

# Call Fortran From Python Demo

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## How it works

- compile a fortran source code to a python module

```
1 > f2py --fcompiler=gfortran -m python_module -c fortran_code.f90
```

Note: fwrap.

## Example - Lapack

- compile the entire LAPACK library:

```
1 > f2py --fcompiler=gfortran -m lapack -c lapack-3.5.0/SRC/*.f -lblas
```

- example: dgesv function

```
1 > f2py --fcompiler=gfortran -m lapack -c dgesv.f -lblas
2 > python lapack_dgesv.py
3 dgesv(n,nrhs,a,ipiv,b,info,[lda,ldb])
4
5 Wrapper for "dgesv".
6
7 Parameters
8 -----
9 n : input int
10 nrhs : input int
11 a : input rank-2 array('d') with bounds (lda,*)
12 ipiv : input rank-1 array('i') with bounds (*)
13 b : input rank-2 array('d') with bounds (ldb,*)
14 info : input int
15
16 Other Parameters
17 -----
18 lda : input int, optional
19     Default: shape(a,0)
20 ldb : input int, optional
21     Default: shape(b,0)
22
23 [[-4. ]
24 [ 4.5]]
```

## Example - Timing

Consider a heat equation:

$$\Delta u = 0.$$

A simple discretization:

$$\frac{u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y^2} = 0.$$

Solving this iteratively via the Gauss-Seidel method:

$$u_{i,j} \leftarrow \frac{(u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j})\Delta y^2 + (u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1})\Delta x^2}{2(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}$$

Size  $80 \times 80$ , iteration 10000, comparing python, fortran (f2py), C (ctypes) and C (cffi).

```
1 > python laplace.py
2 python: 90.76527094841003 s
3 f2py: 0.6033449172973633 s
4 ctypes: 0.6915409564971924 s
5 cffi: 0.6900129318237305 s
```

## Example - DG animation

- Animation of DG approximation for a linear equation:

```
1 >f2py -m DG_linear -c dg.f90
2 >python DG_animation.py
```

## Fortran 200x

- check about ISO\_C\_BINDING;
- treat it as C code: using ctypes or cffi.