Table of Contents

1 Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 3
  1.1 Change History ............................................................................................................. 3
    1.1.1 Changes since Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2011 .................................................. 4
  1.2 Product Contents .......................................................................................................... 4
  1.3 System Requirements .................................................................................................... 4
  1.4 Documentation ............................................................................................................. 6
  1.5 Optimization Notice ...................................................................................................... 6
  1.6 Japanese Language Support .......................................................................................... 6
  1.7 Technical Support ......................................................................................................... 6

2 Installation ............................................................................................................................ 7
  2.1 Cluster Installation ........................................................................................................ 7
  2.2 Installation of Intel® MIC Platform Software Stack (MPSS) ........................................... 8
  2.3 Intel® Software Manager ............................................................................................... 8
  2.4 Silent Install .................................................................................................................. 8
  2.5 Using a License Server ................................................................................................. 8
  2.6 Known Installation Issues ............................................................................................. 8
  2.7 Installation Folders ....................................................................................................... 9
  2.8 Removal/Uninstall ....................................................................................................... 10

3 Intel® Fortran Compiler ........................................................................................................ 11
  3.1 Compatibility ................................................................................................................. 11
    3.1.1 Stack Alignment Change for REAL(16) and COMPLEX(16) Datatypes ................. 11
  3.2 New and Changed Features ......................................................................................... 11
    3.2.1 Features from Fortran 2003 .................................................................................... 11
1 Introduction
This document describes how to install the product, provide 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 from the previous product version and changes in product updates. For information on what is new in each component, please read the individual component release notes.

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**4.6.12** Accessing Online-Help........................................................................................................22
**4.6.13** Debugger crashes if $HOME not set on calling shell.........................................................23
**4.6.14** Command line parameter –parallel not supported...............................................................23
**4.6.15** Command line parameter –idb and -dbx not supported.......................................................23
**4.6.16** Core File Debugging..............................................................................................................23

5 Intel® Xeon Phi™ Coprocessors...........................................................................................................23
   5.1 Introduction..................................................................................................................................23
   5.2 Documentation.............................................................................................................................23
   5.3 Debugger......................................................................................................................................24
   5.4 Changes and Known Issues .........................................................................................................24
      5.4.1 *MIC* tag added to compile-time diagnostics........................................................................24
      5.4.2 Direct (native) mode requires transferring libiomp5.so to coprocessor...............................24
      5.4.3 Tuning Memory Allocation Performance .............................................................................24
      5.4.4 Environment Variable for Controlling Offload Behavior .....................................................25
      5.4.5 OFFLOAD_DEVICES............................................................................................................26
      5.4.6 Debugging and Intel® Debugger............................................................................................26

6 Intel® Math Kernel Library ................................................................................................................27
   6.1 What’s New in Intel® MKL 11.0 ....................................................................................................27
   6.2 Deprecated and Removed Features ............................................................................................29
   6.3 Known Issues .............................................................................................................................29
   6.4 Attributions..................................................................................................................................29

7 Disclaimer and Legal Information....................................................................................................30
1.1.1 Changes since Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2011

- Development of applications that offload work to or natively run on an Intel® Many Integrated Core (Intel® MIC) architecture coprocessor (Intel® Xeon Phi™ product family) is now supported. For details, see the section on Intel® Xeon Phi™ Coprocessors.
- Intel® Fortran Compiler updated to version 13.0
- Intel® Debugger updated to version 13.0
  - Intel® Debugger support deprecated
- Intel® Math Kernel Library updated to version 11.0
  - Intel® Math Kernel Library removed support for Intel® Pentium® III processors. The minimum instruction set supported by Intel® MKL is Intel® SSE2. See Intel® MKL section for additional changes.
- Support for SUSE® LINUX Enterprise Server 11 SP2 added. Support for SP1 dropped.
- Support for Fedora 17, Ubuntu 12.04 and Ubuntu 11.10* added.
- Support for the following versions of Linux distributions has been dropped:
  - Asianux*
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4*
  - Fedora 15*
  - Ubuntu 11.04*
- The Intel® Software Manager has been added to help you manage product updates and license activation
- Corrections to reported problems

1.2 Product Contents

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* includes the following components:

- Intel® Fortran Compiler XE 13.0.0 for building applications that run on IA-32, Intel® 64 architecture systems and Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors running the Linux* operating system
- Intel® Debugger 13.0.0
- Intel® Math Kernel Library 11.0
- On-disk documentation

1.3 System Requirements

For an explanation of architecture names, see http://intel.ly/mXIljK

- 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)
  - Development of 64-bit applications, and those that offload work to Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors, is supported on a 64-bit version of the OS only.
  - Development of 32-bit applications is supported on either 32-bit or 64-bit versions of the OS.
Development for a 32-bit on a 64-bit host may require optional library components (ia32-libs, lib32gcc1, lib32stdc++6, libc6-dev-i386, gcc-multilib) to be installed from your Linux distribution.

- For the best experience, a multi-core or multi-processor system is recommended
- 1GB of RAM (2GB recommended)
- 2.5GB free disk space for all features
- For Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessor development/testing:
  - Intel® MIC Platform Software Stack (MPSS)
- For development of IA-32 or Intel® 64 architecture applications, one of the following Linux distributions (this is the list of distributions tested by Intel; other distributions may or may not work and are not recommended - please refer to Technical Support if you have questions):
  - Debian* 6.0
  - Fedora* 17
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux* 5, 6
  - SuSE LINUX Enterprise Server* 10,11 SP2
  - Ubuntu* 11.10, 12.04
  - Intel® Cluster Ready
  - Pardus* 2011.2 (x64 only)
- Linux Developer tools component installed, including gcc, g++ and related tools
- Library libunwind.so is required in order to use the -traceback option. Some Linux distributions may require that it be obtained and installed separately.

**Additional Requirements to use the Graphical User Interface of the Intel® Debugger**

- IA-32 architecture system or Intel® 64 architecture system
- Java* Runtime Environment (JRE) 6.0 (1.6)
  - A 32-bit JRE must be used on an IA-32 architecture system and a 64-bit JRE must be used on an Intel® 64 architecture system

**Notes**

- The Intel® compilers are tested with a number of different Linux distributions, with different versions of gcc. Some Linux distributions may contain header files different from those we have tested, which may cause problems. The version of glibc you use must be consistent with the version of gcc in use. For best results, use only the gcc versions as supplied with distributions listed above.
- The default for the Intel® compilers is to build IA-32 architecture applications that require a processor supporting the Intel® SSE2 instructions - for example, the Intel® Pentium® 4 processor. A compiler option is available to generate code that will run on any IA-32 architecture processor. However, Intel® MKL requires Intel® SSE2 as a minimum instruction set.
- Compiling very large source files (several thousands of lines) using advanced optimizations such as -O3, -ipo and -openmp, may require substantially larger amounts of RAM.

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
Some optimization options have restrictions regarding the processor type on which the application is run. Please see the documentation of these options for more information.

1.4 Documentation
Product documentation can be found in the Documentation folder as shown under Installation Folders.

1.5 Optimization Notice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimization Notice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel's compilers 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 SSE2, SSE3, and 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. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice revision #20110804

1.6 Japanese Language Support
Intel® compilers optionally provide support for Japanese language users when the combined English-Japanese product is installed. 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.

Japanese language support is not provided with every update of the product.

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://intel.ly/pla2A5

1.7 Technical Support
Register your license 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
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, mount the DVD, change the directory (cd) to the top-level directory of the mounted DVD and begin the installation using the command:

./install.sh

If you received the product as a downloadable file, first unpack it into a writeable directory of your choice using the command:

tar -xzvf name-of-downloaded-file

Then change the directory (cd) to the directory containing the unpacked files and begin the installation using the command:

./install.sh

Follow the prompts to complete 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.

2.1 Cluster Installation
If a license for Intel® Cluster Studio XE is present, and the installation detects that the installing system is a member of a cluster, you will have the option of installing on multiple nodes of the cluster.

To install on multiple nodes, follow these steps:

1. Passwordless ssh must be configured among the nodes of the cluster

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux® Installation Guide and Release Notes
3. You will be prompted to provide the path to a `machines.LINUX` file with IP addresses, hostnames, or Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs) of the cluster nodes, one per line. The first line is expected to be the current (master) node.

4. Once the `machines.LINUX` file is found, additional options will appear, including “Number of parallel installations” and “Check for shared installation directory”. Select the desired options.

5. Once all options are configured and the install is started, the installation will check connectivity to all the nodes; if successful, it will attempt the install on all indicated nodes.

2.2 Installation of Intel® MIC Platform Software Stack (MPSS)
The Intel® MIC Platform System Software (MPSS) may be installed before or after installing the Intel® Composer XE 2011 for Linux* product.

Refer to the Intel® MIC Platform Software Stack (MPSS) documentation for the necessary steps to install the user space and kernel drivers.

2.3 Intel® Software Manager
The installation now provides an Intel® Software Manager to provide a simplified delivery mechanism for product updates and provide current license status and news on all installed Intel® software products.

You can also volunteer to provide Intel anonymous usage information about these products to help guide future product design. This option, the Intel® Software Improvement Program, is not enabled by default – you can opt-in during installation or at a later time, and may opt-out at any time. For more information please see http://intel.ly/SoftwareImprovementProgram

2.4 Silent Install
For information on automated or “silent” install capability, please see http://intel.ly/ngVHY8

2.5 Using a License Server
If you have purchased a “floating” license, see http://intel.ly/oPEdEe for information on how to install using a license file or license server. This article also provides a source for the Intel® License Manager for FLEXlm* product that can be installed on any of a wide variety of systems.

2.6 Known Installation Issues
- If you have enabled the Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) feature of your Linux distribution, you must change the SELINUX mode to permissive before installing the Intel Fortran Compiler. Please see the documentation for your Linux distribution for details. After installation is complete, you may reset the SELINUX mode to its previous value.
- On some versions of Linux, auto-mounted devices do not have the "exec" permission and therefore running the installation script directly from the DVD will result in an error such as:

```bash
Installation is not possible. Permission denied.
```

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
bash: ./install.sh: /bin/bash: bad interpreter: Permission denied

If you see this error, remount the DVD with exec permission, for example:

mount /media/<dvd_label> -o remount,exec

and then try the installation again.

- The product is fully supported on Ubuntu and Debian Linux distributions for IA-32 and Intel® 64 architecture systems as noted above under System Requirements. Due to a restriction in the licensing software, however, it is not possible to use the Trial License feature when evaluating IA-32 components on an Intel® 64 architecture system under Ubuntu or Debian. This affects using a Trial License only. Use of serial numbers, license files, floating licenses or other license manager operations, and off-line activation (with serial numbers) is not affected. If you need to evaluate IA-32 components of the product on an Intel® 64 architecture Ubuntu or Debian system, please visit the Intel® Software Evaluation Center (http://intel.ly/nJS8y8) to obtain an evaluation serial number.

## 2.7 Installation Folders

The compiler installs, by default, under /opt/intel – this is referenced as <install-dir> in the remainder of this document. You are able to specify a different location, and can also perform a “non-root” install in the location of your choice.

Under <install-dir> are the following directories:

- **bin** – contains symbolic links to executables for the latest installed version
- **lib** – symbolic link to the lib directory for the latest installed version
- **include** – symbolic link to the include directory for the latest installed version
- **man** – symbolic link to the directory containing man pages for the latest installed version
- **mkl** – symbolic link to the directory for the latest installed version of Intel® Math Kernel Library
- **composerxe** – symbolic link to the composer_xe_2013 directory
- **composer_xe_2013** – directory containing symbolic links to subdirectories for the latest installed Intel® Composer XE 2013 product release
- **composer_xe_2013.<n>.<pkg>** - physical directory containing files for a specific update version. <n> is the update number, and <pkg> is a package build identifier

Each composer_xe_2013 directory contains the following directories that reference the latest installed Intel® Composer XE 2013 product:

- **bin** – directory containing scripts to establish the compiler environment and symbolic links to compiler executables for the host platform
- **pkg_bin** – symbolic link to the compiler bin directory
- **include** – symbolic link to the compiler include directory
- **lib** – symbolic link to the compiler lib directory
- **mkl** – symbolic link to the mkl directory
- **debugger** – symbolic link to the debugger directory
- **man** – symbolic link to the directory containing man pages for the latest installed version
- **Documentation** – symbolic link to the documentation directory
- **Samples** – symbolic link to the samples directory
- **eclipse_support** – symbolic link to a directory created by the Intel Debugger component that is shared between Intel Fortran and Intel C++. Intel does not provide Eclipse support for Fortran.

Each `composer_xe_2013.<n>.<pkg>` directory contains the following directories that reference a specific update of the Intel® Composer XE 2013 compiler:

- **bin** – all executables
- **compiler** – shared libraries and include/header files
- **debugger** – debugger files
- **Documentation** – documentation files
- **eclipse_support** – directory created by the Intel Debugger component that is shared between Intel Fortran and Intel C++. Intel does not provide Eclipse support for Fortran.
- **man** – man pages
- **mkl** – Intel® Math Kernel Library libraries and header files
- **mpirt** – Intel® MPI Library run-time files used by Fortran coarray support
- **Samples** – Product samples and tutorial files

If you have both the Intel C++ and Intel Fortran compilers installed, they will share folders for a given version and update.

This directory layout allows you to choose whether you want the latest product update, no matter which version, the latest update of the Intel® Composer XE 2013 product, or a specific update. Most users will reference `<install-dir>/bin/for the compilervars.sh [.csh] script, which will always get the latest product installed. This layout should remain stable for future releases.

### 2.8 Removal/Uninstall

Removing (uninstalling) the product should be done by the same user who installed it (root or a non-root user). If `sudo` was used to install, it must be used to uninstall as well. It is not possible to remove the compiler while leaving any of the performance library components installed.

1. Open a terminal window and set default (`cd`) to any folder outside `<install-dir>`
2. Type the command: `<install-dir>/bin/uninstall.sh`
3. Follow the prompts
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to remove additional platforms or versions
If you also have the same-numbered version of Intel® C++ Compiler installed, it may also be removed.

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

3.1 Compatibility
In general, object code and modules compiled with earlier versions of Intel Fortran Compiler for Linux* (8.0 and later) may be used in a build with version 13. Exceptions include:

- Sources that use the CLASS keyword to declare polymorphic variables and which were built with a compiler version earlier than 12.0 must be recompiled.
- Objects built with the multi-file interprocedural optimization (-ipo) option must be recompiled.
- Objects that use the REAL(16), REAL*16, COMPLEX(16) or COMPLEX*32 datatypes and which were compiled with versions earlier than 12.0 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 versions prior to 12.0, 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 and later compilers align such items at 16 bytes and expects received arguments to be aligned on 16-byte boundaries. This change is also compatible with gcc.

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 if they were compiled by compiler versions earlier than 12.0.

3.2 New and Changed Features

3.2.1 Features from Fortran 2003
- Default initialization of polymorphic variables
- The keyword MODULE may be omitted from MODULE PROCEDURE in a generic interface block when referring to an external procedure

### 3.2.2 Features from Fortran 2008

- ATOMICDEFINE and ATOMIC_REF

### 3.2.3 Intel® Many Integrated Core (Intel® MIC)

Support has been added to build applications that offload work to an Intel® Many Integrated Core (Intel® MIC) architecture coprocessor (Intel® Xeon Phi™ product family). This support adds the following features:

- ATTRIBUTES OFFLOAD directive
- OFFLOAD and END OFFLOAD directives
- OMP OFFLOAD directive
- Intrinsic functions OFFLOAD_GET_DEVICE_NUMBER, OFFLOAD_NUMBER_OF_DEVICES
- Sample programs under samples/mic_samples

For more information on how to write, build and run applications that use Intel® MIC, please see [Intel® Xeon Phi™ Coprocessors](#) and the compiler documentation.

### 3.2.4 New and Changed Directives

The following general compiler directives are new or changed in Intel® Composer XE 2013 – please see the documentation for details:

- ATTRIBUTES CVF
- ATTRIBUTES OFFLOAD
- OFFLOAD/END OFFLOAD
- ORDERED/END ORDERED
- SIMD VECTORLENGTHFOR

### 3.2.5 OpenMP Changes

The following changes to OpenMP* support are in Intel® Composer XE 2013

- OMP OFFLOAD directive

### 3.2.6 Other Changes

- The output of the G format edit descriptor has been changed to more properly conform to the Fortran 2008 standard. The changes involve effects of rounding on selected format, representation of values that round to -0
- When on output using a D, E, G, EN or ES format the exponent field overflows the implicit exponent width, the output field is filled with asterisks. In earlier versions, the exponent would be displayed in a manner inconsistent with the standard
- The compiler can now vectorize references to the RANDOM_NUMBER and RANF intrinsic subroutines.

[Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes](#)
3.3 New and Changed Compiler Options

Please refer to the compiler documentation for details

- -align array8byte
- -align array16byte
- -align array32byte
- -align array64byte
- -align array128byte
- -align array256byte
- -assume [no]std_intent_in
- -diag-enable sc-enums
- -diag-enable sc-{full|concise|precise}
- -diag-enable sc-single-file
- -fimf-domain-exclusion=classlist[:funclist]
- -guide-profile=<file|dir>[,[file|dir],…]
- -mmic
- -no-offload
- -offload-attribute-target=<name>
- -offload-option<target>,<tool>,"option list"
- -openmp-link <library>
- -vec-report6

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

3.4 Other Changes and Notes

3.4.1 Establishing the Compiler Environment

The compilervars.sh script is used to establish the compiler environment.

The command takes the form:

source <install-dir>/bin/compilervars.sh argument

Where xxx is the package identifier and argument is either ia32 or intel64 as appropriate for the architecture you are building for. Establishing the compiler environment also establishes the environment for the Intel® Debugger, Intel® Performance Libraries and, if present, Intel® C++ Compiler.

3.5 Known Issues

3.5.1 Coarray Issues

For a list of known issues with Fortran 2008 Coarray support, see Coarray Known Issues.
3.6 Coarrays

No special procedure is necessary to run a program that uses coarrays in a shared-memory configuration; 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 product (optional) 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 `-coarray-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`.

3.6.1 How to Debug a Coarray Application

The following instructions describe how to debug a Coarray application.

1. Add a stall loop to your application before the area of code you wish to debug, e.g.:

   ```fortran
   LOGICAL VOLATILE :: WAIT_FORDEBUGGER
   LOGICAL, VOLATILE :: TICK
   :
   DO WHILE(WAIT_FORDEBUGGER)
      TICK = .NOT. TICK
   END DO
   ! Code you want to debug is here
   !
   ``

   The use of VOLATILE is required to ensure that the loop will not be removed by the compiler. If the problem is only found on one image, you can wrap the loop in 
   IF (THIS_IMAGE() .EQ. 4) THEN
   or the like.

2. Compile and link with debug enabled (-g).

3. Create at least N+1 terminal windows on the machine where the application will be running, where N is the number of images your application will have.

4. In a terminal window, start the application.

   `linuxprompt> ./my_app`

5. In each of the other terminal windows, set your default directory to be the same as the location of the application executable. Use the ps command in one of the windows to find out which processes are running your application:

   `linuxprompt> ps -ef | grep 'whoami' | grep my_app`

   There will be several processes. The oldest is the one you started in step 4 – it has run the MPI launcher and is now waiting for the others to terminate. Do not debug it.

   The others will look like this:
The first number is the PID of the process (e.g., 25653 in the first line).

Call the PIDs of these N processes running "my_app" P1, P2, P3 and so on.

6. In each window other than the first, start your debugger and set it to stop processes when attached:

```
linuxprompt> idb -idb
(idb) set $stoponattach = 1
```

or

```
linuxprompt> gdb
```

7. Attach to one of the processes (e.g. to P1 in window 1, to P2 in window 2, etc.)

```
(idb) attach <P1> my_app
```

or

```
(gdb) attach <P1>
```

8. Get execution out of the stall loop:

```
(idb) assign WAIT_FOR_DEBUGGER = .FALSE.
```

or

```
(gdb) set WAIT_FOR_DEBUGGER = .false.
```

9. You can now debug.

If you are using idb, you can use the multiprocess capability of idb to have only one debugger window instead of N. First, attach to each process and get out of the loop (steps 7 and 8).

```
(idb) attach <P1> my_app
(idb) assign WAIT_FOR_DEBUGGER = .FALSE.
(idb) attach <P2> my_app
(idb) assign WAIT_FOR_DEBUGGER = .FALSE.
(idb) attach <P3> my_app
(idb) assign WAIT_FOR_DEBUGGER = .FALSE.
```
Use the "process” command to switch debugging focus from one process to another:

(idb) process <Pn>

Processes not focused on will remain in the state they were left in: with breakpoints and watchpoints set but not running.

3.6.2 Coarray Known Issues
The following features are known not to work completely in this version:

- Accessing another image’s value of an ALLOCATABLE or POINTER component of a derived-type coarray. Some forms of this work, some do not.

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
• The keyword MODULE may be omitted from MODULE PROCEDURE in a generic interface block when referring to an external procedure
• 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

The following is a partial list of Fortran 2003 features that are unimplemented or are known not to work in this release.

• User-defined derived type I/O
• Parameterized derived types
• Transformational intrinsics, such as MERGE and SPREAD, in initialization expressions
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
- 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 ATOMIC_DEFINE, ATOMIC_REF, IMAGE_INDEX, LCOBOUND, NUM_IMAGES, THIS_IMAGE, UCOBOUND
- 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
- An OPTIONAL dummy argument that does not have the ALLOCATABLE or POINTER attribute, and which corresponds to an actual argument that has the ALLOCATABLE attribute and is not allocated, or has the POINTER attribute and is disassociated, or is a reference to the NULL() intrinsic function, is considered not present
- A dummy argument that is a procedure pointer may be associated with an actual argument that is a valid target for the dummy pointer, or is a reference to the intrinsic function NULL. If the actual argument is not a pointer, the dummy argument shall have the INTENT(IN) attribute.
4 Intel® Debugger (IDB)

The following notes refer to the Graphical User Interface (GUI) available for the Intel® Debugger (IDB) when running on IA-32 and Intel® 64 architecture systems. In this version, the idb command invokes the GUI – to get the command-line interface, use idbc.

4.1 Support Deprecated for Intel® Debugger

In a future major release of the product, the Intel® Debugger may be removed. This would remove the ability to use:

- The idbc command line debugger
- The idb GUI based debugger

4.2 Setting up the Java* Runtime Environment

The Intel® IDB Debugger graphical environment is a Java application and requires a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) to execute. The debugger will run with a version 6.0 (also called 1.6).

Install the JRE according to the JRE provider's instructions.

Finally you need to export the path to the JRE as follows:

```bash
export PATH=<path_to_JRE_bin_dir>:$PATH
```

4.3 Starting the Debugger

To start the debugger, first make sure that the compiler environment has been established as described at Establishing the Compiler Environment. Then use the command:

```bash
idb
```

or

```bash
idbc
```

as desired.

Once the GUI is started and you see the console window, you’re ready to start the debugging session.

Note: Make sure, the executable you want to debug is built with debug info and is an executable file. Change permissions if required, e.g. `chmod +x <application_bin_file>`

4.4 Additional Documentation

Online help titled Intel® Debugger Online Help is accessible from the debugger graphical user interface as Help > Help Contents.

Context-sensitive help is also available in most debugger dialogs, indicated by a “?” button.
4.5 Debugger Features

4.6 Known Issues and Changes

4.6.1 Coarray elements cannot be viewed.
The IDB Debugger cannot view coarray elements. Please refer to ‘How to Debug a Coarray Application’ where a workaround is described.

4.6.2 Signals Dialog not working
The Signals dialog accessible via the GUI dialog Debug / Signal Handling or the shortcut Ctrl+S is not working correctly. Please refer to the Intel® Debugger (IDB) Manual for use of the signals command line commands instead.

4.6.3 Resizing GUI
If the debugger GUI window is reduced in size, some windows may fully disappear. Enlarge the window and the hidden windows will appear again.

4.6.4 $cdir, $cwd Directories
$cdir is the compilation directory (if recorded). This is supported in that the directory is set; but $cdir is not itself supported as a symbol. 
$cwd is the current working directory. Neither the semantics nor the symbol are supported.

The difference between $cwd and '.' is that $cwd tracks the current working directory as it changes during a debug session. '.' is immediately expanded to the current directory at the time an entry to the source path is added.

4.6.5 info stack Usage
The gdb mode debugger command info stack does not currently support negative frame counts the way gdb does, for the following command:

    info stack [num]

A positive value of num prints the innermost num frames, a zero value prints all frames, and a negative value prints the innermost –num frames in reverse order.

4.6.6 $stepg0 Default Value Changed
The debugger variable $stepg0 changed default to a value of 0. With the value "0" the debugger will step over code without debug information if you do a "step" command. Set the debugger variable to 1 to be compatible with previous debugger versions as follows:

    (idb) set $stepg0 = 1
4.6.7 SIGTRAP error on some Linux* Systems
On some Linux distributions (e.g. Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 5.1 (Tikanga)) a SIGTRAP error may occur when the debugger stops at a breakpoint and you continue debugging. As a workaround you may define the SIGTRAP signal as follows on command line:

(idb) handle SIGTRAP nopass noprnt nostop
SIGTRAP is used by the debugger.
SIGTRAP       No        No      No              Trace/breakpoint trap
(idb)

Caveat: With this workaround all SIGTRAP signals to the debuggee are blocked.

4.6.8 idb GUI cannot be used to debug MPI processes
The idb GUI cannot be used to debug MPI processes. The command line interface (idbc) can be used for this purpose.

4.6.9 Thread Syncpoint Creation in GUI
While for plain code and data breakpoints the field “Location” is mandatory, thread syncpoints require both “Location” and “Thread Filter” to be specified. The latter specifies the threads to synchronize. Please note that for the other breakpoint types this field restricts the breakpoints created to the threads listed.

4.6.10 Stack Alignment for IA-32 Architecture
Due to changes in the default stack alignment for the IA-32 architecture, the usage of inferior calls (i.e. evaluation of expressions that cause execution of debuggee code) might fail. This can cause as well crashes of the debuggee and therefore a restart of the debug session. If you need to use this feature, make sure to compile your code with 4 byte stack alignment by proper usage of the -falign-stack=<mode> option.

4.6.11 GNOME Environment Issues
With GNOME 2.28, debugger menu icons may not being displayed by default. To get the menu icons back, you need to go to the “System->Preferences->Appearance, Interface” tab and enable, "Show icons in menus". If there is not “Interface” tab available, you can change this with the corresponding GConf keys in console as follows:

    gconftool-2 --type boolean --set /desktop/gnome/interface/buttons_have_icons true
    gconftool-2 --type boolean --set /desktop/gnome/interface/menus_have_icons true

4.6.12 Accessing Online-Help
On systems where the Online-Help is not accessible from the IDB Debugger GUI Help menu, you can access the web-based debugger documentation from http://intel.ly/ng91lO

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
4.6.13 Debugger crashes if $HOME not set on calling shell
The debugger will end with a “Segmentation fault” if no $HOME environment variable is set on the shell the debugger is started from.

4.6.14 Command line parameter –parallel not supported
The debugger command line parameter –parallel is not supported on the shell command prompt nor on the Console Window of the Debugger GUI.

4.6.15 Command line parameter –idb and -dbx not supported
The debugger command line parameters –idb and -debx are not supported in conjunction with the debugger GUI.

4.6.16 Core File Debugging
To be able to debug core files you need to start the debugger (command line debugger idbc or GUI debugger idb) with commandline options as follows:

```
idb|idbc <executable> <corefile>
```

<or>

```
idb|idbc <executable> -core <corefile>
```

Once started with a core file, the debugger is not able to debug a live process e.g. attaching or creating a new process. Also when debugging a live process, a core file cannot be debugged.

5 Intel® Xeon Phi™ Coprocessors
This section summarizes changes, new features and late-breaking news about developing for Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors using Intel Composer XE 2013 for Linux*

5.1 Introduction
Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 supports development of applications that offload work to an Intel® MIC architecture coprocessor (Intel® Xeon Phi™ product family). These sections of code run on the Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessor if it is available. Otherwise, they run on the host CPU. Development of applications that run natively on Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors is also supported.

This document uses the terms coprocessor and target to refer to the target of an offload operation.

5.2 Documentation
Documentation concerning the Intel® MIC architecture for Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 is currently undergoing change. For the latest documentation updates, please go to our web site at http://intel.ly/MxPFYx

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
5.3 Debugger
You can attach to code running on an Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessor or you can debug code offloaded from the CPU.

Use of the debugger on a remote system through SSH requires setting the DISPLAY environment variable to your local X display to minimize lag caused by SSH display forwarding.

The package contains command line versions of the Intel® Debuggers. They are called idbc (for the Intel® 64 architecture host) and idbc_mic (for the Intel® MIC architecture target).

Please note that the auto-attach feature is not supported in the command line versions of the debuggers.

5.4 Changes and Known Issues
This section corrects or adds to the product documentation.

5.4.1 *MIC* tag added to compile-time diagnostics
The compiler diagnostics infrastructure has been modified to add an additional offload *MIC* tag to the output message to allow differentiation from the Target (Intel® MIC Architecture) and the host CPU compilations. The additional tag appears only in the Target compilation diagnostics issued when offload directives are seen.

The new tag permits easier association with either the CPU or Target compilation.

5.4.2 Direct (native) mode requires transferring libiomp5.so to coprocessor
The Intel® MIC Platform Software Stack (MPSS) does not include Intel® compiler libraries typically found under /lib.

When running applications in direct mode (i.e. on the coprocessor), users must first upload (via scp) a copy of any shared object libraries the application uses. For example, the OpenMP* library (<install_dir>/compiler/lib/mic/libiomp5.so) should be copied to the coprocessor (device names will be of the format micN, where the first coprocessor will be named mic0, the second mic1, and so on) before running the application.

Failure to make this library available will result in a run-time failure, such as:

/libexec/ld-elf.so.1: Shared object "libiomp5.so" not found, required by "sample"

Some applications may require uploading additional libraries.

5.4.3 Tuning Memory Allocation Performance
The following text replaces information on this topic in the product documentation.

For user-allocated data on the coprocessor, using large (2 MB) page allocations via mmap, instead of malloc or ALLOCATE, may improve application performance.
Not all applications benefit from using a larger page size. In general, the performance impact from a larger page size depends greatly on the data access pattern. If the application accesses multiple data structures that are allocated in different pages, having only limit TLB entries for 2 MB pages on the coprocessor can cause performance degradation.

The default page size is 4KB for `malloc` and `ALLOCATE`.

### 5.4.4 Environment Variable for Controlling Offload Behavior

Several additional environment variables are available for controlling offload behavior.

#### 5.4.4.1 `MIC_USE_2MB_BUFFERS`

Sets the threshold for creating buffers with large pages. A buffer is created with the large pages hint if its size exceeds the threshold value.

**Example:**

```bash
// any variable allocated on a coprocessor that is equal to
// or greater than 100KB in size will be allocated in large pages.
setenv MIC_USE_2MB_BUFFERS 100k
```

#### 5.4.4.2 `MIC_STACKSIZE`

Sets the size of the offload process stack for all Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors used in the application. This is the overall stack size. Use `MIC_OMP_STACKSIZE` to modify the size of each OpenMP* thread.

**Example:**

```bash
setenv MIC_STACKSIZE 100M // Sets MIC stack to 100 MB
```

#### 5.4.4.3 `MIC_ENV_PREFIX`

This is the general mechanism to pass environment variable values to each Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessor.

The value of `MIC_ENV_PREFIX` sets the value of the prefix which is used to recognize environment variable values intended for coprocessors. For example,

```bash
setenv MIC_ENV_PREFIX MYCARDS
```

will use “MYCARDS” as the string that indicates that an environment variable is intended for a specific coprocessor.

Environment variable values of the form

```
<mic-prefix>_<var>=<value>
```

will send `<var>=<value>` to each coprocessor.

Environment variable values of the form

```
<mic-prefix>_<card-number>_<var>=<value>
```

will send `<var>=<value>` to the coprocessor numbered `<card-number>`.  

Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
Environment variable values of the form
<mic-prefix>_ENV=<variable1=value1|variable2=value2>
will send <variable1>=<value1> and <variable2>=<value2> to each coprocessor.

Environment variable values of the form
<mic-prefix>_<card-number>_ENV=<variable1=value1|variable2=value2>
will send <variable1>=<value1> and <variable2>=<value2> to the coprocessor numbered <card-number>.

Examples:

setenv MIC_ENV_PREFIX PHI // Defines the prefix to be used
setenv PHI_ABCD abcd // Sets ABCD=abcd on all coprocessors
setenv PHI_2_EFGH efgh // Sets EFGH=efgh on coprocessor 2
setenv PHI_VAR X=x|Y=y // Sets X=x and Y=y on all coprocessors
setenv PHI_4_VAR P=p|Q=q // Sets P=p and Q=q on coprocessor 4

5.4.5 OFFLOAD_DEVICES
The environment variable OFFLOAD_DEVICES restricts the process to use only the coprocessors specified as the value of the variable. <value> is a comma separated list of physical device numbers in the range 0 to (number_of_devices_in_the_system-1).

Devices available for offloading are numbered logically. That is _Offload_number_of_devices() returns the number of allowed devices and device indexes specified in the target specifier of an offload directive are in the range 0 to (number_of_allowed_devices-1).

Example

setenv OFFLOAD_DEVICES “1,2”

5.4.6 Debugging and Intel® Debugger

5.4.6.1 Using IDB with MPSS
When using the Intel® Debugger for Intel® Many Integrated Core architecture the following limitations apply:

- When debugging native coprocessor applications on the command line, the remote debug agent idbserver_mic is uploaded and started using scp/ssh. This implies that the user id used to start idbc_mic must also exist on the coprocessor. Unless passwordless authentication has been configured for this user id, scp and ssh will require a password being typed.
- When debugging heterogeneous applications on the command line, the offload process is started as root. Using `idbc_mic` with a different user id than root will cause the offload process to not be visible by the remote debug server `idbserver_mic`. The workaround is to launch the command line debugger `idbc_mic` as root. Alternatively the options `-mpm-launch=1 -mpm-cardid=<card-id>` can be added to the default launch options: `idbc_mic -mpm-launch=1 -mpm-cardid=<card-id> -tco -rconnect=tcpip:<cardip>:<port>

5.4.6.2 Safely ending offload debug sessions
To avoid issues such as orphan processes or stale debugger windows when ending offload applications, manually end the debugging session before the application is reaching its exit code. The following procedure is recommended for terminating a debug session.

- Manually stop a debug session before the application reaches the exit-code.
- When stopped, press the red stop button in the toolbar in the MIC-side debugger first. This will end the offloaded part of the application.
- Next, do the same in the CPU-side debugger.
- The link between the two debuggers will be kept alive. The MIC-side debugger will stay connected to the debug agent and the application will remain loaded in the CPU-side debugger, including all breakpoints that have been set.
- At this point, both debugger windows can safely be closed.

5.4.6.3 MIC-side debugger asserts on setting source dirs
Setting source directories in the ABR debugger might lead to an assertion.

The assertion should not affect debugger operation. To avoid the assertion, don’t use source directory settings. The debugger will prompt you to browse for files it cannot locate automatically.

6 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).

6.1 What’s New in Intel® MKL 11.0
- Intel MKL now has support for Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessor based on the Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture (Intel® MIC Architecture) on Linux* only. There are three Intel MKL usage models on Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor: automatic offload, compiler assisted offload and native execution. Most of Intel MKL has been ported to run natively on these coprocessors. A smaller number of functions have been optimized to automatically divide their computational work between the host and Intel Xeon Phi coprocessor, a feature called automatic offload (AO). Read the Intel MKL User’s Guide for more information. Most standard Intel MKL functions run on Intel Xeon Phi
coprocessor except the Poisson library, Iterative sparse solvers, and Trust region solvers.

- **Conditional Bitwise Reproducibility (CBWR):** New functionality in Intel MKL now allows you to balance performance with reproducible results by allowing greater flexibility in code branch choice and by ensuring algorithms are deterministic. See the Intel MKL User's Guide for more information. Refer to the CBWR KB Article (http://intel.ly/P4yRXR) for more information.

- **Intel MKL** also introduces optimizations using the new Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (AVX2) including the new FMA3 instructions. See the KB Article on support for Intel® AVX2 (http://intel.ly/PVmq3h) for more information.

- **BLAS:**
  - Improved DSYRK/SSYRK performance for 64-bit programs supporting Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX)

- **Sparse BLAS:**
  - Optimized ?CSRMV, ?CSRMM, and ?CSRSYMV (for unit diagonal case) for native execution on Intel MIC Architecture

- **LAPACK:**
  - Introduced support for LAPACK version 3.4.1

- **FFT:**
  - Optimized single- and double-precision real-to-complex and complex-to-complex one-, two-, and three-dimensional fast Fourier transforms for native execution on Intel MIC Architecture
  - Added configuration parameter DFTI_THREAD_LIMIT which limits the number of threads per descriptor
  - Added support for 1D real-to-complex transforms with sizes given by 64-bit prime integers

- **VML /VSL:**
  - Optimized complex SinCos and CIS functions for native execution on Intel MIC Architecture
  - Optimized MT19937, MT2203, MRG32k3a BRNGs, and discrete Uniform and Geometric RNGs for native execution on Intel MIC Architecture
  - Improved performance of viRngGeometric on Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel AVX)
  - Implemented threading in Data Fitting Integrate1d function

- **Transposition:** Parallelized in-place transposition of square matrices with leading dimensions greater than the matrix size for single and double precisions improving its performance significantly
• Implemented local threading control function (mkl_set_num_threads_local) which increases flexibility in threading control
• The mklvars.* script no longer sets $FPATH in environment and no longer exports internal variable MKL_TARGET_ARCH (this change will not impact users as the Intel® compiler no longer requires these variables)
• Link Tool: Added Intel MIC Architecture support
• Link Line Advisor:
  o Added Help-Me functionality for selecting architecture (IA-32/Intel® 64) and interface layer (LP64/ILP64)
  o Added Intel MIC Architecture support

6.2 Deprecated and Removed Features
Please refer to the Intel® MKL Deprecations article (http://intel.ly/LkZKGL) for more information.

• Intel® MKL no longer supports execution on processors that do not support the Intel® SSE2 instruction set extensions (Intel® Pentium III and earlier.)
• Removed Intel MKL GNU Multiple Precision* (GMP) function interfaces
• Disabled timing function mkl_set_cpu_frequency() to perform useful work — use mkl_get_max_cpu_frequency(), mkl_get_clocks_frequency(), and mkl_get_cpu_frequency() as described in the Intel MKL Reference Manual
• Removed MKL_PARDISO constant — used MKL_DOMAIN_PARDISO to specify the PARDISO domain with the mkl_domain_set_num_threads() function
• Removed special backward compatibility functions for convolution and correlation functions in Intel MKL 10.2 update 4
• Documentation:
  o The Intel MKL Reference Manual in HTML format is no longer available with the product
  o Man pages and Eclipse help integration are no longer provided

6.3 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://intel.ly/ptEfAP

6.4 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, Intel® Fortran Composer XE 2013 for Linux* Installation Guide and Release Notes
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.

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http://www.intel.com/design/literature.htm

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