the previous installation, keeping both on the system. If this is done, the top-level folder name for the older update is changed to ComposerXE-2011.nnn where nnn is the update number.

### 2.6 Installation Known Issues

#### 2.6.1 Additional Steps to Install Documentation for Microsoft Visual Studio 2010

When installing Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 on a system with Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 for the first time, you will be asked to initialize the “Local Store” for documentation for Visual Studio 2010 if it was not done before. The "Help Library Manager" will register the Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 help documentation within Visual Studio 2010. Please follow the instructions of the "Help Library Manager" installation wizard to install the Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 help documentation for Visual Studio 2010.

This step is only needed once. When you install Intel Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 updates in the future, you will not be required to re-register the documentation through the “Help Library Manager”.

For the more information, see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd264831.aspx or search for “Help Library Manager”.

#### 2.6.2 Documentation Issue with Multiple Visual Studio Versions

If you have both Microsoft Visual Studio* 2005 and 2008 installed on your system and integrate Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 into both versions, removing the integration from one of the versions will remove the integrated Intel® Visual Fortran Composer XE 2011 documentation from both.

To re-install the documentation:

1. Use the Control Panel to select the product.
   - For Windows XP* users: Select Control Panel > Add/Remove Programs.
   - For Windows 7* users: Select Control Panel > Programs and Features.
   - For Windows Vista* users: Select Control Panel > Programs.
2. With the product selected, click the Change/Remove button and choose Modify mode.
3. In the **Select Components** dialog box, unselect “Integrated Documentation;” this will **remove** the documentation.
4. Repeat steps 1 and 2.
5. In the **Select Components** dialog box, select “Integrated Documentation” to **install** documentation again.

### 3 Intel® Visual Fortran Compiler

This section summarizes changes, new features and late-breaking news about the Intel® Visual Fortran Compiler.

#### 3.1 Compatibility

In general, object code and modules compiled with earlier versions of Intel Fortran Compiler (8.0 and later) may be used in a build with version 12.0. Exceptions include:

- Sources that use the CLASS keyword to declare polymorphic variables must be recompiled.
- Objects built with the multi-file interprocedural optimization (/Qipo) option must be recompiled.
- Objects that use the REAL(16), REAL*16, COMPLEX(16) or COMPLEX*32 datatypes must be recompiled.
- Objects built for the Intel® 64 architecture with a compiler version earlier than 10.0 and that have module variables must be recompiled. If non-Fortran sources reference these variables, the external names may need to be changed to remove an incorrect leading underscore.
- Modules that specified an ATTRIBUTES ALIGN directive and were compiled with versions earlier than 11.0 must be recompiled. The compiler will notify you if this issue is encountered.

#### 3.1.1 Stack Alignment Change for REAL(16) and COMPLEX(16) Datatypes

In previous releases, when a REAL(16) or COMPLEX(16) (REAL*16 or COMPLEX*32) item was passed by value, the stack address was aligned at 4 bytes. For improved performance, the version 12 compiler aligns such items at 16 bytes and expects received arguments to be aligned on 16-byte boundaries.

This change primarily affects compiler-generated calls to library routines that do computations on REAL(16) values, including intrinsics. If you have code compiled with earlier versions and link it with the version 12 libraries, or have an application linked to the shared version of the Intel run-time libraries, it may give incorrect results.

In order to avoid errors, you must recompile all Fortran sources that use the REAL(16) and COMPLEX(16) datatypes.
3.2 New and Changed Compiler Features

3.2.1 Features from Fortran 2003
- FINAL subroutines
- GENERIC keyword for type-bound procedures
- A generic interface may have the same name as a derived type
- Bounds specification and bounds remapping list on a pointer assignment

3.2.2 Features from Fortran 2008
- Maximum array rank has been raised to 31 dimensions (Fortran 2008 specifies 15)
- Coarrays
  - CODIMENSION attribute
  - SYNC ALL statement
  - SYNC IMAGES statement
  - SYNC MEMORY statement
  - CRITICAL and END CRITICAL statements
  - LOCK and UNLOCK statements
  - ERROR STOP statement
  - ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE may specify coarrays
  - Intrinsic procedures IMAGE_INDEX, LCOBOUND, NUM_IMAGES, THIS_IMAGE, UCOBOUND
  - Note: ATOMIC_DEFINE and ATOMIC_REF are not supported in this version
- CONTIGUOUS attribute
- MOLD keyword in ALLOCATE
- DO CONCURRENT
- NEWUNIT keyword in OPEN
- G0 and G0.d format edit descriptor
- Unlimited format item repeat count specifier
- A CONTAINS section may be empty
- Intrinsic procedures BESSEL_J0, BESSEL_J1, BESSEL_JN, BESSEL_YN, BGE, BGT, BLE, BLT, DSHIFTL, DSHIFTR, ERF, ERFC, ERFC_SCALED, GAMMA, HYPOT, IALL, IANY, IPARITY, IS_CONTIGUOUS, LEADZ, LOG_GAMMA, MASKL, MASKR, MERGE_BITS, NORM2, PARITY, POPCNT, POPPAR, SHIFTA, SHIFTL, SHIFTR, STORAGE_SIZE, TRAILZ,
- Additions to intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV: ATOMIC_INT_KIND, ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND, CHARACTER_KINDS, INTEGER_KINDS, INT8, INT16, INT32, INT64, LOCK_TYPE, LOGICAL_KINDS, REAL_KINDS, REAL32, REAL64, REAL128, STAT_LOCKED, STAT_LOCKED_OTHER_IMAGE, STAT_UNLOCKED

3.2.3 Coarrays
No special procedure is necessary to run a program that uses coarrays; you simply run the executable file. The underlying parallelization implementation is Intel® MPI. Installation of the compiler automatically installs the necessary Intel® MPI run-time libraries to run on shared memory. The Intel® Cluster Toolkit installs the necessary Intel® MPI run-time libraries to run on
distributed memory. Use of coarray applications with any other MPI implementation, or with OpenMP*, is not supported.

By default, the number of images created is equal to the number of execution units on the current system. You can override that by specifying the option `/Qcoarray-num-images:<n>` on the ifort command that compiles the main program. You can also specify the number of images in an environment variable `FOR_COARRAY_NUM_IMAGES`.

### 3.2.3.1 Specifying Shared or Distributed Memory Processing of Coarrays

The documentation for the `/Qcoarray` option currently says:

```
Using `/Qcoarray` (Windows*) or `-coarray` (Linux*) with no argument is equivalent to running on multi-node (distributed memory) if an Intel® Cluster Toolkit license is installed or on single node (shared memory) if there is no Intel® Cluster Toolkit license installed.
```

The implementation has changed since the above text was written. The new behavior is that if `/Qcoarray` is specified without the `memory` argument, shared memory is used whether or not the Intel® Cluster Toolkit license is present. To use distributed memory, which requires that a license for Intel® Cluster Toolkit is present, specify `/Qcoarray:distributed`.

### 3.2.3.1 Coarray Known Issues

The following features are known not to work in this version:

- Coarrays are not supported on a distributed memory environment.
- Character data type coarrays
- Coarrays of derived type where the type contains an ultimate component that is ALLOCATABLE or POINTER
- Output (WRITE, PRINT, etc.) of an array slice of a coarray referencing another image. A whole array reference, or a single element works.
- Default initialization of a REAL(16) or COMPLEX(16) coarray
- LOCK and UNLOCK cannot be used on another image.
- STAT= or ERRMSG= arguments on LOCK, UNLOCK, SYNC IMAGES, SYNC MEMORY, or SYNC ALL are not being set correctly.

### 3.2.4 Other Changes

- The ability to create a source listing file with identifier cross-reference has been added
- Guided auto-parallelism
- An option to use math library functions that are faster but return results with less precision or accuracy
- An option to use math library functions that return consistent results across different models and manufacturers of processors
- An option to simplify specifying that Fortran 2003 semantics should be assumed for all syntax where the compiler default is not consistent with Fortran 2003
- The ability to generate a build dependencies output file has been added
• In Visual Studio projects, the module output directory of a subproject is automatically added as an “additional INCLUDE directory” for its parent project

3.3 New and Changed Compiler Options
Please refer to the compiler documentation for details

- /assume:[no]fpe_summary
- /assume:old_idout_format
- /gen-dep
- /gen-depformat
- /list
- /list-line-len
- /list-page-len
- /Qcoarray (see above)
- /Qcoarray-num-images
- /Qcov-dir
- /Qcov-file
- /Qcov-gen
- /Qdiag-sc-dir
- /Qguide
- /Qguide-data-trans
- /Qguide-file
- /Qguide-file-append
- /Qguide-opts
- /Qguide-par
- /Qguide-vec
- /Qimf-absolute-error
- /Qimf-accuracy-bits
- /Qimf-arch-consistency
- /Qimf-max-error
- /Qimf-precision
- /Qopt-args-in-regs
- /Qopt-matmul
- /Qpar-runtime-control
- /Qpatchable-addresses
- /Qprof-value-profiling
- /Qprofile-functions
- /Qprofile-loops
- /Qprofile-loops-report
- /Qsimd
- /Qsox=keyword
- /Qzero-initialized-in-bss
- /show
• /standard-semantics

For a list of deprecated compiler options, see the Compiler Options section of the documentation.

3.3.1 Additional Keywords for /Qsox option, default changed (12.0.3)
The /Qsox option, which adds information to the object file about compiler options used and procedure profiling information, has been enhanced to let the user request that the list of inlined functions be included and to let the user exclude information about procedure profiling.

The syntax for /Qsox is now:

/Qsox[-]
/Qsox=keyword[,keyword]

Where keyword is one of inline or profile. If /Qsox is specified with no keywords, only the command line options are included – this is a change from previous releases. To maintain the previous behavior, use /Qsox=profile. Multiple /Qsox options may be specified on the command line – if so, they are interpreted in left-to-right order.

The information is added to the object file as comment directives. These are ignored by Microsoft linkers beginning with Visual Studio 2005, therefore the information will not be present in the executable.

3.4 Other Changes

3.4.1 Build Environment Command Script Change
The command window script used to establish the build environment allows the optional specification of the version of Microsoft Visual Studio to use. If you are not using the predefined Start menu shortcut to open a build environment window, use the following command to establish the proper environment:

"<install-dir>\bin\compilervars.bat" arch [vs]

Where arch is one of ia32, ia32_intel64 or intel64 as appropriate for the target architecture you want to build for. vs is optional and can be one of vs2010, vs2008 or vs2005. If vs is not specified, the version of Visual Studio specified at installation time for command-line integration is used by default.

Note: If the version of Visual Studio installed is Visual Studio 2008 Shell, you can specify vs as vs2008shell or omit it.

If you also have Intel® C++ Composer XE 2011 installed, this command will also establish the environment for using that compiler.
The script file names iclvars.bat and ifortvars.bat have been retained for compatibility with previous releases.

3.4.2 Static Security Analysis Feature (formerly Source Checker) Requires Intel® Inspector XE

The “Source Checker” feature, from compiler version 11.1, has been enhanced and renamed “Static Security Analysis”. The compiler options to enable Static Security Analysis remain the same as in compiler version 11.1 (for example, /Qdiag-enable:sc), but the results are now written to a file that is interpreted by Intel® Inspector XE rather than being included in compiler diagnostics output.

3.4.2.1 Change in Static Security Analysis Behavior

The inspxe-runsc command line utility that is distributed with Intel® Composer XE 2011 has been changed. This change only affects users who use Composer XE 2011 to perform Static Security Analysis (SSA). Those that do not use SSA and those that perform SSA without using this utility are unaffected. SSA is only available to users of Intel® Parallel Studio XE 2011 or Intel® C++ Studio XE 2011, so users who do not have those products are unaffected.

inspxe-runsc executes a build specification, a description of how an application is built. Usually build specification files are generated by observing a build as it executes and recoding the compilations and links that are performed. inspxe-runsc repeats these actions using the Intel compiler in SSA mode. SSA results are generated at the link step so a build specification that describes a build with more than one link step will generate more than one SSA result when inspxe-runsc is invoked.

The versions of inspxe-runsc included in Composer XE 2011 and Composer XE 2011 Update 1 generate all the SSA results in a single directory. In the multiple link case this violated the rule that all the SSA results for one and only one project must be created in the same directory. The updated version of inspxe-runsc respects this rule by generating results for each link step in a separate directory. The name of that directory is formed from the name of the file being linked. Thus if a build specification describes a project that builds two executables, file1.exe and file2.exe, then earlier versions of inspxe-runsc would create two results, one for file1 and one for file2, say r000sc and r001sc, in the same directory. The new version of inspxe-runsc will also create two results, but the one for file1 will be created in “My Inspector XE results – file1\r000sc” and the one for file2 will be created in “My Inspector XE results – file2\r000sc”. The directories containing the results are both created in the same parent directory.

inspxe-runsc has a command line switch, -result-dir (-r), that specifies where results are to be created. The meaning of this switch has changed. Previous this would name the directory where the result itself, say r000sc, would be created. Now it names the parent directory where the “My Inspector XE Results - name” directory or directories will be created. So the directory named in the -r switch is effectively two levels up from the results themselves.
The change to inspxe-runsc effectively moves the result directory, and user action is required to adapt to this change. Those using scripts that invoke inspxe-runsc with the \texttt{--r} switch must update their scripts to reflect the new interpretation of the \texttt{--r} switch argument described earlier. Users must move their old result files into the new directory so that SSA results produced by earlier versions of inspxe-runsc share the same directory as results produced by the new version of inspxe-runsc. Users that had been using inspxe-runsc with a build specification with only one link step should move their old results into a directory of the form “My Inspector XE results – name”. If this is not done, then all the problems in the newly created result will appear to be “New”. Users that had been using inspxe-runsc with a build specification with multiple link steps have been having various issues with SSA that will be resolved by using the new utility. Such users are best advised to copy the most recent into their old results into each of the new “My Inspector XE results – name” directories. This offers the best chance that some old problem state information will be correctly applied to new results when they are created in the future.

3.4.3 OpenMP* Legacy Libraries Removed
The OpenMP “legacy” libraries have been removed in this release. Only the “compatibility” libraries are provided.

3.4.4 OpenMP* Libraries Default to Dynamic Linking
As of version 11.0, OpenMP applications link to the dynamic OpenMP libraries by default. To specify static linking of the OpenMP libraries, specify \texttt{/Qopenmp-link:static}. The static libraries are deprecated and may be removed in a future major release.

3.4.5 RANF Portability Function Is Now an Intrinsic
The RANF function in the portability library is a non-standard random number generator. As of the version 12.0 compiler, RANF is an intrinsic function with a new, higher-performance implementation. If your program has added USE IFPORT to provide access to RANF, no changes will be seen and you will get the older version. If your program does not have USE IFPORT, or you add INTRINSIC RANF, you will get the new version that returns a different sequence, for a given seed, than the older version. The portability subroutine SRAND is still used to set the seed for RANF. Intel recommends use of the standard intrinsic RANDOM\_NUMBER, but RANF is provided for compatibility with applications already using it.

3.5 Known Issues

3.5.1 Command-Line Diagnostic Issue for Filenames with Japanese Characters
The filename in compiler diagnostics for filenames containing Japanese characters may be displayed incorrectly when compiled within a Windows command shell using the native Intel® 64 architecture compiler. It is not a problem when using Visual Studio or when using the Intel® 64 architecture cross-compiler or IA-32 architecture compiler.

3.6 Microsoft Visual Studio 2010* Notes
Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 brings several changes that primarily affect building of mixed-language applications where the main program is in C or C++.
3.6.1 Configuring Microsoft Visual C++ to Reference Intel® Fortran Run-Time Libraries

In previous releases, one used the Tools > Options > Projects and Solutions > VC++ Directories dialog to make the Intel Fortran LIB folder available to C/C++ projects. In Visual Studio 2010, the method of doing this is very different.

1. In Visual Studio, with a solution open that contains a C++ project, select View > Property Manager. If you do not see Property Manager under the View menu, you will find it under View > Additional Windows. The Property Manager window will appear. Note that this is not Properties Window or Properties Pages.
2. Click on the triangles or + signs to expand the property tree under the Debug|Win32 configuration
3. Double click on Microsoft.Cpp.Win32.user
4. Select VC++ Directories
5. Click in the field to the right of "Library Directories"
6. Click the triangle that appears to the right and select <Edit...>
7. Click the New Line button or press Ctrl-Insert
8. In the new field that appears, type:

   $(IFORT_COMPILER12)\compiler\lib\ia32

9. Click OK, OK
10. In the Visual Studio toolbar, select File > Save All

If you will be building Intel® 64 (x64) configurations:

1. Back in the Property Manager, expand the Debug|x64 configuration
2. Double click on Microsoft.Cpp.x64.user
3. Select VC++ Directories
4. Click in the field to the right of "Library Directories"
5. Click the triangle that appears to the right and select <Edit...>
6. Click the New Line button or press Ctrl-Insert
7. In the new field that appears, type:

   $(IFORT_COMPILER12)\compiler\lib\intel64

8. Click OK, OK
9. In the Visual Studio toolbar, select File > Save All

Click on the Solution Explorer tab, or press Ctrl-Alt-L, to make it visible again.

If you do not see the Microsoft.Cpp.x64.user property page listed for the x64 configuration, right click on Debug|x64 and select Add Existing property Sheet. Browse to the location which contains the MsBuild 4.0 property pages. On Windows XP, this is typically:

C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\MSBuild\v4.0

On Windows Vista and Windows 7, it is typically:
You may need to enable viewing of hidden files and folders to see these paths.

Select Microsoft.Cpp.x64.user.props and click Open. Now follow the steps above.

### 3.6.2 Adjusting Project Dependencies

If you are converting a project from an earlier version of Visual Studio and had established Project Dependencies, these are converted to References by Visual Studio 2010. A Fortran project that is referenced by a C/C++ project will prevent the C/C++ project from building, with an MSB4075 error. To solve this:

1. Right click on the C/C++ project and select References.
2. If any Fortran project is shown as a reference, click Remove Reference. Repeat this for all Fortran projects shown as a reference. Click OK.
3. Repeat the above steps for any other C/C++ project.

Now you have to reestablish project dependencies.

1. Right click on the C/C++ project and select Project Dependencies.
2. Check the box for each project that is a dependent of this project.
3. Click OK.
4. Repeat the above steps for any other C/C++ project that has dependencies.

Unlike earlier versions of Visual Studio, Visual Studio 2010 does not automatically link in the output library of dependent projects, so you will need to add those libraries explicitly to the parent project under Linker > Additional Dependencies. You can use the Visual Studio macros $(ConfigurationName) and $(PlatformName) as required to qualify the path. For example:

```plaintext
..\FLIB\$(ConfigurationName)\FLIB.lib
```

Where $(ConfigurationName) will expand to Release or Debug, as appropriate. Similarly, $(PlatformName) will expand to Win32 or x64 as appropriate.

### 3.7 Fortran 2003 and Fortran 2008 Feature Summary

The Intel Fortran Compiler supports many features that are new in Fortran 2003. Additional Fortran 2003 features will appear in future versions. Fortran 2003 features supported by the current compiler include:

- The Fortran character set has been extended to contain the 8-bit ASCII characters ~ \[ ] ` ^ { } | # @
- Names of length up to 63 characters
- Statements of up to 256 lines
- Square brackets [ ] are permitted to delimit array constructors instead of (/ /)
- Structure constructors with component names and default initialization
- Array constructors with type and character length specifications
- A named PARAMETER constant may be part of a complex constant
- Enumerators
- Allocatable components of derived types
- Allocatable scalar variables
- Deferred-length character entities
- PUBLIC types with PRIVATE components and PRIVATE types with PUBLIC components
- ERRMSG keyword for ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE
- SOURCE= keyword for ALLOCATE
- Type extension
- CLASS declaration
- Polymorphic entities
- Inheritance association
- Deferred bindings and abstract types
- Type-bound procedures
- TYPE CONTAINS declaration
- ABSTRACT attribute
- DEFERRED attribute
- NON_OVERRIDABLE attribute
- GENERIC keyword for type-bound procedures
- FINAL subroutines
- ASYNCHRONOUS attribute and statement
- BIND(C) attribute and statement
- PROTECTED attribute and statement
- VALUE attribute and statement
- VOLATILE attribute and statement
- INTENT attribute for pointer objects
- Reallocation of allocatable variables on the left hand side of an assignment statement when the right hand side differs in shape or length (requires option /assume:realloc_lhs if not deferred-length character)
- Bounds specification and bounds remapping on a pointer assignment
- ASSOCIATE construct
- SELECT TYPE construct
- In all I/O statements, the following numeric values can be of any kind: UNIT=, IOSTAT=
- NAMELIST I/O is permitted on an internal file
- Restrictions on entities in a NAMELIST group are relaxed
- Changes to how IEEE Infinity and NaN are represented in formatted input and output
- FLUSH statement
- WAIT statement
- ACCESS='STREAM' keyword for OPEN
- ASYNCHRONOUS keyword for OPEN and data transfer statements
- ID keyword for INQUIRE and data transfer statements
• POS keyword for data transfer statements
• PENDING keyword for INQUIRE
• The following OPEN numeric values can be of any kind: RECL=
• The following READ and WRITE numeric values can be of any kind: REC=, SIZE=
• The following INQUIRE numeric values can be of any kind: NEXTREC=, NUMBER=, RECL=, SIZE=
• Recursive I/O is allowed in the case where the new I/O being started is internal I/O that does not modify any internal file other than its own
• IEEE Infinities and NaNs are displayed by formatted output as specified by Fortran 2003
• BLANK, DECIMAL, DELIM, ENCODING, IOMSG, PAD, ROUND, SIGN, SIZE I/O keywords
• DC, DP, RD, RC, RN, RP, RU, RZ format edit descriptors
• In an I/O format, the comma after a P edit descriptor is optional when followed by a repeat specifier
• Rename of user-defined operators in USE
• INTRINSIC and NON_INTRINSIC keywords in USE
• IMPORT statement
• Allocatable dummy arguments
• Allocatable function results
• PROCEDURE declaration
• Procedure pointers
• ABSTRACT INTERFACE
• PASS and NOPASS attributes
• The COUNT_RATE argument to the SYSTEM_CLOCK intrinsic may be a REAL of any kind
• Execution of a STOP statement displays a warning if an IEEE floating point exception is signaling
• MAXLOC or MINLOC of a zero-sized array returns zero if the option /assume:noold_maxminloc is specified.
• Type inquiry intrinsic functions
• COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT intrinsic
• EXTENDS_TYPE_OF and SAME_TYPE_AS intrinsic functions
• GET_COMMAND intrinsic
• GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT intrinsic
• GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE intrinsic
• IS_IOSTAT_END intrinsic
• IS_IOSTAT_EOR intrinsic
• MAX/MIN/MAXVAL/MINVAL/MAXLOC/MINLOC intrinsics allow CHARACTER arguments
• MOVE_ALLOC intrinsic
• NEW_LINE intrinsic
• SELECTED_CHAR_KIND intrinsic
• The following intrinsics take an optional KIND= argument: ACHAR, COUNT, IACHAR, ICHAR, INDEX, LBOUND, LEN, LEN_TRIM, MAXLOC, MINLOC, SCAN, SHAPE, SIZE, UBOUND, VERIFY
• ISO_C_BINDING intrinsic module
• IEEE.Exceptions, IEEE_ARITHMETIC and IEEE_FEATURES intrinsic modules
• ISO_FORTRAN_ENV intrinsic module

Fortran 2003 features not yet supported include:

• User-defined derived type I/O
• Parameterized derived types
• A polymorphic SOURCE= specification in ALLOCATE

The Intel® Fortran Compiler also supports some features from the Fortran 2008 standard. Additional features will be supported in future releases. Fortran 2008 features supported by the current version include:

• Maximum array rank has been raised to 31 dimensions (Fortran 2008 specifies 15)
• Coarrays
  o CODIMENSION attribute
  o SYNC ALL statement
  o SYNC IMAGES statement
  o SYNC MEMORY statement
  o CRITICAL and END CRITICAL statements
  o LOCK and UNLOCK statements
  o ERROR STOP statement
  o ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE may specify coarrays
  o Intrinsic procedures IMAGE_INDEX, LCOBOUND, NUM_IMAGES, THIS_IMAGE, UCOBOUND
  o Note: ATOMIC_DEFINE and ATOMIC_REF are not supported in this version
• CONTIGUOUS attribute
• MOLD keyword in ALLOCATE
• DO CONCURRENT
• NEWUNIT keyword in OPEN
• G0 and G0.d format edit descriptor
• Unlimited format item repeat count specifier
• A CONTAINS section may be empty
• Intrinsic procedures BESSEL_J0, BESSEL_J1, BESSEL_JN, BESSEL_YN, BGE, BGT, BLE, BLT, DSHIFTL, DSHIFTR, ERF, ERFC, ERF_SCALED, GAMMA, HYPOT, IALL, IANY, IPARITY, IS_CONTIGUOUS, LEADZ, LOG_GAMMA, MASKL, MASKR, MERGE_BITS, NORM2, PARITY, POPCNT, POPPAR, SHIFTA, SHIFTL, SHIFTR, STORAGE_SIZE, TRAILZ,
• Additions to intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV: ATOMIC_INT_KIND, ATOMIC_LOGICAL_KIND, CHARACTER_KINDS, INTEGER_KINDS, INT8, INT16,
4 Intel® Math Kernel Library
This section summarizes changes, new features and late-breaking news about this version of the Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL). For information on bug fixes, see http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-103-bug-fixes/

4.1 What’s New in Intel® MKL 10.3 Update 4
- BLAS: Improved DTRMM performance on Intel® Xeon® processors 5400 and later
- BLAS: Improved DTRSM performance on all 64-bit enabled processors, especially processors with Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX)
- LAPACK: Incorporated bug fixes from the LAPACK 3.3.1 release
- OOC PARDISO: Improved the estimate of the amount of memory needed in out-of-core operation
- FFT: Improved 1D real FFT scaling through improved threading
- FFT: Updated C and Fortran FFT examples to use the new single dynamic library linking model
- VML: Improved performance of the single precision Enhanced Performance version of the real Hypot and complex Abs functions and of the complex Arg, Div, Mul, MulByConj functions for all accuracy modes on Intel® Xeon® processors 5600 and 7500 series, and the Intel® Core™ i7-2600 processor
- Service functions: Improvements and additions to the Intel MKL service functions (see the online release notes at http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-103-release-notes/ for more information)
- Bug fixes

4.2 What’s New in Intel® MKL 10.3 Update 3
- BLAS: Improved multi-threaded performance of DSYRK, DTRSM, and DGEMM on Intel® Xeon® processor 5400 series running 32-bit Windows®
- LAPACK: Implemented LAPACK 3.3 from netlib including Cosine-Sine decomposition, improved linear equations solvers for symmetric and Hermitian matrices and auxiliary functions
- PARDISO: 0-based permutation vectors are now allowed at input
- PARDISO: Documentation for the pardisoinit() routine
- PARDISO: Improved performance of serial PARDISO with multiple right-hand sides (RHS)
- PARDISO: Independent control for parallelism in the solve step for improved performance on small matrices—see description of iparm(25)
- PARDISO: Reduced backward substitution—allows partial solution computation for a full RHS—see description of iparm(31)
- FFT: Implemented Real FFT transforms for up to 3 to 7 dimensions
• FFT: Parallelized multi-dimensional complex transforms using split-complex data represented as two real arrays
• Cluster FFTs: Extended FORTRAN 90 interface to real-to-complex transforms and included new examples
• VML: Added new complex Pack/Unpack functions and real Gamma/LGamma functions
• VML: Improved performance on Intel® Xeon® processor 5600 series and processors supporting Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX) for the following: all functions when operating on short vectors (<100), all functions when operating on unaligned input vectors, the sPow2o3 function, and the enhanced performance (EP) version of complex Add and Sub.
• VSL: Functions for saving/restoring random number generator (RNG) streams to/from memory
• VSL: Added new UniformBits32 and UniformBits64 functions
• VSL: Extended the number of unique streams supported by MT2203 BRNG from 1024 to 6024
• Bug fixes

Note: The GMP Arithmetic Functions in Intel MKL will be removed in a future version of Intel MKL.

4.3 What’s New in Intel® MKL 10.3 Update 2
• BLAS: Improved performance of transposition functions on the Intel® Xeon® processor 5600 series
• BLAS: Added examples for transposition routines
• FFT: Added Fortran examples showing how to reduce application footprint by linking only functions with the desired precision
• FFT: Added check for stride consistency on in-place real transforms with CCE storage
• FFT: Expanded threading to new cases for multi-dimensional transforms
• VSL: Improved performance of Multivariate Gaussian random number generator for single- and double-precision on 4-core Intel® Xeon® processors 5500 series
• VML: Improved performance of in-place operation of Add, Mul, and Sub functions on the Intel® Xeon® processor 5500 series
• Bug fixes

4.4 What’s New in Intel® MKL 10.3 Update 1
• PARDISO/DSS: Added true F90 overloaded API (see the Intel® MKL reference manual for more information)
• PARDISO: Improved the statistical reporting to be more reader friendly
• Sparse BLAS: Improved performance of ?BSRMM functions on the latest Intel& processors
• FFTs: Support for negative strides
• FFT examples: Added examples for split-complex FFTs in C and Fortran using both the DFTI and FFTW3 interfaces
• VML: Improved performance of real in-place Add/Sub/Mul/Sqr functions on systems supporting SSE2 and SSE3
• Poisson Library: Changed the default behavior of the Poisson library functions from sequential to threaded operation
• Bug fixes

4.5 What's New in Intel® MKL 10.3

• BLAS
  o New functions for computing 2 matrix-vector products at once: [D/S]GEM2VU, [Z/C]GEM2VC
  o New functions for computing mixed precision general matrix-vector products: [DZ/SC]GEMV
  o New function for computing the sum of two scaled vectors: *AXPBY
  o Intel® AVX optimizations in key functions: SMP LINPACK, level 3 BLAS, DDOT, DAXPY

• LAPACK
  o New C interfaces for LAPACK supporting row-major ordering
  o Integrated Netlib LAPACK 3.2.2 including one new computational routine (*GEQRFP) and two new auxiliary routines (*GEQR2P and *LARFGP) and the earlier LAPACK 3.2.1 update
  o Intel® AVX optimizations in key functions: DGETRF, DPOTRF, DGEQRF

• PARDISO
  o Improved performance of factor and solve steps in multi-core environments
  o Introduced the ability to solve for sparse right-hand sides and perform partial solves—produces partial solution vector
  o Improved performance of the out-of-core (OOC) factorization step
  o Support for zero-based (C-style) array indexing
  o Zeros on the diagonal of the matrix are no longer required in sparse data structures for symmetric matrices
  o New ILP64 PARDISO interface allows the use of both LP64 and ILP64 versions when linked to the LP64 libraries
  o The memory required for storing files on the disk in OOC mode can now be estimated just after reordering

• Sparse BLAS
  o Format conversion functions now support all data types (single and double precision for real and complex data) and can return sorted or unsorted arrays

• FFTs
  o New MPI FFTW 3.3alpha1 wrappers cover new cluster functionality
  o Improved load-balancing of cluster FFTs provides improved performance
  o Intel AVX optimizations in all 1D/2D/3D FFTs
  o Improved performance of 2D and 3D mixed-radix FFTs for single and double precision data for all systems supporting the SSE4.2 instruction set
  o Support for split-complex data represented as two real arrays introduced for 2D/3D FFTs
  o Support for 1D complex-to-complex transforms of large prime lengths
  o Introduced Hybrid parallelism (MPI + OpenMP*) on cluster 1D complex transforms and increased performance on vector lengths which are a multiple of the number of MPI processes

• VML
A new function for computing \((ax+b)/(cy+d)\) where \(a, b, c,\) and \(d\) are scalars, and \(x\) and \(y\) are real vectors: \(v[s/d]LinearFrac()\)

- Intel AVX optimizations for real functions
- A new mode for setting denormals to zero, overflow support for complex vectors, and for every VML function a new function with an additional parameter for setting the accuracy mode

- **VSL**
  - A set of new Summary Statistics functions was added covering basic statistics, covariance and correlation, pooled, group, partial, and robust covariance/correlation, quantiles and streaming quantiles, outliers detection algorithm, and missing values support
    - Performance optimized algorithms: MI algorithm for support of missing values, TBS algorithm for computation of robust covariance, BACON algorithm for detection of outliers, ZW algorithm for computation of quantiles (streaming data case), and 1PASS algorithm for computation of pooled covariance
  - Improved performance of SFMT19937 Basic Random Number Generator (BRNG)
  - Intel® AVX optimizations: MT19937 and MT2203 BRNGs

- Documentation: Product documentation is available in the Microsoft Help Viewer* 1.x format that integrates with Microsoft Visual Studio* 2010
- Added runtime dispatching dynamic libraries allowing link to a single interface library which loads dependent libraries dynamically at runtime depending on runtime CPU detection and/or library function calls
- A new directory structure has been established to simplify integration of Intel MKL with the Intel® Parallel Studio XE family of products and directories formerly designated as "em64t" are now designated by the "intel64" tag
- Intel® Itanium® architecture (IA-64) support is not included in this release. Intel® MKL 10.2 is the latest release for IA-64
- The sparse solver functionality has been fully integrated into the core Intel MKL libraries and the libraries with "solver" in the filename have been removed from the product

### 4.6 Known Issues

A full list of the known limitations of this release can be found in the Knowledge Base for the Intel® MKL at http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-kb/all

### 4.7 Notices

The following change is planned for future versions of Intel MKL. Please contact Technical Support if you have concerns:

- Content in the libraries containing solver in the filenames will be moved to the core library in a future version of Intel MKL. These solver libraries will then be removed.

### 4.8 Attributions

As referenced in the End User License Agreement, attribution requires, at a minimum, prominently displaying the full Intel product name (e.g. "Intel® Math Kernel Library") and providing a link/URL to the Intel® MKL homepage (www.intel.com/software/products/mkl) in both the product documentation and website.
The original versions of the BLAS from which that part of Intel® MKL was derived can be obtained from http://www.netlib.org/blas/index.html.

The original versions of LAPACK from which that part of Intel® MKL was derived can be obtained from http://www.netlib.org/lapack/index.html. The authors of LAPACK are E. Anderson, Z. Bai, C. Bischof, S. Blackford, J. Demmel, J. Dongarra, J. Du Croz, A. Greenbaum, S. Hammarling, A. McKenney, and D. Sorensen. Our FORTRAN 90/95 interfaces to LAPACK are similar to those in the LAPACK95 package at http://www.netlib.org/lapack95/index.html. All interfaces are provided for pure procedures.

The original versions of ScaLAPACK from which that part of Intel® MKL was derived can be obtained from http://www.netlib.org/scalapack/index.html. The authors of ScaLAPACK are L. S. Blackford, J. Choi, A. Cleary, E. D’Azevedo, J. Demmel, I. Dhillon, J. Dongarra, S. Hammarling, G. Henry, A. Petitet, K. Stanley, D. Walker, and R. C. Whaley.

PARDISO in Intel® MKL is compliant with the 3.2 release of PARDISO that is freely distributed by the University of Basel. It can be obtained at http://www.pardiso-project.org.

Some FFT functions in this release of Intel® MKL have been generated by the SPIRAL software generation system (http://www.spiral.net/) under license from Carnegie Mellon University. The Authors of SPIRAL are Markus Puschel, Jose Moura, Jeremy Johnson, David Padua, Manuela Veloso, Bryan Singer, Jianxin Xiong, Franz Franchetti, Aca Gacic, Yevgen Voronenko, Kang Chen, Robert W. Johnson, and Nick Rizzolo.

5 Intel® Parallel Debugger Extension

This section summarizes changes, new features and late-breaking news about this version of the Intel® Parallel Debugger Extension.

5.1 New Features
- The Data Sharing Event window now shows the state of the Data Sharing Detection in a local status bar.

5.2 Known Issues
- Coarray elements cannot be viewed.
- Fortran multi-dimension arrays are not displayed correctly and are not accepted in filter expressions.
- Fortran complex types are not displayed correctly.
- Filters cannot be set on Fortran arrays with custom array bounds.
- If you are using Microsoft Visual Studio 2005, there are six Intel-specific exceptions that must be enabled manually. Select Debug > Exceptions, expand the Win32...
Exceptions tree, and enable items:

- a1a01db0 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 0
- a1a01db1 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 1
- a1a01db2 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 2
- a1a01db3 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 3
- a1a01db4 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 4
- a1a01db5 Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Exception 5

This needs to be done once per project.

- Disabling the Intel Debugging exceptions during a debug session may cause Visual Studio (up to Visual Studio 2008, SP1) to hang.

- Use of the Intel Parallel Debugger Extension requires that the OpenMP library be linked dynamically, which is the default. If you wish to use the Parallel Debugger Extension, do not use /Qopenmp-link:static to specify static linking of the OpenMP Library.

- Be sure to enable the parallel debug instrumentation (switch /debug:parallel) before you start parallel debugging:
  Project > [project name] Properties > Configuration Properties > Fortran > Debugging > Enable Parallel Debug Checks: Yes (/debug:parallel). Otherwise, the debugger will not detect datasharing events nor break on re-entrant calls.

- If you are using Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 and debugging 64-bit applications, you must have Visual Studio 2008 Service Pack 1 installed.
  - You can debug 64-bit applications under Visual Studio 2005 and 2008 without Service Packs only if they are linked to the low memory area. If not linked to the low memory area, you will not see any events until the debuggee terminates. After termination, all events are displayed in the event window. In order to debug 64-bit applications properly, set the base address to 0x10000 in Project > Properties > Linker > Advanced.

- Function local or heap variables are displayed as “???” in the data sharing event window.

- The SSE Registers window does not work for 64-bit applications - the window shows “???”

- Filters on static local variables are not set correctly via context menu.

- Reentrant call detection stops in Disassembly view.

- The debugger extension windows remain empty when their placement is changed from "docked" to "floating". The workaround is to either keep them docked or to restart the debug session after the placement was changed.
• The debugger extension requires the application to be started from Visual Studio. It does not work when attaching to an existing process.

• Windows settings are restored to default (Hexadecimal) when the window is hidden or closed and reopened again.

5.3 Documentation
Intel Parallel Debugger Extension Documentation can be accessed via the Help menu of Microsoft Visual Studio or by pressing the function key F1 after activation of a Parallel Debugger Extension window. Help is also available by clicking the link “HTML version” inside debugger-documentation.htm.

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