

# PGI<sup>®</sup> COMPILERS & TOOLS

FORTRAN CUDA LIBRARY INTERFACES

Version 2019



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# PREFACE

This document describes the PGI Fortran interfaces to cuBLAS, cuFFT, cuRAND, and cuSPARSE, which are CUDA Libraries used in scientific and engineering applications built upon the CUDA computing architecture.

## Intended Audience

This guide is intended for application programmers, scientists and engineers proficient in programming with the Fortran language. This guide assumes some familiarity with either CUDA Fortran or OpenACC.

## Organization

The organization of this document is as follows:

### **Introduction**

contains a general introduction to Fortran interfaces, OpenACC, CUDA Fortran, and CUDA Library functions

### **BLAS Runtime Library APIs**

describes the Fortran interfaces to the various cuBLAS libraries

### **FFT Runtime Library APIs**

describes the module types, definitions and Fortran interfaces to the cuFFT library

### **Random Number Runtime APIs**

describes the Fortran interfaces to the host and device cuRAND libraries

### **Sparse Matrix Runtime APIs**

describes the module types, definitions and Fortran interfaces to the cuSPARSE Library

### **Examples**

provides sample code and an explanation of each of the simple examples.

## Conventions

This guide uses the following conventions:

### *italic*

is used for emphasis.

**Constant Width**

is used for filenames, directories, arguments, options, examples, and for language statements in the text, including assembly language statements.

**Bold**

is used for commands.

**[ item1 ]**

in general, square brackets indicate optional items. In this case item1 is optional. In the context of p/t-sets, square brackets are required to specify a p/t-set.

**{ item2 | item 3 }**

braces indicate that a selection is required. In this case, you must select either item2 or item3.

**filename ...**

ellipsis indicate a repetition. Zero or more of the preceding item may occur. In this example, multiple filenames are allowed.

**FORTRAN**

Fortran language statements are shown in the text of this guide using a reduced fixed point size.

**C/C++**

C/C++ language statements are shown in the text of this guide using a reduced fixed point size.

The PGI compilers and tools are supported on a wide variety of Linux, macOS and Windows operating systems running on 64-bit x86-compatible processors, and on Linux running on OpenPOWER processors. (Currently, the PGI debugger is supported on x86-64/x64 only.) See the [Compatibility and Installation](https://www.pgroup.com/products/index.htm?tab=compat) section on the PGI website at <https://www.pgroup.com/products/index.htm?tab=compat> for a comprehensive listing of supported platforms.



Support for 32-bit development was deprecated in PGI 2016 and is no longer available as of the PGI 2017 release. PGI 2017 is only available for 64-bit operating systems and does not include the ability to compile 32-bit applications for execution on either 32- or 64-bit operating systems.

## Terminology

If there are terms in this guide with which you are unfamiliar, see the [PGI glossary](https://pgicompilers.com/definitions) at [pgicompilers.com/definitions](https://pgicompilers.com/definitions).

## Related Publications

The following documents contain additional information related to OpenACC and CUDA Fortran programming, CUDA, and the CUDA Libraries.

- ▶ [ISO/IEC 1539-1:1997, Information Technology – Programming Languages – FORTRAN, Geneva, 1997 \(Fortran 95\).](#)
- ▶ [NVIDIA CUDA Programming Guide](#)

- ▶ PGI Compiler User's Guide, [www.pgroup.com/resources/docs/19.9/pdf/pgi19ug-x86.pdf](http://www.pgroup.com/resources/docs/19.9/pdf/pgi19ug-x86.pdf)



# Chapter 1.

## INTRODUCTION

This document provides a reference for calling CUDA Library functions from PGI Fortran. It can be used from Fortran code using the OpenACC programming model, or from PGI CUDA Fortran. Currently, the CUDA libraries which PGI provides pre-built interface modules for, and which are documented here, are:

- ▶ cuBLAS, an implementation of the BLAS.
- ▶ cuFFT, a library of Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) routines.
- ▶ cuRAND, a library for random number generation.
- ▶ cuSPARSE, a library of linear algebra routines used with sparse matrices.

The OpenACC Application Program Interface is a collection of compiler directives and runtime routines that allows the programmer to specify loops and regions of code for offloading from a host CPU to an attached accelerator, such as a GPU. The OpenACC API was designed and is maintained by an industry consortium. See [the OpenACC website, `http://www.openacc.org`](http://www.openacc.org) for more information about the OpenACC API.

CUDA Fortran is a small set of extensions to Fortran that supports and is built upon the CUDA computing architecture. CUDA Fortran includes a Fortran 2003 compiler and tool chain for programming NVIDIA GPUs using Fortran, and is an analog to NVIDIA's CUDA C compiler. Compared to the PGI Accelerator and OpenACC directives-based model and compilers, CUDA Fortran is a lower-level explicit programming model with substantial runtime library components that give expert programmers direct control of all aspects of GPGPU programming.

This document does not contain explanations or purposes of the library functions, nor does it contain details of the approach used in the CUDA implementation to target GPUs. For that information, please see the appropriate library document that comes with the NVIDIA CUDA Toolkit. This document does provide the Fortran module contents: derived types, enumerations, and interfaces, to make use of the libraries from Fortran rather than from C or C++.

Many of the examples used in this document are provided in the PGI compiler and tools distribution, along with Makefiles, and are stored in the yearly directory, such as `2016/CUDA-Libraries`.

## 1.1. Fortran Interfaces and Wrappers

Almost all of the function interfaces shown in this document make use of features from the Fortran 2003 `iso_c_binding` intrinsic module. This module provides a standard way for dealing with issues such as inter-language data types, capitalization, adding underscores to symbol names, or passing arguments by value.

Often, the `iso_c_binding` module enables Fortran programs containing properly written interfaces to call directly into the C library functions. In some cases, PGI has written small wrappers around the C library function, to make the Fortran call site more "Fortran-like", hiding some issues exposed in the C interfaces like handle management, host vs. device pointer management, or character and complex data type issues.

In a small number of cases, the C Library may contain multiple entry points to handle different data types, perhaps an `int` in one function and a `size_t` in another, otherwise the functions are identical. In these cases, PGI may provide just one generic Fortran interface, and will call the appropriate C function under the hood.

## 1.2. Using CUDA Libraries from OpenACC Host Code

All four of the libraries covered in this document contain functions which are callable from OpenACC host code. Most functions take some arguments which are expected to be device pointers (the address of a variable in device global memory). There are several ways to do that in OpenACC.

If the call is lexically nested within an OpenACC data directive, the PGI Fortran compiler, in the presence of an explicit interface such as those provided by the PGI library modules, will default to passing the device pointer when required.

```
subroutine hostcall(a, b, n)
  use cublas
  real a(n), b(n)
  !$acc data copy(a, b)
  call cublasSswap(n, a, 1, b, 1)
  !$acc end data
  return
end
```

A Fortran interface is made explicit when you use the module that contains it, as in the line `use cublas` in the example above. If you look ahead to the actual interface for `cublasSswap`, you will see that the arrays `a` and `b` are declared with the CUDA Fortran device attribute, so they take only device addresses as arguments.

It is more acceptable and general when using OpenACC to pass device pointers to subprograms by using the `host_data` clause as most implementations don't have a way to mark arguments as device pointers. The `host_data` construct with the `use_device` clause makes the device addresses available in host code for passing to the subprogram.

```
use cufft
```

```

use openacc
. . .
!$acc data copyin(a), copyout(b,c)
ierr = cufftPlan2D(iplan1,m,n,CUFFT_C2C)
ierr = ierr + cufftSetStream(iplan1,acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))
!$acc host_data use_device(a,b,c)
ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(iplan1,a,b,CUFFT_FORWARD)
ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(iplan1,b,c,CUFFT_INVERSE)
!$acc end host_data

! scale c
!$acc kernels
c = c / (m*n)
!$acc end kernels
!$acc end data

```

This code snippet also shows an example of sharing the stream that OpenACC and the cuFFT library use. Every library in this document has a function for setting the CUDA stream which the library runs on. Usually, when using OpenACC, you want the OpenACC kernels to run on the same stream as the library functions. In the case above, this guarantees that the kernel  $c = c / (m*n)$  does not start until the FFT operations complete. The function `acc_get_cuda_stream` and the definition for `acc_async_sync` are in the `openacc` module.

## 1.3. Using CUDA Libraries from OpenACC Device Code

Two libraries are available from within OpenACC compute regions, though the two can behave quite differently. Functions in both the `openacc_cublas` module and the `openacc_curand` module are marked **acc routine seq**. The cuBLAS interfaces from device code closely mirror what's available from the host, but the underlying implementation may launch a new kernel using CUDA dynamic parallelism. The routines should not be called by multiple threads if you expect the threads to cooperate together to compute the answer.

```

subroutine testdev( a, b, n )
use openacc_cublas
real :: a(n), b(n)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
!$acc parallel num_gangs(1) copy(a,b,h)
j = cublasCreate(h)
j = cublasSswap(h,n,a,1,b,1)
j = cublasDestroy(h)
!$acc end parallel
return
end subroutine

```

When using the `openacc_cublas` module, you must link with `-lcublas_device` (or `defaultlib:cublas_device` on Windows) and compile and link with `-Mcuda`.

The cuRAND device library is all contained within CUDA header files. In device code, it is designed to return one or a small number of random numbers per thread. The thread's random generators run independently of each other, and it is usually advised for performance reasons to give each thread a different seed, rather than a different offset.

```

program t

```

```

use openacc_curand
integer, parameter :: n = 500
real a(n,n,4)
type(curandStateXORWOW) :: h
integer(8) :: seed, seq, offset
a = 0.0
!$acc parallel num_gangs(n) vector_length(n) copy(a)
!$acc loop gang
do j = 1, n
!$acc loop vector private(h)
  do i = 1, n
    seed = 12345_8 + j*n*n + i*2
    seq = 0_8
    offset = 0_8
    call curand_init(seed, seq, offset, h)
!$acc loop seq
    do k = 1, 4
      a(i,j,k) = curand_uniform(h)
    end do
  end do
end do
!$acc end parallel
print *,maxval(a),minval(a),sum(a)/(n*n*4)
end

```

When using the `openacc_curand` module, since all the code is contained in CUDA header files, you do not need any additional libraries on the link line. However, since the current implementation relies on CUDA compilation, you must compile with `-ta=tesla,nonvvm`.

## 1.4. Using CUDA Libraries from CUDA Fortran Host Code

The predominant usage model for the library functions listed in this document is to call them from CUDA Host code. CUDA Fortran allows some special capabilities in that the compiler is able to recognize the device and managed attribute in resolving generic interfaces. Device actual arguments can only match the interface's device dummy arguments; managed actual arguments, by precedence, match managed dummy arguments first, then device dummies, then host.

```

program testisamax ! link with -Mcdalib=cublas -lblas
use cublas
real*4          x(1000)
real*4, device  :: xd(1000)
real*4, managed :: xm(1000)

call random_number(x)

! Call host BLAS
j = isamax(1000,x,1)

xd = x
! Call cuBLAS
k = isamax(1000,xd,1)
print *,j.eq.k

xm = x
! Also calls cuBLAS
k = isamax(1000,xm,1)
print *,j.eq.k

```

```
end
```

Using the `cudafor` module, the full set of CUDA functionality is available to programmers for managing CUDA events, streams, synchronization, and asynchronous behaviors. CUDA Fortran can be used in OpenMP programs, and the CUDA Libraries in this document are thread safe with respect to host CPU threads. Further examples are included in chapter [Examples](#).

## 1.5. Using CUDA Libraries from CUDA Fortran Device Code

The cuBLAS and cuRAND libraries have functions callable from CUDA Fortran device code, and their interfaces are accessed via the `cublas_device` and `curand_device` modules, respectively. The module interfaces are very similar to the modules used in OpenACC device code, but for CUDA Fortran, each subroutine and function is declared `attributes(device)`, and the subroutines and functions do not need to be marked as `acc routine seq`.

```
! cuBLAS in device code requires -Mcuda=cc35 or higher
! since it potentially uses dynamic parallelism to launch kernels.
! pgfortran -Mcuda=cc35 testcu.cuf -lcublas_device
attributes(global) subroutine testcu( a, b, n )
use cublas_device
real, device :: a(*), b(*)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer, value :: n
i = threadIdx%x
if (i.eq.1) then
    j = cublasCreate(h)
    j = cublasSswap(h,n,a,1,b,1)
    j = cublasDestroy(h)
end if
return
end subroutine
```

Using the device cuRAND library with CUDA Fortran also requires compiling with `-Mcuda=nonvvm` so the CUDA in the cuRAND headers can get compiled.

```
module mrand
    use curand_device
    integer, parameter :: n = 500
    contains
    attributes(global) subroutine randsub(a)
    real, device :: a(n,n,4)
    type(curandStateXORWOW) :: h
    integer(8) :: seed, seq, offset
    j = blockIdx%x; i = threadIdx%x
    seed = 12345_8 + j*n*n + i*2
    seq = 0_8
    offset = 0_8
    call curand_init(seed, seq, offset, h)
    do k = 1, 4
        a(i,j,k) = curand_uniform(h)
    end do
    end subroutine
end module

program t ! pgfortran -Mcuda=nonvvm t.cuf
use mrand
use cudafor ! recognize maxval, minval, sum w/managed
```

```

real, managed :: a(n,n,4)
a = 0.0
call randsub<<<n,n>>>(a)
print *,maxval(a),minval(a),sum(a)/(n*n*4)
end program

```

## 1.6. Pointer Modes in cuBLAS and cuSPARSE

Because the PGI Fortran compiler can distinguish between host and device arguments, the PGI modules for interfacing to cuBLAS and cuSPARSE handle pointer modes differently than CUDA C, which requires setting the mode explicitly for scalar arguments. Examples of scalar arguments which can reside either on the host or device are the alpha and beta scale factors to the \*gemm functions.

Typically, when using the normal "non\_v2" interfaces in the cuBLAS and cuSPARSE modules, the runtime wrappers will implicitly add the setting and restoring of the library pointer modes behind the scenes. This adds some negligible but non-zero overhead to the calls.

To avoid the implicit getting and setting of the pointer mode with every invocation of a library function do the following:

- ▶ For the BLAS, use the `cublas_v2` module, and the v2 entry points, such as `cublasIsamax_v2`. It is the programmer's responsibility to properly set the pointer mode when needed. Examples of scalar arguments which do require setting the pointer mode are the alpha and beta scale factors passed to the \*gemm routines, and the scalar results returned from the v2 versions of the \*amax(), \*amin(), \*asum(), \*rotg(), \*rotmg(), \*nrm2(), and \*dot() functions. In the v2 interfaces shown in the chapter 2, these scalar arguments will have the comment **! device or host variable**. Examples of scalar arguments which do not require setting the pointer mode are increments, extents, and lengths such as incx, incy, n, lda, ldb, and ldc.
- ▶ For the cuSPARSE library, each function listed in chapter 5 which contains scalar arguments with the comment **! device or host variable** has a corresponding v2 interface, though it is not documented here. For instance, in addition to the interface named `cusparseSaxpyi`, there is another interface named `cusparseSaxpyi_v2` with the exact same argument list which calls into the cuSPARSE library directly and will not implicitly get or set the library pointer mode.

The CUDA default pointer mode is that the scalar arguments reside on the host. The PGI runtime does not change that setting.

## 1.7. Writing Your Own CUDA Interfaces

Despite the large number of interfaces included in the modules described in this document, users will have the need from time-to-time to write their own interfaces to new libraries or their own tuned CUDA, perhaps written in C/C++. There are some standard techniques to use, and some non-standard PGI extensions which can make creating working interfaces easier.

```

! cufftExecC2C
interface cufftExecC2C

```

```

    integer function cufftExecC2C( plan, idata, odata, direction )
    bind(C,name='cufftExecC2C')
        integer, value :: plan
        complex, device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
        integer, value :: direction
    end function cufftExecC2C
end interface cufftExecC2C

```

This interface calls the C library function directly. You can deal with Fortran's capitalization issues by putting the properly capitalized C function in the **bind(C)** attribute. If the C function expects input arguments passed by value, you can add the **value** attribute to the dummy declaration as well. A nice feature of Fortran is that the interface can change, but the code at the call site may not have to. The compiler changes the details of the call to fit the interface.

Now suppose a user of this interface would like to call this function with REAL data (F77 code is notorious for mixing REAL and COMPLEX declarations). There are two ways to do this:

```

! cufftExecC2C
interface cufftExecC2C
    integer function cufftExecC2C( plan, idata, odata, direction )
    bind(C,name='cufftExecC2C')
        integer, value :: plan
        complex, device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
        integer, value :: direction
    end function cufftExecC2C
    integer function cufftExecR2R( plan, idata, odata, direction )
    bind(C,name='cufftExecC2C')
        integer, value :: plan
        real, device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
        integer, value :: direction
    end function cufftExecR2R
end interface cufftExecC2C

```

Here the C name hasn't changed. The compiler will now accept actual arguments corresponding to *idata* and *odata* that are declared REAL. A generic interface is created named **cufftExecC2C**. If you have problems debugging your generic interface, as a debugging aid you can try calling the specific name, **cufftExecR2R** in this case, to help diagnose the problem.

A commonly used extension which is supported by PGI is **ignore\_tkr**. A programmer can use it in an interface to instruct the compiler to ignore any combination of the type, kind, and rank during the interface matching process. The previous example using **ignore\_tkr** looks like this:

```

! cufftExecC2C
interface cufftExecC2C
    integer function cufftExecC2C( plan, idata, odata, direction )
    bind(C,name='cufftExecC2C')
        integer, value :: plan
        !dir$ ignore_tkr(tr) idata, (tr) odata
        complex, device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
        integer, value :: direction
    end function cufftExecC2C
end interface cufftExecC2C

```

Now the compiler will ignore both the type and rank (F77 could also be sloppy in its handling of array dimensions) of *idata* and *odata* when matching the call site to the interface. An unfortunate side-effect is that the interface will now allow integer, logical,

and character data for `idata` and `odata`. It is up to the implementor to determine if that is acceptable.

A final aid, specific to PGI, worth mentioning here is `ignore_tkr (d)`, which ignores the device attribute of an actual argument during interface matching.

Of course, if you write a wrapper, a narrow strip of code between the Fortran call and your library function, you are not limited by the simple transformations that a compiler can do, such as those listed here. As mentioned earlier, many of the interfaces provided in the `cuBLAS` and `cuSPARSE` modules use wrappers.

A common request is a way for Fortran programmers to take advantage of the `thrust` library. Explaining `thrust` and C++ programming is outside of the scope of this document, but this simple example can show how to take advantage of the excellent sort capabilities in `thrust`:

```
// Filename: csort.cu
// nvcc -c -arch sm_35 csort.cu
#include <thrust/device_vector.h>
#include <thrust/copy.h>
#include <thrust/sort.h>

extern "C" {

    //Sort for integer arrays
    void thrust_int_sort_wrapper( int *data, int N)
    {
        thrust::device_ptr <int> dev_ptr(data);
        thrust::sort(dev_ptr, dev_ptr+N);
    }

    //Sort for float arrays
    void thrust_float_sort_wrapper( float *data, int N)
    {
        thrust::device_ptr <float> dev_ptr(data);
        thrust::sort(dev_ptr, dev_ptr+N);
    }

    //Sort for double arrays
    void thrust_double_sort_wrapper( double *data, int N)
    {
        thrust::device_ptr <double> dev_ptr(data);
        thrust::sort(dev_ptr, dev_ptr+N);
    }
}
```

Set up interface to the sort subroutine in Fortran and calls are simple:

```
program t
interface sort
    subroutine sort_int(array, n) &
        bind(C,name='thrust_int_sort_wrapper')
        integer(4), device, dimension(*) :: array
        integer(4), value :: n
    end subroutine
end interface
integer(4), parameter :: n = 100
integer(4), device :: a_d(n)
integer(4) :: a_h(n)
!$cuf kernel do
do i = 1, n
    a_d(i) = 1 + mod(47*i,n)
end do
call sort(a_d, n)
a_h = a_d
```



```

nres = count(a_h .eq. ((i,i=1,n)/))
if (nres.eq.n) then
  print *, "test PASSED"
else
  print *, "test FAILED"
endif
end

```

## 1.8. PGI Fortran Compiler Options

The PGI Fortran compiler driver is called `pgfortran`. General information on the compiler options which can be passed to `pgfortran` can be obtained by typing `pgfortran -help`. To enable targeting NVIDIA GPUs using OpenACC, use `pgfortran -ta=tesla`. To enable targeting NVIDIA GPUs using CUDA Fortran, use `pgfortran -Mcuda`. CUDA Fortran is also supported by the PGI Fortran compilers when the filename uses the `.cuf` extension. Uppercase file extensions, `.F90` or `.CUF`, for example, may also be used, in which case the program is processed by the preprocessor before being compiled.

Other options which are pertinent to the examples in this document are:

- ▶ `--Mcudalib[=cublas|cufft|curand|cusparse]`: this option adds the appropriate versions of the CUDA-optimized libraries to the link line. It handles static and dynamic linking, and platform (Linux, Windows, macOS) differences unobtrusively.
- ▶ `--Mcuda=[no]nvvm`: this option chooses between two choices for the compiler back-end code generator. Currently, using the cuRAND library from device code requires `-Mcuda=nonvvm`.
- ▶ `--ta=tesla:cc35`: this option compiles for compute capability 3.5. Certain device functionality, such as dynamic parallelism in the cuBLAS library, requires compute capability 3.5 or higher.
- ▶ `--lcublas_device`: this adds the cuBLAS device library to set of linker options. On Windows, use `--defaultlib:cublas_device`.

## Chapter 2.

# BLAS RUNTIME APIS

This section describes the Fortran interfaces to the CUDA BLAS libraries. There are currently four somewhat separate collections of function entry points which are commonly referred to as the cuBLAS:

- ▶ The original CUDA implementation of the BLAS routines, referred to as the legacy API, which are callable from the host and expect and operate on device data.
- ▶ The newer "v2" CUDA implementation of the BLAS routines, plus some extensions for batched operations. These are also callable from the host and operate on device data. In Fortran terms, these entry points have been changed from subroutines to functions which return status.
- ▶ Another implementation of the BLAS routines using the v2 entry points, callable from device code and which may take advantage of dynamic parallelism.
- ▶ A new cuBLAS XT library which can target multiple GPUs using only host-resident data.

PGI currently ships with five Fortran modules which programmers can use to call into this cuBLAS functionality:

- ▶ `cublas`, which provides interfaces to into the main cublas library. Both the legacy and v2 names are supported. In this module, the cublas names (such as `cublasSaxpy`) use the legacy calling conventions. Interfaces to a host BLAS library (for instance `libblas.a` in the PGI distribution) are also included in the cublas module.
- ▶ `cublas_v2`, which is similar to the cublas module in most ways except the cublas names (such as `cublasSaxpy`) use the v2 calling conventions. For instance, instead of a subroutine, `cublasSaxpy` is a function which takes a handle as the first argument and returns an integer containing the status of the call.
- ▶ `cublasxt`, which interfaces directly to the cublasXT API.
- ▶ `cublas_device`, which is useable from CUDA Fortran device code and interfaces into the static cuBLAS Library `cublas_device.a`. The legacy cuBLAS API is not supported in this library or module.
- ▶ `openacc_cublas`, which is useable from OpenACC device code and also provides interfaces into `cublas_device.a`. For convenience, this module marks each function as `"!$acc routine seq"`. The legacy cuBLAS API is not supported in this library or module.

The v2 routines are integer functions that return an error status code; they return a value of `CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS` if the call was successful, or other cuBLAS status return value if there was an error.

Documented interfaces to the traditional BLAS names in the subsequent sections, which contain the comment `! device or host variable` should not be confused with the pointer mode issue from section 1.6. The traditional BLAS names are overloaded generic names in the `cublas` module. For instance, in this interface

```
subroutine scopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

The arrays `x` and `y` can either both be device arrays, in which case `cublasScopy` is called via the generic interface, or they can both be host arrays, in which case `scopy` from the host BLAS library is called. Using CUDA Fortran managed data as actual arguments to `scopy` poses an interesting case, and calling `cublasScopy` is chosen by default. If you wish to call the host library version of `scopy` with managed data, don't expose the generic `scopy` interface at the call site.

Unless a specific kind is provided, in the following interfaces the plain integer type implies `integer(4)` and the plain real type implies `real(4)`.

## 2.1. CUBLAS Definitions and Helper Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuBLAS library and interfaces to the cuBLAS Helper Functions.

The `cublas` module contains the following derived type definitions:

```
TYPE cublasHandle
  TYPE(C_PTR) :: handle
END TYPE
```

The `cuBLAS` module contains the following enumerations:

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS           =0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_NOT_INITIALIZED =1
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_ALLOC_FAILED     =3
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_INVALID_VALUE    =7
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_ARCH_MISMATCH   =8
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_MAPPING_ERROR    =11
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_EXECUTION_FAILED=13
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_INTERNAL_ERROR  =14
end enum
```

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_FILL_MODE_LOWER=0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_FILL_MODE_UPPER=1
end enum
```

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_DIAG_NON_UNIT=0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_DIAG_UNIT=1
end enum
```

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_SIDE_LEFT =0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_SIDE_RIGHT=1
```

```

end enum

enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_N=0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_T=1
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_C=2
end enum

enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_POINTER_MODE_HOST = 0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_POINTER_MODE_DEVICE = 1
end enum

```

### 2.1.1. cublasCreate

This function initializes the CUBLAS library and creates a handle to an opaque structure holding the CUBLAS library context. It allocates hardware resources on the host and device and must be called prior to making any other CUBLAS library calls. The CUBLAS library context is tied to the current CUDA device. To use the library on multiple devices, one CUBLAS handle needs to be created for each device. Furthermore, for a given device, multiple CUBLAS handles with different configuration can be created. Because `cublasCreate` allocates some internal resources and the release of those resources by calling `cublasDestroy` will implicitly call `cublasDeviceSynchronize`, it is recommended to minimize the number of `cublasCreate/cublasDestroy` occurrences. For multi-threaded applications that use the same device from different threads, the recommended programming model is to create one CUBLAS handle per thread and use that CUBLAS handle for the entire life of the thread.

```

integer(4) function cublasCreate(handle)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle

```

### 2.1.2. cublasDestroy

This function releases hardware resources used by the CUBLAS library. This function is usually the last call with a particular handle to the CUBLAS library. Because `cublasCreate` allocates some internal resources and the release of those resources by calling `cublasDestroy` will implicitly call `cublasDeviceSynchronize`, it is recommended to minimize the number of `cublasCreate/cublasDestroy` occurrences.

```

integer(4) function cublasDestroy(handle)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle

```

### 2.1.3. cublasGetVersion

This function returns the version number of the cuBLAS library.

```

integer(4) function cublasGetVersion(handle, version)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: version

```

### 2.1.4. cublasSetStream

This function sets the cuBLAS library stream, which will be used to execute all subsequent calls to the cuBLAS library functions. If the cuBLAS library stream is not set, all kernels use the default NULL stream. In particular, this routine can be used to change

the stream between kernel launches and then to reset the cuBLAS library stream back to NULL.

```
integer(4) function cublasSetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.1.5. cublasGetStream

This function gets the cuBLAS library stream, which is being used to execute all calls to the cuBLAS library functions. If the cuBLAS library stream is not set, all kernels use the default NULL stream.

```
integer(4) function cublasGetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.1.6. cublasGetPointerMode

This function obtains the pointer mode used by the cuBLAS library. In the **cublas** module, the pointer mode is set and reset on a call-by-call basis depending on the whether the device attribute is set on scalar actual arguments. See section 1.6 for a discussion of pointer modes.

```
integer(4) function cublasGetPointerMode(handle, mode)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mode
```

## 2.1.7. cublasSetPointerMode

This function sets the pointer mode used by the cuBLAS library. When using the **cublas** module, the pointer mode is set on a call-by-call basis depending on the whether the device attribute is set on scalar actual arguments. When using the **cublas\_v2** module with v2 interfaces, it is the programmer's responsibility to make calls to **cublasSetPointerMode** so scalar arguments are handled correctly by the library. See section 1.6 for a discussion of pointer modes.

```
integer(4) function cublasSetPointerMode(handle, mode)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mode
```

## 2.1.8. cublasGetAtomicsMode

This function obtains the atomics mode used by the cuBLAS library.

```
integer(4) function cublasGetAtomicsMode(handle, mode)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mode
```

## 2.1.9. cublasSetAtomicsMode

This function sets the atomics mode used by the cuBLAS library. Some routines in the cuBLAS library have alternate implementations that use atomics to accumulate results. These alternate implementations may run faster but may also generate results which are not identical from one run to the other. The default is to not allow atomics in cuBLAS functions.

```
integer(4) function cublasSetAtomicsMode(handle, mode)
```

```
type(cublasHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mode
```

## 2.1.10. cublasGetHandle

This function gets the cuBLAS handle currently in use by a thread. The CUDA Fortran runtime keeps track of a CPU thread's current handle, if you are either using the legacy BLAS API, or do not wish to pass the handle through to low-level functions or subroutines manually.

```
type(cublashandle) function cublasGetHandle()
```

```
integer(4) function cublasGetHandle(handle)
type(cublasHandle) :: handle
```

## 2.1.11. cublasSetVector

This function copies  $n$  elements from a vector  $x$  in host memory space to a vector  $y$  in GPU memory space. It is assumed that each element requires storage of  $elemSize$  bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of vector  $x$  and  $y$  is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using `cudaMemcpy` or array assignment statements.

```
integer(4) function cublassetvector(n, elemsize, x, incx, y, incy)
integer :: n, elemsize, incx, incy
integer*1, dimension(*) :: x
integer*1, device, dimension(*) :: y
```

## 2.1.12. cublasGetVector

This function copies  $n$  elements from a vector  $x$  in GPU memory space to a vector  $y$  in host memory space. It is assumed that each element requires storage of  $elemSize$  bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of vector  $x$  and  $y$  is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using `cudaMemcpy` or array assignment statements.

```
integer(4) function cublasgetvector(n, elemsize, x, incx, y, incy)
integer :: n, elemsize, incx, incy
integer*1, device, dimension(*) :: x
integer*1, dimension(*) :: y
```

## 2.1.13. cublasSetMatrix

This function copies a tile of  $rows \times cols$  elements from a matrix  $A$  in host memory space to a matrix  $B$  in GPU memory space. It is assumed that each element requires storage of  $elemSize$  bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of Matrix  $A$  and  $B$  is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using `cudaMemcpy`, `cudaMemcpy2D`, or array assignment statements.

```
integer(4) function cublassetmatrix(rows, cols, elemsize, a, lda, b, ldb)
integer :: rows, cols, elemsize, lda, ldb
integer*1, dimension(lda, *) :: a
integer*1, device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
```

## 2.1.14. cublasGetMatrix

This function copies a tile of rows x cols elements from a matrix A in GPU memory space to a matrix B in host memory space. It is assumed that each element requires storage of elemSize bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of Matrix A and B is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using cudaMemcpy, cudaMemcpy2D, or array assignment statements.

```
integer(4) function cublasgetmatrix(rows, cols, elemsize, a, lda, b, ldb)
  integer :: rows, cols, elemsize, lda, ldb
  integer*1, device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  integer*1, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
```

## 2.1.15. cublasSetVectorAsync

This function copies n elements from a vector x in host memory space to a vector y in GPU memory space, asynchronously, on the given CUDA stream. It is assumed that each element requires storage of elemSize bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of vector x and y is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using cudaMemcpyAsync.

```
integer(4) function cublassetvectorasync(n, elemsize, x, incx, y, incy, stream)
  integer :: n, elemsize, incx, incy
  integer*1, dimension(*) :: x
  integer*1, device, dimension(*) :: y
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.1.16. cublasGetVectorAsync

This function copies n elements from a vector x in host memory space to a vector y in GPU memory space, asynchronously, on the given CUDA stream. It is assumed that each element requires storage of elemSize bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of vector x and y is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using cudaMemcpyAsync.

```
integer(4) function cublasgetvectorasync(n, elemsize, x, incx, y, incy, stream)
  integer :: n, elemsize, incx, incy
  integer*1, device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer*1, dimension(*) :: y
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.1.17. cublasSetMatrixAsync

This function copies a tile of rows x cols elements from a matrix A in host memory space to a matrix B in GPU memory space, asynchronously using the specified stream. It is assumed that each element requires storage of elemSize bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of Matrix A and B is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using cudaMemcpyAsync or cudaMemcpy2DAsync.

```
integer(4) function cublassetmatrixasync(rows, cols, elemsize, a, lda, b, ldb,
stream)
  integer :: rows, cols, elemsize, lda, ldb
  integer*1, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  integer*1, device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
```

```
integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.1.18. cublasGetMatrixAsync

This function copies a tile of rows x cols elements from a matrix A in GPU memory space to a matrix B in host memory space, asynchronously, using the specified stream. It is assumed that each element requires storage of elemSize bytes. In CUDA Fortran, the type of Matrix A and B is overloaded to take any data type, but the size of the data type must still be specified in bytes. This functionality can also be implemented using `cudaMemcpyAsync` or `cudaMemcpy2DAsync`.

```
integer(4) function cublasgetmatrixasync(rows, cols, elemsize, a, lda, b, ldb,
stream)
  integer :: rows, cols, elemsize, lda, ldb
  integer*1, device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  integer*1, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.2. Single Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains interfaces to the single precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.2.1. isamax

ISAMAX finds the index of the element having the maximum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function isamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamax_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.2.2. isamin

ISAMIN finds the index of the element having the minimum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function isamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamin_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
```



```

real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
integer, device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.2.3. sasum

SASUM takes the sum of the absolute values.

```

real(4) function sasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx

```

```

real(4) function cublasSasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

```

integer(4) function cublasSasum_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.2.4. saxpy

SAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector.

```

subroutine saxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

subroutine cublasSaxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

integer(4) function cublasSaxpy_v2(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.2.5. scopy

SCOPY copies a vector, x, to a vector, y.

```

subroutine scopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

subroutine cublasScopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

integer(4) function cublasScopy_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y

```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.2.6. sdot

SDOT forms the dot product of two vectors.

```
real(4) function sdot(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
real(4) function cublasSdot(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSdot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.7. snrm2

SNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that SNRM2 :=  $\sqrt{x*x}$ .

```
real(4) function snrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
real(4) function cublasSnrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSnrm2_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.8. srot

SROT applies a plane rotation.

```
subroutine srot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasSrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.2.9. srotg

SROTG constructs a Givens plane rotation.

```
subroutine srotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  real(4), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSrotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  real(4), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSrotg_v2(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.10. srotm

SROTM applies the modified Givens transformation, H, to the 2 by N matrix (SX\*\*T), where \*\*T indicates transpose. The elements of SX are in (SX\*\*T) SX(LX+I\*INCX), I = 0 to N-1, where LX = 1 if INCX .GE. 0, ELSE LX = (-INCX)\*N, and similarly for SY using LY and INCY. With SPARAM(1)=SFLAG, H has one of the following forms.. SFLAG=-1.E0 SFLAG=0.E0 SFLAG=1.E0 SFLAG=-2.E0 (SH11 SH12) (1.E0 SH12) (SH11 1.E0) (1.E0 0.E0) H=( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (SH21 SH22), (SH21 1.E0), (-1.E0 SH22), (0.E0 1.E0). See SROTMG for a description of data storage in SPARAM.

```
subroutine srotm(n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasSrotm(n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(4), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSrotm_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.2.11. srotmg

SROTMG constructs the modified Givens transformation matrix H which zeros the second component of the 2-vector (SQRT(SD1)\*SX1,SQRT(SD2)\*SY2)\*\*T. With SPARAM(1)=SFLAG, H has one of the following forms.. SFLAG=-1.E0 SFLAG=0.E0 SFLAG=1.E0 SFLAG=-2.E0 (SH11 SH12) (1.E0 SH12) (SH11 1.E0) (1.E0 0.E0) H=( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (SH21 SH22), (SH21 1.E0), (-1.E0 SH22), (0.E0 1.E0). Locations 2-4 of SPARAM contain SH11,SH21,SH12, and SH22 respectively. (Values of 1.E0, -1.E0, or 0.E0 implied by the value of SPARAM(1) are not stored in SPARAM.)

```
subroutine srotmg(d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  real(4), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSrotmg(d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
```

```
real(4), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSrotmg_v2(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.12. sscal

SSCAL scales a vector by a constant.

```
subroutine sscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
subroutine cublasSscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

## 2.2.13. sswap

SSWAP interchanges two vectors.

```
subroutine sswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasSswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSswap_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.2.14. sgbmv

SGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , or  $y := \alpha A^T x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  band matrix, with  $kl$  sub-diagonals and  $ku$  super-diagonals.

```
subroutine sgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSgbmv_v2(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.15. sgemv

SGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , or  $y := \alpha A^T x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine sgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemv_v2(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.16. sger

SGER performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha x y^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine sger(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSger(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSger_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.17. ssbmv

SSBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals.

```
subroutine ssbmv(t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsbmv(t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsbmv_v2(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.18. sspmv

SSPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine sspmv(t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSspmv(t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSspmv_v2(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.19. sspr

SSPR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where alpha is a real scalar, x is an n element vector and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine sspr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSspr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSspr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.20. sspr2

SSPR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine sspr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSspr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSspr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.21. ssymv

SSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine ssymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsymv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.22. ssyr

SSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where alpha is a real scalar, x is an n element vector and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine ssyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.23. ssyr2

SSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine ssyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```



## 2.2.24. stbmv

STBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals.

```
subroutine stbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStbmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.2.25. stbsv

STBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine stbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStbsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.2.26. stpmv

STPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine stpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStpmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

## 2.2.27. stpsv

STPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A**T*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine stpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStpsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

## 2.2.28. strmv

STRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A**T*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.

```
subroutine strmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStrmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.2.29. strsv

STRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine strsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasStrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.2.30. sgemm

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine sgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c,
  ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemm_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
  b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.31. ssymm

SSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
subroutine ssymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsymm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.32. ssyrk

SSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
subroutine ssyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyrk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.33. ssyr2k

SSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
subroutine ssyr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsyr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.2.34. ssyrkx

SSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
subroutine ssyrkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasSsyrkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyrkx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```

real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.2.35. strmm

STRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $B$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ .

```

subroutine strmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasStrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasStrmm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.2.36. strsm

STRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

subroutine strsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasStrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasStrsm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.2.37. cublasSgetrfBatched

SGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general M-by-N matrix A using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where P is a permutation matrix, L is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and U is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.2.38. cublasSgetriBatched

SGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by SGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A)*L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, Carray, ldc,
info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.2.39. cublasSgetrsBatched

SGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$  or  $A**T * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by SGETRF.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda, ipvt,
Barray, ldb, info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: n, nrhs
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.2.40. cublasSgemvBatched

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X**T$ , alpha and beta are scalars,

and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemvBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.2.41. cublasStrsmBatched

STRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)*X = \alpha*B$ , or  $X*\text{op}(A) = \alpha*B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsmBatched(h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: uplo ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: diag ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devptr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: B(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsmBatched_v2(h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: trans
  integer :: diag
  integer :: m, n
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```



```

type(c_devptr), device :: A(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devptr), device :: B(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.2.42. cublasSmatinvBatched

`cublasSmatinvBatched` is a short cut of `cublasSgetrfBatched` plus `cublasSgetriBatched`. However it only works if `n` is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through `cublasSgetrfBatched` and `cublasSgetriBatched`.

```

integer(4) function cublasSmatinvBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, Ainv, lda_inv,
info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Ainv(*)
  integer :: lda_inv
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.2.43. cublasSgeqrfBatched

SGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a real M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasSgeqrfBatched(h, m, n, Aarray, lda, Tau, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Tau(*)
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.2.44. cublasSgelsBatched

SGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\|B - A * X\|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'T' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**T} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'T' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\|B - A^{**T} * X\|$ . Several right hand side vectors `b` and solution vectors `x` can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X.

```

integer(4) function cublasSgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda,
Carray, ldc, info, devinfo, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, nrhs
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc

```

```
integer :: info(*)
integer, device :: devinfo(*)
integer :: batchSize
```

## 2.2.45. cublasSgemvStridedBatched

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemvStridedBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc, strideC,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  real(4), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchSize
```

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemvStridedBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc,
strideC, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  real(4), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchSize
```

## 2.3. Double Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains interfaces to the double precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.3.1. idamax

IDAMAX finds the the index of the element having the maximum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function idamax(n, x, incx)
```

```
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamax(n, x, incx)
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamax_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.2. idamin

IDAMIN finds the index of the element having the minimum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function idamin(n, x, incx)
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamin(n, x, incx)
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamin_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.3. dasum

DASUM takes the sum of the absolute values.

```
real(8) function dasum(n, x, incx)
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
integer :: incx
```

```
real(8) function cublasDasum(n, x, incx)
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDasum_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.4. daxpy

DAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector.

```
subroutine daxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
integer :: n
real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasDaxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDaxpy_v2(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.3.5. dcopy

DCOPY copies a vector,  $x$ , to a vector,  $y$ .

```
subroutine dcopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasDcopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDcopy_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.3.6. ddot

DDOT forms the dot product of two vectors.

```
real(8) function ddot(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
real(8) function cublasDdot(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDdot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.7. dnorm2

DNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that  $\text{DNRM2} := \sqrt{x^*x}$

```
real(8) function dnorm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```

integer :: incx

real(8) function cublasDnrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

integer(4) function cublasDnrm2_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.8. drot

DROT applies a plane rotation.

```

subroutine drot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy

subroutine cublasDrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

integer(4) function cublasDrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

## 2.3.9. drotg

DROTG constructs a Givens plane rotation.

```

subroutine drotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  real(8), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable

subroutine cublasDrotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  real(8), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable

integer(4) function cublasDrotg_v2(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.10. drotm

DROTM applies the modified Givens transformation, H, to the 2 by N matrix (DX\*\*T), where \*\*T indicates transpose. The elements of DX are in (DX\*\*T) DX(LX+I\*INCX), I = 0 to N-1, where LX = 1 if INCX .GE. 0, ELSE LX = (-INCX)\*N, and similarly for DY using LY and INCY. With DPARAM(1)=DFLAG, H has one of the following forms.. DFLAG=-1.D0 DFLAG=0.D0 DFLAG=1.D0 DFLAG=-2.D0 (DH11 DH12) (1.D0 DH12) (DH11 1.D0) (1.D0 0.D0) H=( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (DH21 DH22), (DH21 1.D0), (-1.D0 DH22), (0.D0 1.D0). See DROTMG for a description of data storage in DPARAM.

```

subroutine drotm(n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable

```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasDrotm(n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(8), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDrotm_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.3.11. drotmg

DROTMG constructs the modified Givens transformation matrix H which zeros the second component of the 2-vector  $(\text{SQRT}(\text{DD1}) \cdot \text{DX1}, \text{SQRT}(\text{DD2}) \cdot \text{DY2})^T$ . With  $\text{DPARAM}(1) = \text{DFLAG}$ , H has one of the following forms..  $\text{DFLAG} = -1.00$   $\text{DFLAG} = 0.00$   $\text{DFLAG} = 1.00$   $\text{DFLAG} = -2.00$  (DH11 DH12) (1.00 DH12) (DH11 1.00) (1.00 0.00)  $H = \begin{pmatrix} ( ) & ( ) \\ ( ) & ( ) \end{pmatrix}$  (DH21 DH22), (DH21 1.00), (-1.00 DH22), (0.00 1.00). Locations 2-4 of  $\text{DPARAM}$  contain DH11, DH21, DH12, and DH22 respectively. (Values of 1.00, -1.00, 0.00 implied by the value of  $\text{DPARAM}(1)$  are not stored in  $\text{DPARAM}$ .)

```
subroutine drotmg(d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  real(8), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDrotmg(d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  real(8), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDrotmg_v2(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

### 2.3.12. dscal

DSCAL scales a vector by a constant.

```
subroutine dscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
subroutine cublasDscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.3.13. dswap

interchanges two vectors.

```
subroutine dswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
```

```
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasDswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDswap_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.3.14. dgbmv

DGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  band matrix, with  $kl$  sub-diagonals and  $ku$  super-diagonals.

```
subroutine dgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDgbmv_v2(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.15. dgemv

DGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine dgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemv_v2(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```

integer :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.16. dger

DGER performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha x y^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

subroutine dger(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDger(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDger_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.17. dsbmv

DSBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric band matrix, with  $k$  super-diagonals.

```

subroutine dsbmv(t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsbmv(t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsbmv_v2(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```



## 2.3.18. dspmv

DSPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine dspmv(t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDspmv(t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDspmv_v2(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.19. dspr

DSPR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine dspr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDspr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDspr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.3.20. dspr2

DSPR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine dspr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDspr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
```

```

character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDspr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.21. dsymv

DSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```

subroutine dsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: uplo
integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: uplo
integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsymv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo
integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.22. dsyr

DSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```

subroutine dsyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsyrr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsyrr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.23. dsyr2

DSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine dsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

subroutine cublasDsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

integer(4) function cublasDsyr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.3.24. dtbmv

DTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A * x$ , or  $x := A^{**T} * x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals.

```
subroutine dtbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable

subroutine cublasDtbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x

integer(4) function cublasDtbmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.3.25. dtbsv

DTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A * x = b$ , or  $A^{**T} * x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine dtbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
```

```
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtbsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.3.26. dtpmv

DTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A^*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine dtpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtpmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.3.27. dtpsv

DTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A^*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine dtpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtpsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

## 2.3.28. dtrmv

DTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.

```
subroutine dtrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.3.29. dtrsv

DTRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine dtrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.3.30. dgemm

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha*op(A)*op(B) + \beta*C$ , where  $op(X)$  is one of  $op(X) = X$  or  $op(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $op(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $op(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine dgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
```

```

real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c,
ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDgemm_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.31. dsymm

DSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```

subroutine dsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsymm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.32. dsyrk

DSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```

subroutine dsyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable

```

```

real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsyrrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsyrrk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.33. dsyr2k

DSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```

subroutine dsyr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsyrr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsyrr2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.3.34. dsyrkx

DSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```

subroutine dsyrkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable

```

```

real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDsyrrkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDsyrrkx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.35. dtrmm

DTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $B$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ .

```

subroutine dtrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasDtrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDtrmm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.3.36. dtrsm

DTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

subroutine dtrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable

```



```
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasDtrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrsm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.3.37. cublasDgetrfBatched

DGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general M-by-N matrix A using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where P is a permutation matrix, L is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and U is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.3.38. cublasDgetriBatched

DGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by DGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A) * L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, Carray, ldc,
info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.3.39. cublasDgetrsBatched

DGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$  or  $A^{**T} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by DGETRF.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda, ipvt,
Barray, ldb, info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
```

```

integer :: n, nrhs
type(c_devpnr), device :: Aarray(*)
integer :: lda
integer, device :: ipvt(*)
type(c_devpnr), device :: Barray(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: info(*)
integer :: batchSize

```

### 2.3.40. cublasDgemmBatched

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

integer(4) function cublasDgemmBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchSize

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDgemmBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpnr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchSize

```

### 2.3.41. cublasDtrsmBatched

DTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasDtrsmBatched(h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: uplo ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: diag ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: batchSize

```

```

integer(4) function cublasDtrsmBatched_v2( h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: trans
  integer :: diag
  integer :: m, n
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: batchSize

```

### 2.3.42. cublasDmatinvBatched

`cublasDmatinvBatched` is a short cut of `cublasDgetrfBatched` plus `cublasDgetriBatched`. However it only works if `n` is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through `cublasDgetrfBatched` and `cublasDgetriBatched`.

```

integer(4) function cublasDmatinvBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, Ainv, lda_inv,
info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Ainv(*)
  integer :: lda_inv
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

### 2.3.43. cublasDgeqrfBatched

DGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a real M-by-N matrix  $A$ :  $A = Q * R$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasDgeqrfBatched(h, m, n, Aarray, lda, Tau, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Tau(*)
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

### 2.3.44. cublasDgelsBatched

DGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix  $A$ , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of  $A$ . It is assumed that  $A$  has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If `TRANS = 'N'` and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\|B - A * X\|$ . 2. If `TRANS = 'N'` and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If `TRANS = 'T'` and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an overdetermined system  $A^{**T} * X = B$ . 4. If `TRANS = 'T'`

and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{**T} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors  $b$  and solution vectors  $x$  can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the  $M$ -by- $NRHS$  right hand side matrix  $B$  and the  $N$ -by- $NRHS$  solution matrix  $X$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasDgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda,
Carray, ldc, info, devinfo, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, nrhs
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: info(*)
  integer, device :: devinfo(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.3.45. cublasDgemmStridedBatched

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemmStridedBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc, strideC,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  real(8), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemmStridedBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc,
strideC, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  real(8), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.4. Single Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains interfaces to the single precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.4.1. icamax

ICAMAX finds the index of the element having the maximum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function icamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamax_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.4.2. icamin

ICAMIN finds the index of the element having the minimum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function icamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamin_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.4.3. scasum

SCASUM takes the sum of the absolute values of a complex vector and returns a single precision result.

```
real(4) function scasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
real(4) function cublasScasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
```

```
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasScasum_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.4. caxpy

CAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector.

```
subroutine caxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasCaxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCaxpy_v2(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.4.5. ccopy

CCOPY copies a vector x to a vector y.

```
subroutine ccopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasCcopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCcopy_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.4.6. cdotc

forms the dot product of two vectors, conjugating the first vector.

```
complex(4) function cdotc(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
complex(4) function cublasCdotc(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCdotc_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.7. cdotu

CDOTU forms the dot product of two vectors.

```
complex(4) function cdotu(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
complex(4) function cublasCdotu(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCdotu_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.8. scnrm2

SCNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that  
 $SCNRM2 := \sqrt{x^*H*x}$

```
real(4) function scnrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
real(4) function cublasScnrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasScnrm2_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.9. crot

CROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos (C) is real and the sin (S) is complex, and the vectors CX and CY are complex.

```
subroutine crot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasCrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
```

```

real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: ss ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
integer :: incx, incy

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

## 2.4.10. csrot

CSROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos and sin (c and s) are real and the vectors cx and cy are complex.

```

subroutine csrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

subroutine cublasCsrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCsrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

## 2.4.11. crotg

CROTG determines a complex Givens rotation.

```

subroutine crotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  complex(4), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCrotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  complex(4), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCrotg_v2(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  complex(4), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.12. cscal

CSCAL scales a vector by a constant.

```

subroutine cscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx

```

```

subroutine cublasCscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n

```



```

complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

## 2.4.13. cscal

CSSCAL scales a complex vector by a real constant.

```

subroutine cscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx

```

```

subroutine cublasCscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

## 2.4.14. cswap

CSWAP interchanges two vectors.

```

subroutine cswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

subroutine cublasCswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCswap_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

## 2.4.15. cgbmv

CGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A^{**T} * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A^{**H} * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  band matrix, with  $kl$  sub-diagonals and  $ku$  super-diagonals.

```

subroutine cgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable

```

```
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCgbmv_v2(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.16. cgemv

CGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A * T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A * H * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine cgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemv_v2(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.17. cgerc

CGERC performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y * H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine cgerc(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCgerc(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCgerc_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.18. cgeru

CGERU performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix.

```

subroutine cgeru(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCgeru(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCgeru_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.19. csymv

CSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.

```

subroutine csymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCsymv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.20. csyr

CSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**H} + A$ , where alpha is a complex scalar, x is an n element vector and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.

```

subroutine csyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t

```

```
integer :: n, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.21. csyr2

CSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a complex scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  SY matrix.

```
subroutine csyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.22. ctbmv

CTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A * x$ , or  $x := A ** T * x$ , or  $x := A ** H * x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals.

```
subroutine ctbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtbmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

### 2.4.23. ctbsv

CTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```

subroutine ctbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCtbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCtbsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

### 2.4.24. ctpmv

CTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.

```

subroutine ctpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCtpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCtpmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

### 2.4.25. ctpsv

CTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower

triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine ctpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtpsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

## 2.4.26. ctrmv

CTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.

```
subroutine ctrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.4.27. ctrsv

CTRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine ctrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.4.28. chbmv

CHBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n hermitian band matrix, with k super-diagonals.

```
subroutine chbmv(uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasChbmv(uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasChbmv_v2(h, uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta,
y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.29. chemv

CHEMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine chemv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasChemv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasChemv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.30. chpmv

CHPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine chpmv(uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasChpmv(uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasChpmv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.31. cher

CHER performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^* H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine cher(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCher(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCher_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.32. cher2

CHER2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^* H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * y * x^* H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine cher2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCher2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
```



```

character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCher2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.4.33. chpr

CHPR performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```

subroutine chpr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasChpr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasChpr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.4.34. chpr2

CHPR2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * y * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```

subroutine chpr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasChpr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasChpr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.35. cgemmm

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine cgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c,
  ldc)
  character*1 :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemm_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
  b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.36. csymm

CSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is a symmetric matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
subroutine csymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsymm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
  beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
```

```
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.37. csyrk

CSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
subroutine csyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsyrrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyrrk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.38. csyr2k

CSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
subroutine csyr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsyrr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyrr2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.39. csyrkx

CSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B ** T + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
subroutine csyrkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCsykx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCsykx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.40. ctrmm

CTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A ** T$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A ** H$ .

```
subroutine ctrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrmm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
  lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
```

```
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.41. ctrsm

CTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)X = \alpha B$ , or  $X\text{op}(A) = \alpha B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```
subroutine ctrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCtrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrsm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
  lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.42. chemm

CHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha A^*B + \beta C$ , or  $C := \alpha B^*A + \beta C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is an hermitian matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
subroutine chemm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasChemm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasChemm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
  beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.43. cherk

CHERK performs one of the hermitian rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{*H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*H} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are real scalars, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
subroutine cherk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCherk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCherk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.4.44. cher2k

CHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{*H} + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B * A^{*H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*H} * B + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B^{*H} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars with beta real, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
subroutine cher2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasCher2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCher2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
```

```

complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.45. cherkx

CHERKX performs a variation of the hermitian rank k operations  $C := \alpha A^* B^* H + \beta C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```

subroutine cherkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasCherkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCherkx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.4.46. cublasCgetrfBatched

CGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$  using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where  $P$  is a permutation matrix,  $L$  is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and  $U$  is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm.

```

integer(4) function cublasCgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount

```

## 2.4.47. cublasCgetriBatched

CGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by CGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A)*L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasCgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, Carray, ldc,
info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.4.48. cublasCgetrsBatched

CGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$ ,  $A^{**T} * X = B$ , or  $A^{**H} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by CGETRF.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda, ipvt,
Barray, ldb, info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: n, nrhs
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.4.49. cublasCgemvBatched

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ , alpha and beta are scalars, and A, B and C are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an m by k matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemvBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```



```

integer :: transa
integer :: transb
integer :: m, n, k
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devpstr), device :: Barray(*)
integer :: ldb
complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
integer :: ldc
integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.4.50. cublasCtrsmBatched

CTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)X = \alpha B$ , or  $X\text{op}(A) = \alpha B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^T$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^H$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasCtrsmBatched( h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: uplo ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: diag ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: batchSize

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCtrsmBatched_v2( h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: trans
  integer :: diag
  integer :: m, n
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.4.51. cublasCmatinvBatched

`cublasCmatinvBatched` is a short cut of `cublasCgetrfBatched` plus `cublasCgetriBatched`. However it only works if  $n$  is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through `cublasCgetrfBatched` and `cublasCgetriBatched`.

```

integer(4) function cublasCmatinvBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, Ainv, lda_inv,
info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Ainv(*)
  integer :: lda_inv

```

```
integer, device :: info(*)
integer :: batchSize
```

## 2.4.52. cublasCgeqrfBatched

CGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a complex M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasCgeqrfBatched(h, m, n, Aarray, lda, Tau, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Tau(*)
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize
```

## 2.4.53. cublasCgelsBatched

CGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined complex linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its conjugate-transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A * X \|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A^{**H} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{**H} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors b and solution vectors x can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda,
Carray, ldc, info, devinfo, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, nrhs
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: info(*)
  integer, device :: devinfo(*)
  integer :: batchSize
```

## 2.4.54. cublasCgemmStridedBatched

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ , alpha and beta are scalars, and A, B and C are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an m by k matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemmStridedBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc, strideC,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: Aarray(*)
```

```

integer :: lda
integer :: strideA
complex(4), device :: Barray(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: strideB
complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: Carray(*)
integer :: ldc
integer :: strideC
integer :: batchSize

```

```

integer(4) function cublasCgemmStridedBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc,
strideC, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  complex(4), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.5. Double Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains interfaces to the double precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.5.1. izamax

IZAMAX finds the index of the element having the maximum absolute value.

```

integer(4) function izamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx

```

```

integer(4) function cublasIzamax(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

```

integer(4) function cublasIzamax_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.2. izamin

IZAMIN finds the index of the element having the minimum absolute value.

```
integer(4) function izamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIzamin(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasIzamin_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.3. dzasum

DZASUM takes the sum of the absolute values.

```
real(8) function dzasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
real(8) function cublasDzasum(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDzasum_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.4. zaxpy

ZAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector.

```
subroutine zaxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasZaxpy(n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZaxpy_v2(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.5.5. zcopy

ZCOPY copies a vector, *x*, to a vector, *y*.

```
subroutine zcopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasZcopy(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZcopy_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.5.6. zdotc

ZDOTC forms the dot product of a vector.

```
complex(8) function zdotc(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
complex(8) function cublasZdotc(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZdotc_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.7. zdotu

ZDOTU forms the dot product of two vectors.

```
complex(8) function zdotu(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
complex(8) function cublasZdotu(n, x, incx, y, incy)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZdotu_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.8. dznrm2

DZNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that

$DZNRM2 := \sqrt{x^*Hx}$

```
real(8) function dznrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
real(8) function cublasDznrm2(n, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasDznrm2_v2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.9. zrot

ZROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos (C) is real and the sin (S) is complex, and the vectors CX and CY are complex.

```
subroutine zrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasZrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.5.10. zsrot

ZSROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos and sin (c and s) are real and the vectors cx and cy are complex.

```
subroutine zsrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasZsrot(n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZsrot_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.5.11. zrotg

ZROTG determines a double complex Givens rotation.

```
subroutine zrotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  complex(8), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZrotg(sa, sb, sc, ss)
  complex(8), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZrotg_v2(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  complex(8), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.12. zscal

ZSCAL scales a vector by a constant.

```
subroutine zscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
subroutine cublasZscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

## 2.5.13. zdscal

ZDSCAL scales a vector by a constant.

```
subroutine zdscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  integer :: incx
```

```
subroutine cublasZdscal(n, a, x, incx)
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZdscal_v2(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```
integer :: n
real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
```

## 2.5.14. zswap

ZSWAP interchanges two vectors.

```
subroutine zswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
integer :: n
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
subroutine cublasZswap(n, x, incx, y, incy)
integer :: n
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
integer :: incx, incy
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZswap_v2(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
integer :: incx, incy
```

## 2.5.15. zgbmv

ZGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** H * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  band matrix, with  $kl$  sub-diagonals and  $ku$  super-diagonals.

```
subroutine zgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZgbmv(t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZgbmv_v2(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.16. zgemv

ZGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** H * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine zgemv(t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
```



```

complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZgemv(t, m, n, lda, incx, incy, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
character*1 :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZgemv_v2(h, t, m, n, lda, incx, incy, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.17. zgerc

ZGERC performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

subroutine zgerc(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZgerc(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZgerc_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.18. zgeru

ZGERU performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

subroutine zgeru(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZgeru(m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZgeru_v2(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y

```

```
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.19. zsymv

ZSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine zsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZsymv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZsymv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.20. zsyr

ZSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a complex scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.

```
subroutine zsyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZsyr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZsyr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.21. zsyr2

ZSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a complex scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  SY matrix.

```
subroutine zsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
```

```

complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZsyr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZsyr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.22. ztbmv

ZTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals.

```

subroutine ztbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtbmv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtbmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

## 2.5.23. ztbsv

ZTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```

subroutine ztbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtbsv(u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
character*1 :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtbsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)

```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, k, incx, lda
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

## 2.5.24. ztpmv

ZTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.

```

subroutine ztpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtpmv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtpmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

## 2.5.25. ztpsv

ZTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```

subroutine ztpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtpsv(u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtpsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x

```

## 2.5.26. ztrmv

ZTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.

```

subroutine ztrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable

```

```
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZtrmv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrmv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.5.27. ztrsv

ZTRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{*T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{*H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

```
subroutine ztrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZtrsv(u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  character*1 :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsv_v2(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

## 2.5.28. zhbmv

ZHBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha*A*x + \beta*y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian band matrix, with  $k$  super-diagonals.

```
subroutine zhbmv(uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhbmv(uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhbmv_v2(h, uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta,
y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
```

```
integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.29. zhemv

ZHEMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine zhemv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhemv(uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhemv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.30. zhpmv

ZHPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine zhpmv(uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhpmv(uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  character*1 :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpmv_v2(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.31. zher

ZHER performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine zher(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZher(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZher_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.32. zher2

ZHER2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * y * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix.

```
subroutine zher2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZher2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZher2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.33. zhpr

ZHPR performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine zhpr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhpr(t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  character*1 :: t
```

```
integer :: n, incx
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpr_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.34. zhpr2

ZHPR2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{*H} + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * y * x^{*H} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form.

```
subroutine zhpr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhpr2(t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
character*1 :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpr2_v2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: t
integer :: n, incx, incy
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.35. zgemm

ZGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{*T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{*H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
subroutine zgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
character*1 :: transa, transb
integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZgemm(transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c,
ldc)
character*1 :: transa, transb
integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemm_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: transa, transb
integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
```



```

complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.36. zsymm

ZSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```

subroutine zsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZsymm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZsymm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.37. zsyrk

ZSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{*T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```

subroutine zsyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZsyrk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZsyrk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.38. z syr2k

ZSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
subroutine z syr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZ syr2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZ syr2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.39. z syr kx

ZSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
subroutine z syr kx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZ syr kx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZ syr kx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```

complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.40. ztrmm

ZTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $B$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ .

```

subroutine ztrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtrmm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtrmm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.41. ztrsm

ZTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

subroutine ztrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

subroutine cublasZtrsm(side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  character*1 :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZtrsm_v2(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.42. zhemm

ZHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is an hermitian matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
subroutine zhemm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZhemm(side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZhemm_v2(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.43. zherk

ZHERK performs one of the hermitian rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^* * H + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^* * H * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are real scalars, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
subroutine zherk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZherk(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZherk_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.44. zher2k

ZHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**}H + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B * A^{**}H + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**}H * B + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B^{**}H * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars with  $\beta$  real,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices in the first case and  $k$  by  $n$  matrices in the second case.

```
subroutine zher2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZher2k(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZher2k_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.5.45. zherkx

ZHERKX performs a variation of the hermitian rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**}H + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
subroutine zherkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
subroutine cublasZherkx(uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  character*1 :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZherkx_v2(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
  ldb, beta, c, ldc)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable

```

## 2.5.46. cublasZgetrfBatched

ZGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general M-by-N matrix A using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where P is a permutation matrix, L is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and U is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm.

```

integer(4) function cublasZgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount

```

## 2.5.47. cublasZgetriBatched

ZGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by ZGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A) * L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasZgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, ipvt, Carray, ldc,
info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount

```

## 2.5.48. cublasZgetrsBatched

ZGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$ ,  $A^{**T} * X = B$ , or  $A^{**H} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by ZGETRF.

```

integer(4) function cublasZgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda, ipvt,
Barray, ldb, info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: n, nrhs
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount

```

## 2.5.49. cublasZgemvBatched

ZGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemvBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha,
Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.5.50. cublasZtrsmBatched

ZTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsmBatched(h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: uplo ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: diag ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devp_ptr), device :: B(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: batchCount
```

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsmBatched_v2(h, side, uplo, trans, diag, m, n,
alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: side
integer :: uplo
integer :: trans
integer :: diag
integer :: m, n
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.5.51. cublasZmatinvBatched

`cublasZmatinvBatched` is a short cut of `cublasZgetrfBatched` plus `cublasZgetriBatched`. However it only works if `n` is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through `cublasZgetrfBatched` and `cublasZgetriBatched`.

```

integer(4) function cublasZmatinvBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda, Ainv, lda_inv,
info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Ainv(*)
  integer :: lda_inv
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.5.52. cublasZgeqrfBatched

ZGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a complex M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasZgeqrfBatched(h, m, n, Aarray, lda, Tau, info,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devpstr), device :: Tau(*)
  integer :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.5.53. cublasZgelsBatched

ZGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined complex linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its conjugate-transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A * X \|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**H} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{**H} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors b and solution vectors x can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X.

```

integer(4) function cublasZgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n, nrhs, Aarray, lda,
Carray, ldc, info, devinfo, batchSize)

```



```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: trans ! integer or character(1) variable
integer :: m, n, nrhs
type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
integer :: ldc
integer :: info(*)
integer, device :: devinfo(*)
integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.5.54. cublasZgemvStridedBatched

ZGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

integer(4) function cublasZgemvStridedBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc, strideC,
batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: transb ! integer or character(1) variable
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  complex(8), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchSize

```

```

integer(4) function cublasZgemvStridedBatched_v2(h, transa, transb, m, n, k,
alpha, Aarray, lda, strideA, Barray, ldb, strideB, beta, Carray, ldc,
strideC, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer :: strideA
  complex(8), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  integer :: strideB
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: strideC
  integer :: batchSize

```

## 2.6. CUBLAS V2 Module Functions

This section contains interfaces to the cuBLAS V2 Module Functions. Users can access this module by inserting the line `use cublas_v2` into the program unit. One major

difference in the `cublas_v2` versus the `cublas` module is the `cublas` entry points, such as `cublasIsamax` are changed to take the handle as the first argument. The second difference in the `cublas_v2` module is the v2 entry points, such as `cublasIsamax_v2` do not implicitly handle the pointer modes for the user. It is up to the programmer to make calls to `cublasSetPointerMode` to tell the library if scalar arguments reside on the host or device. The actual interfaces to the v2 entry points do not change, and are not listed in this section.

## 2.6.1. Single Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the V2 interfaces to the single precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.6.1.1. isamax

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIsamax` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.2. isamin

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIsamin` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIsamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.3. sasum

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSasum` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.4. saxpy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSaxpy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.1.5. scopy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasScopy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasScopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.1.6. sdot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSdot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSdot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.7. snrm2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSnrm2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSnrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.8. srot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.1.9. srotg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSrotg` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.10. srotm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSrotm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSrotm(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
real(4), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.6.1.11. srotmg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSrotmg` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasSrotmg(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.1.12. sscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSscal` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasSscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx

```

### 2.6.1.13. sswap

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSswap` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasSswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.6.1.14. sgbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSgbmv` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasSgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.1.15. sgemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSgemv` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasSgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a

```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.16. sger

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSger` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSger(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.17. ssbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.18. sspmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSspmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSspmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.19. sspr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSspr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSspr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.20. sspr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSspr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSspr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.21. ssymv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsymv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsymv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.22. ssyr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsyr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.23. ssyr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsyr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.24. stbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.1.25. stbsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStbsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.1.26. stpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStpmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.1.27. stpsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStpsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.1.28. strmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStrmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.1.29. strsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStrsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.1.30. sgemm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSgemm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.31. ssymm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsymm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.32. ssyrk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsyrk` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.33. ssyr2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsyr2k` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.34. ssyrkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasSsyrkx` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasSsyrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```



### 2.6.1.35. strmm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStrmm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.1.36. strsm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasStrsm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

## 2.6.2. Double Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the V2 interfaces to the double precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.6.2.1. idamax

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIdamax` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.2. idamin

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIdamin` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.3. dasum

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDasum` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.4. daxpy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDaxpy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.2.5. dcopy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDcopy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.2.6. ddot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDdot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDdot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.7. dnorm2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDnorm2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDnorm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.8. drot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.2.9. drotg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDrotg` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8), device :: sa, sb, sc, ss ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.10. drotm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDrotm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDrotm(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: param(*) ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.2.11. drotmg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDrotmg` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDrotmg(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8), device :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*) ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.12. dscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDscal` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.6.2.13. dswap

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDswap` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.2.14. dgbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDgbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.15. dgemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDgemv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.16. dger

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDger` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDger(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.17. dsbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.18. dspmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDspmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDspmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.19. dspr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDspr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDspr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.20. dspr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDspr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDspr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.21. dsymv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsymv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsymv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.22. dsyr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsyr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsyr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.23. dsyr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsyr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.24. dtbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.2.25. dtbsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtbsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.2.26. dtpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtpmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.2.27. dtpsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtpsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.2.28. dtrmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtrmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.2.29. dtrsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtrsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.2.30. dgemm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDgemm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.31. dsymm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsymm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.32. dsyrk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsyrk` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.33. dsyr2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsyr2k` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.34. dsyrkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDsyrkx` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDsyrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.35. dtrmm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtrmm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.2.36. dtrsm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDtrsm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```



## 2.6.3. Single Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the V2 interfaces to the single precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.6.3.1. icamax

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIcamax` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.2. icamin

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIcamin` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIcamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.3. scasum

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasScasum` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasScasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.4. caxpy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCaxpy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.3.5. ccopy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCcopy` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.3.6. cdotc

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCdotc` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCdotc(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.7. cdotu

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCdotu` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCdotu(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.8. scnrm2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasScnrm2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasScnrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.9. crot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.3.10. csrot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.3.11. crotg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCrotg` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  complex(4), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: sc ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.12. cscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCscal` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.6.3.13. csscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsscal` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.6.3.14. cswap

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCswap` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.3.15. cgbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCgbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.16. cgemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCgemv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.17. cgerc

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCgerc` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCgerc(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.18. cgeru

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCgeru` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCgeru(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.19. csymv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsymv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsymv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
```

```

complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.3.20. csyr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsyr` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasCsyr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.3.21. csyr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsyr2` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasCsyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.3.22. ctbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtbmv` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasCtbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

### 2.6.3.23. ctbsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtbsv` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasCtbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x

```

### 2.6.3.24. ctpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtpmv` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasCtpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx

```

```
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.3.25. ctpsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtpsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCtpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.3.26. ctrmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtrmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.3.27. ctrsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtrsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.3.28. chbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChbmv(h, uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.29. chemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChemv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChemv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.30. chpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChpmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChpmv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.31. cher

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCher` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCher(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.32. cher2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCher2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCher2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.33. chpr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChpr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChpr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.34. chpr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChpr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChpr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.35. cgemmm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCgemmm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemmm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.36. csymm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsymm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.37. csyrk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsyrk` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.38. csyr2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsyr2k` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```



### 2.6.3.39. csyrkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCsykrx` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCsykrx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.40. ctrmm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtrmm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.41. ctrsm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCtrsm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.42. chemm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasChemmm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasChemmm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.43. cherk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCherk` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.44. cher2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCher2k` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.3.45. cherkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasCherkx` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasCherkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.6.4. Double Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the V2 interfaces to the double precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.6.4.1. izamax

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIzamax` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasIzamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
```

```

complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
integer, device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.2. izamin

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasIzamin` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasIzamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer, device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.3. dzasum

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDzasum` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasDzasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.4. zaxpy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZaxpy` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.6.4.5. zcopy

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZcopy` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.6.4.6. zdotc

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZdotc` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZdotc(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.7. zdotu

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZdotu` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZdotu(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.8. dznrm2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasDznrm2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasDznrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.9. zrot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.4.10. zsrot

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsrot` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZsrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: sc, ss ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.4.11. zrotg

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZrotg` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  complex(8), device :: sa, sb, ss ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: sc ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.12. zscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZscal` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.6.4.13. zdscal

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZdscal` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZdscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device :: a ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.6.4.14. zswap

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZswap` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.6.4.15. zgbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZgbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda, x, incx,
  beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.16. zgemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZgemv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.17. zgerc

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZgerc` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZgerc(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.18. zgeru

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZgeru` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZgeru(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.19. zsymv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsymv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZsymv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.20. zsyr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsyr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZsyr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.21. zsyr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsyr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZsyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
```

```
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.22. ztbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.4.23. ztbsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtbsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.4.24. ztpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtpmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.4.25. ztpsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtpsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.6.4.26. ztrmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtrmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.4.27. ztrsv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtrsv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.6.4.28. zhbmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhbmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhbmv(h, uplo, n, k, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.29. zhemv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhemv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhemv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, lda, x, incx, beta, y,
  incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.30. zhpmv

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhpmv` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpmv(h, uplo, n, alpha, a, x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.31. zher

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZher` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZher(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```



```
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.32. zher2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZher2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZher2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.33. zhpr

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhpr` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.34. zhpr2

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhpr2` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhpr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.35. zgemm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZgemm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.36. zsymm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsymm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
```

```

complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.37. zsyrrk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsyrrk` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZsyrrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.38. zsyrr2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsyrr2k` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZsyrr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.39. zsyrrkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZsyrrkx` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZsyrrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.40. ztrmm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtrmm` is changed to the following:

```

integer(4) function cublasZtrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable

```

### 2.6.4.41. ztrsm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZtrsm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.42. zhemm

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZhemm` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZhemm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.43. zherk

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZherk` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.44. zher2k

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZher2k` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

### 2.6.4.45. zherkx

If you use the `cublas_v2` module, the interface for `cublasZherkx` is changed to the following:

```
integer(4) function cublasZherkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
```

## 2.7. CUBLAS XT Module Functions

This section contains interfaces to the cuBLAS XT Module Functions. Users can access this module by inserting the line `use cublasXt` into the program unit. The `cublasXt` library is a host-side library, which supports multiple GPUs. Here is an example:

```
subroutine testxt(n)
use cublasXt
complex*16 :: a(n,n), b(n,n), c(n,n), alpha, beta
type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
integer ndevices(1)
a = cmplx(1.0d0,0.0d0)
b = cmplx(2.0d0,0.0d0)
c = cmplx(-1.0d0,0.0d0)
alpha = cmplx(1.0d0,0.0d0)
beta = cmplx(0.0d0,0.0d0)
istat = cublasXtCreate(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
ndevices(1) = 0
istat = cublasXtDeviceSelect(h, 1, ndevices)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
istat = cublasXtZgemm(h, CUBLAS_OP_N, CUBLAS_OP_N, &
n, n, n, &
alpha, A, n, B, n, beta, C, n)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
istat = cublasXtDestroy(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
if (all(dble(c).eq.2.0d0*n)) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
```

The `cublasXt` module contains all the types and definitions from the `cublas` module, and these additional types and enumerations:

```
TYPE cublasXtHandle
  TYPE(C_PTR) :: handle
END TYPE

! Pinned memory mode
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_PINNING_DISABLED=0
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_PINNING_ENABLED=1
```

```

end enum

! cublasXtOpType
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_FLOAT=0
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_DOUBLE=1
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_COMPLEX=2
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_DOUBLECOMPLEX=3
end enum

! cublasXtBlasOp
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_GEMM=0
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_SYRK=1
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_HERK=2
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_SYMM=3
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_HEMM=4
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_TRSM=5
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_SYR2K=6
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_HER2K=7
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_SPM=8
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_SYRKX=9
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_HERKX=10
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_TRMM=11
  enumerator :: CUBLASXT_ROUTINE_MAX=12
end enum

```

## 2.7.1. cublasXtCreate

This function initializes the `cublasXt` API and creates a handle to an opaque structure holding the `cublasXT` library context. It allocates hardware resources on the host and device and must be called prior to making any other `cublasXt` API library calls.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtcreate(h)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h

```

## 2.7.2. cublasXtDestroy

This function releases hardware resources used by the `cublasXt` API context. This function is usually the last call with a particular handle to the `cublasXt` API.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtdestroy(h)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h

```

## 2.7.3. cublasXtDeviceSelect

This function allows the user to provide the number of GPU devices and their respective Ids that will participate to the subsequent `cublasXt` API math function calls. This function will create a `cuBLAS` context for every GPU provided in that list. Currently the device configuration is static and cannot be changed between math function calls. In that regard, this function should be called only once after `cublasXtCreate`. To be able to run multiple configurations, multiple `cublasXt` API contexts should be created.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtdeviceselect(h, ndevices, deviceid)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: ndevices
  integer, dimension(*) :: deviceid

```

## 2.7.4. cublasXtSetBlockDim

This function allows the user to set the block dimension used for the tiling of the matrices for the subsequent Math function calls. Matrices are split in square tiles of `blockDim` x `blockDim` dimension. This function can be called anytime and will take effect for the following math function calls. The block dimension should be chosen in a way to optimize the math operation and to make sure that the PCI transfers are well overlapped with the computation.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsetblockdim(h, blockDim)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: blockDim
```

## 2.7.5. cublasXtGetBlockDim

This function allows the user to query the block dimension used for the tiling of the matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtgetblockdim(h, blockDim)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: blockDim
```

## 2.7.6. cublasXtSetCpuRoutine

This function allows the user to provide a CPU implementation of the corresponding BLAS routine. This function can be used with the function `cublasXtSetCpuRatio()` to define an hybrid computation between the CPU and the GPUs. Currently the hybrid feature is only supported for the xGEMM routines.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsetcpuroutine(h, blasop, blastype)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: blasop, blastype
```

## 2.7.7. cublasXtSetCpuRatio

This function allows the user to define the percentage of workload that should be done on a CPU in the context of an hybrid computation. This function can be used with the function `cublasXtSetCpuRoutine()` to define an hybrid computation between the CPU and the GPUs. Currently the hybrid feature is only supported for the xGEMM routines.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsetcpuratio(h, blasop, blastype, ratio)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: blasop, blastype
  real(4) :: ratio
```

## 2.7.8. cublasXtSetPinningMemMode

This function allows the user to enable or disable the Pinning Memory mode. When enabled, the matrices passed in subsequent `cublasXt` API calls will be pinned/unpinned using the CUDA routine `cudaHostRegister` and `cudaHostUnregister` respectively if the matrices are not already pinned. If a matrix happened to be pinned partially, it will also not be pinned. Pinning the memory improve PCI transfer performace and allows to overlap PCI memory transfer with computation. However pinning/unpinning the memory takes some time which might not be amortized. It is advised that the user

pins the memory on its own using `cudaMallocHost` or `cudaHostRegister` and unpins it when the computation sequence is completed. By default, the Pinning Memory mode is disabled.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsetpinningmemmode(h, mode)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: mode
```

## 2.7.9. cublasXtGetPinningMemMode

This function allows the user to query the Pinning Memory mode. By default, the Pinning Memory mode is disabled.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtgetpinningmemmode(h, mode)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: mode
```

## 2.7.10. cublasXtSgemm

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.11. cublasXtSsymm

SSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is a symmetric matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtssymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.12. cublasXtSsyrk

SSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $k$  matrix in the first case and a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtssyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
```

```
integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.13. cublasXtSsyr2k

SSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtssyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.14. cublasXtSsyrkx

SSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtssyrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.15. cublasXtStrmm

STRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasXtstrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.16. cublasXtStrsm

STRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or



lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasXtstrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.17. cublasXtSspmm

SSPMM performs one of the symmetric packed matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is a  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtsspmm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, ap, b, ldb, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, ldb, ldc
  real(4), dimension(*) :: ap
  real(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.18. cublasXtCgemm

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.19. cublasXtChemmm

CHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is an hermitian matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtchemm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.20. cublasXtCherk

CHERK performs one of the hermitian rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**H} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $k$  matrix in the first case and a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
lda)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.21. cublasXtCher2k

CHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank  $2k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**H} + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B * A^{**H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**H} * B + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B^{**H} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars with  $\beta$  real,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices in the first case and  $k$  by  $n$  matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha
  real(4) :: beta
```

## 2.7.22. cublasXtCherkx

CHERKX performs a variation of the hermitian rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**H} + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcherkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha
  real(4) :: beta
```

## 2.7.23. cublasXtCsymm

CSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intp_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.24. cublasXtCsyrk

CSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intp_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.25. cublasXtCsyr2k

CSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intp_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.26. cublasXtCsyrkx

CSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtcsyrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
```

```

integer :: uplo, trans
integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(4) :: alpha, beta

```

## 2.7.27. cublasXtCtrmm

CTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $B$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasXtctrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha

```

## 2.7.28. cublasXtCtrsm

CTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ .

```

integer(4) function cublasXtctrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4) :: alpha

```

## 2.7.29. cublasXtCspmm

CSPMM performs one of the symmetric packed matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is a  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtcsppmm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, ap, b, ldb, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), dimension(*) :: ap
  complex(4), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta

```

## 2.7.30. cublasXtDgemm

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,

and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.7.31. cublasXtDsymm

DSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is a symmetric matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.7.32. cublasXtDsyrk

DSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $k$  matrix in the first case and a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.7.33. cublasXtDsy2k

DSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank  $2k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix and  $A$  and  $B$  are  $n$  by  $k$  matrices in the first case and  $k$  by  $n$  matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdsy2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.34. cublasXtDsyrrkx

DSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdsyrrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.35. cublasXtDtrmm

DTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdtrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.36. cublasXtDtrsm

DTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix X is overwritten on B.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdtrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.37. cublasXtDspmm

DSPMM performs one of the symmetric packed matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a n by n symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtdspmm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, ap, b, ldb, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
```

```

integer :: side, uplo
integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, ldb, ldc
real(8), dimension(*) :: ap
real(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.7.38. cublasXtZgemm

ZGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtzgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b,
ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.7.39. cublasXtZhemm

ZHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is an hermitian matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtzhemm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.7.40. cublasXtZherk

ZHERK performs one of the hermitian rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**H} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $k$  matrix in the first case and a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix in the second case.

```

integer(4) function cublasXtzherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.7.41. cublasXtZher2k

ZHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank  $2k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**H} + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B * A^{**H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**H} * B + \text{conj}(\alpha) * B^{**H} * A + \beta * C$ ,

where alpha and beta are scalars with beta real, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha
  real(8) :: beta
```

## 2.7.42. cublasXtZherkx

ZHERKX performs a variation of the hermitian rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{*H} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are real scalars, C is an n by n hermitian matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzherkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha
  real(8) :: beta
```

## 2.7.43. cublasXtZsymm

ZSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.44. cublasXtZsyrk

ZSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{*T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, beta, c,
ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```



## 2.7.45. cublasXtZsyr2k

ZSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.46. cublasXtZsyrkx

ZSYRKX performs a variation of the symmetric rank k update  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in lower or upper mode, and A and B are n by k matrices. This routine can be used when B is in such a way that the result is guaranteed to be symmetric. See the CUBLAS documentation for more details.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzsyrkx(h, uplo, trans, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb,
beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.7.47. cublasXtZtrmm

ZTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ .

```
integer(4) function cublasXtztrmm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.48. cublasXtZtrsm

ZTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or

lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^*T$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^*H$ . The matrix X is overwritten on B.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtztrsm(h, side, uplo, transa, diag, m, n, alpha, a,
lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8) :: alpha
```

## 2.7.49. cublasXtZspmm

ZSPMM performs one of the symmetric packed matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a n by n symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and B and C are m by n matrices.

```
integer(4) function cublasXtzspmm(h, side, uplo, m, n, alpha, ap, b, ldb, beta,
c, ldc)
  type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: m, n, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), dimension(*) :: ap
  complex(8), dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

## 2.8. CUBLAS DEVICE Module Functions

This section contains interfaces to the cuBLAS functions accessible from device code. CUDA Fortran users can access this module by inserting the line `use cublas_device` into the program unit. OpenACC users can access this module by inserting the line `use openacc_cublas` into the program unit. Examples for making cuBLAS calls from device code are included in Chapter 6.

The `cublas_device` module and the `openacc_cublas` module contain all the types and definitions from the `cublas` module:

```
TYPE cublasHandle
  TYPE(C_PTR) :: handle
END TYPE
```

Each device module contains the following enumerations:

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS =0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_NOT_INITIALIZED =1
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_ALLOC_FAILED =3
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_INVALID_VALUE =7
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_ARCH_MISMATCH =8
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_MAPPING_ERROR =11
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_EXECUTION_FAILED=13
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_STATUS_INTERNAL_ERROR =14
end enum
```

```
enum, bind(c)
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_FILL_MODE_LOWER=0
  enumerator :: CUBLAS_FILL_MODE_UPPER=1
end enum
```

```
enum, bind(c)
```

```

    enumerator :: CUBLAS_DIAG_NON_UNIT=0
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_DIAG_UNIT=1
end enum

```

```

enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_SIDE_LEFT =0
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_SIDE_RIGHT=1
end enum

```

```

enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_N=0
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_T=1
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_OP_C=2
end enum

```

```

enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_POINTER_MODE_HOST = 0
    enumerator :: CUBLAS_POINTER_MODE_DEVICE = 1
end enum

```

## 2.8.1. Device Library Helper Functions

This section contains the cuBLAS interfaces to the device-side single precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.8.1.1. cublasCreate

This function initializes the CUBLAS library and creates a handle to an opaque structure holding the CUBLAS library context. It allocates hardware resources on the host and device and must be called prior to making any other CUBLAS library calls. The CUBLAS library context is tied to the current CUDA device. To use the library on multiple devices, one CUBLAS handle needs to be created for each device. Furthermore, for a given device, multiple CUBLAS handles with different configuration can be created. Because `cublasCreate` allocates some internal resources and the release of those resources by calling `cublasDestroy` will implicitly call `cublasDeviceSynchronize`, it is recommended to minimize the number of `cublasCreate/cublasDestroy` occurrences. For multi-threaded applications that use the same device from different threads, the recommended programming model is to create one CUBLAS handle per thread and use that CUBLAS handle for the entire life of the thread. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasCreate(handle)
    type(cublasHandle) :: handle

```

### 2.8.1.2. cublasDestroy

This function releases hardware resources used by the CUBLAS library. This function is usually the last call with a particular handle to the CUBLAS library. Because `cublasCreate` allocates some internal resources and the release of those resources by calling `cublasDestroy` will implicitly call `cublasDeviceSynchronize`, it is recommended to minimize the number of `cublasCreate/cublasDestroy` occurrences. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasDestroy(handle)
    type(cublasHandle) :: handle

```

### 2.8.1.3. cublasGetVersion

This function returns the version number of the cuBLAS library. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasGetVersion(handle, version)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: version
```

### 2.8.1.4. cublasSetStream

This function sets the cuBLAS library stream, which will be used to execute all subsequent calls to the cuBLAS library functions. If the cuBLAS library stream is not set, all kernels use the default NULL stream. In particular, this routine can be used to change the stream between kernel launches and then to reset the cuBLAS library stream back to NULL. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

### 2.8.1.5. cublasGetStream

This function gets the cuBLAS library stream, which is being used to execute all calls to the cuBLAS library functions. If the cuBLAS library stream is not set, all kernels use the default NULL stream. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasGetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cublasHandle) :: handle
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

## 2.8.2. Single Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the cuBLAS interfaces to the device-side single precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.8.2.1. cublasIsamax

ISAMAX finds the index of the first element having maximum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasisamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res
```

### 2.8.2.2. cublasIamin

ISAMIN finds the index of the first element having minimum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasIamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res
```

### 2.8.2.3. cublasSasum

SASUM takes the sum of the absolute values. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.2.4. cublasSaxpy

SAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.2.5. cublasScopy

SCOPY copies a vector, x, to a vector, y. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasScopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.2.6. cublasSdot

SDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSdot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.2.7. cublasSnrm2

SNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that SNRM2 :=  $\sqrt{x*x}$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassnrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.2.8. cublasSrot

SROT applies a plane rotation. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: sc, ss
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.2.9. cublasSrotg

SROTG constructs a Givens plane rotation. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4) :: sa, sb, sc, ss
```

### 2.8.2.10. cublasSrotm

SROTM applies the modified Givens transformation, H, to the 2 by N matrix (SX\*\*T), where \*\*T indicates transpose. The elements of SX are in (SX\*\*T) SX(LX+I\*INCX), I = 0 to N-1, where LX = 1 if INCX .GE. 0, ELSE LX = (-INCX)\*N, and similarly for SY using LY and INCY. With SPARAM(1)=SFLAG, H has one of the following forms.. SFLAG=-1.E0 SFLAG=0.E0 SFLAG=1.E0 SFLAG=-2.E0 (SH11 SH12) (1.E0 SH12) (SH11 1.E0) (1.E0 0.E0) H=( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (SH21 SH22), (SH21 1.E0), (-1.E0 SH22), (0.E0 1.E0). See SROTMG for a description of data storage in SPARAM. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassrotm(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: param(*)
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.2.11. cublasSrotmg

SROTMG constructs the modified Givens transformation matrix H which zeros the second component of the 2-vector (SQRT(SD1)\*SX1,SQRT(SD2)\*SY2)\*\*T. With SPARAM(1)=SFLAG, H has one of the following forms..

SFLAG=-1.E0	SFLAG=0.E0	SFLAG=1.E0	SFLAG=-2.E0
(SH11 SH12)	(1.E0 SH12)	(SH11 1.E0)	(1.E0 0.E0)
H=(           )	(           )	(           )	(           )
(SH21 SH22),	(SH21 1.E0),	(-1.E0 SH22),	(0.E0 1.E0).

Locations 2-4 of SPARAM contain SH11,SH21,SH12, and SH22 respectively. (Values of 1.E0, -1.E0, or 0.E0 implied by the value of SPARAM(1) are not stored in SPARAM.) Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasrotmg(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(4) :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*)
```

### 2.8.2.12. cublasSscal

SSCAL scales a vector by a constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.8.2.13. cublasSswap

SSWAP interchanges two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.2.14. cublasSgbmv

SGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.15. cublasSgemv

SGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an

m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.16. cublasSger

SGER performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{*T} + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassger(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.17. cublasSsbmv

SSBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.18. cublasSspmv

SSPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassspmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx,
    beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, incy
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```



### 2.8.2.19. cublasSspr

SSPR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassspr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.20. cublasSspr2

SSPR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassspr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
  y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.21. cublasSsymv

SSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssymv(h, t, n, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.22. cublasSsytr

SSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssytr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.23. cublasSsyr2

SSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
    y, incy, a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.24. cublasStbmv

STBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A * x$ , or  $x := A^{**T} * x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.2.25. cublasStbsv

STBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A * x = b$ , or  $A^{**T} * x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.2.26. cublasStpmv

STPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A * x$ , or  $x := A^{**T} * x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, incx
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.2.27. cublasStpsv

STPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A**T*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.2.28. cublasStrmv

STRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A**T*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.2.29. cublasStrsv

STRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A**T*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.2.30. cublasSgemm

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha*op(A)*op(B) + \beta*C$ , where  $op(X)$  is one of  $op(X) = X$  or  $op(X) = X**T$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $op(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $op(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublassgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n,
                               k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
```

```
real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.31. cublasSsymm

SSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssymm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
    alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side, uplo
    integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
    real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.32. cublasSsyk

SSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssyk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
    alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: uplo, trans
    integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.33. cublasSsy2k

SSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasssy2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
    alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: uplo, trans
    integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
    real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
    real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.2.34. cublasStrmm

STRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ .

Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstrmm(h, side, uplo, transa,
    diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
    integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
    real(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.35. cublasStrsm

STRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)X = \alpha B$ , or  $X\text{op}(A) = \alpha B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasstrsm(h, side, uplo, transa,
    diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
    integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
    real(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.2.36. cublasSgemvBatched

SGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha \text{op}(A) \text{op}(B) + \beta C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n,
    k, alpha, Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: transa
    integer :: transb
    integer :: m, n, k
    real(4) :: alpha
    type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Barray(*)
    integer :: ldb
    real(4) :: beta
    type(c_devp_ptr), device :: Carray(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.2.37. cublasSgetrfBatched

SGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$  using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where  $P$  is a permutation matrix,  $L$  is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and  $U$  is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the

right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
                                     ipvt, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.2.38. cublasSgetriBatched

SGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by SGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A)*L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
                                       ipvt, Carray, ldc, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.2.39. cublasSgetrsBatched

SGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$  or  $A^{**T} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by SGETRF. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs,
                                       A, lda, ipvt, B, ldb, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: n, nrhs
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.2.40. cublasStrsmBatched

STRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)*X = \alpha*B$ , or  $X*\text{op}(A) = \alpha*B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix X is overwritten on B. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasStrsmBatched(h, side, uplo,
                                       trans, diag, m, n, alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```

integer :: side
integer :: uplo
integer :: trans
integer :: diag
integer :: m, n
real(4) :: alpha
type(c_devpnr), device :: A(*)
integer :: lda
type(c_devpnr), device :: B(*)
integer :: ldb
integer :: batchCount

```

### 2.8.2.41. cublasSmatinvBatched

cublasSmatinvBatched is a short cut of cublasSgetrfBatched plus cublasSgetriBatched. However it only works if n is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through cublasSgetrfBatched and cublasSgetriBatched. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasSmatinvBatched(h, n, A, lda,
    Ainv, lda_inv, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpnr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpnr), device :: Ainv(*)
    integer :: lda_inv
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount

```

### 2.8.2.42. cublasSgeqrfBatched

SGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a real M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasSgeqrfBatched(h, m, n,
    A, lda, Tau, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n
    type(c_devpnr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpnr), device :: Tau(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount

```

### 2.8.2.43. cublasSgelsBatched

SGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A * X \|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'T' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**T} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'T' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{**T} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors b and solution vectors x can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X. Device

Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasSgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n,
  nrhs, A, lda, C, ldc, info, dinfo, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m, n, nrhs
  type(c_devptr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: C(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer, device :: dinfo(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.8.3. Single Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the cuBLAS interfaces to the device-side single precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.8.3.1. cublasCaxpy

CAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.3.2. cublasCcopy

CCOPY copies a vector x to a vector y. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.3.3. cublasCdotc

forms the dot product of two vectors, conjugating the first vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCdotc(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4) :: res
```



### 2.8.3.4. cublasCdotu

CDOTU forms the dot product of two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascdotu(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.3.5. cublasCrot

CROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos (C) is real and the sin (S) is complex, and the vectors CX and CY are complex. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, cs)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: sc
  complex(4) :: cs
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.3.6. cublasCscal

CSCAL scales a vector by a constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.8.3.7. cublasCscal

CSSCAL scales a complex vector by a real constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(4) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.8.3.8. cublasCswap

CSWAP interchanges two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.3.9. cublasIcamax

ICAMAX finds the index of the first element having maximum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasticamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res
```

### 2.8.3.10. cublasIcamin

ICAMIN finds the index of the first element having minimum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasticamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res
```

### 2.8.3.11. cublasScasum

SCASUM takes the sum of the absolute values of a complex vector and returns a single precision result. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasscasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.3.12. cublasScnrm2

SCNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that  $SCNRM2 := \sqrt{x^*H*x}$  Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasscnrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(4) :: res
```

### 2.8.3.13. cublasCgbmv

CGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A^{*T} * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A^{*H} * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-

diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.14. cublasCgemv

CGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** H * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCGemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.15. cublasCgerc

CGERC performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y ** H + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgerc(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.16. cublasCgeru

CGERU performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y ** T + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgeru(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.17. cublasChbmv

CHBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian band matrix, with  $k$  super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.18. cublasChemv

CHEMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschemv(h, t, n, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.19. cublasCher

CHER performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^* * H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascher(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, lda
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.20. cublasCher2

CHER2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^* * H + \text{conj}(\alpha) * y * x^* * H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascher2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.21. cublasChpmv

CHPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschpmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx,
    beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.22. cublasChpr

CHPR performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**H} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschpr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
    real(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.23. cublasChpr2

CHPR2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**H} + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * y * x^{**H} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschpr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
    y, incy, a)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, incy
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
    complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.24. cublasCtbmv

CTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A * x$ , or  $x := A^{**T} * x$ , or  $x := A^{**H} * x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.3.25. cublasCtbsv

CTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.3.26. cublasCtpmv

CTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, incx
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.3.27. cublasCtpsv

CTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, incx
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.3.28. cublasCtrmv

CTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, incx, lda
    complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.3.29. cublasCtrsv

CTRVS solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.3.30. cublasCgemm

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n,
                               k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.31. cublasChemmm

CHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is an hermitian matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaschemm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.32. cublasCherk

CHERK performs one of the hermitian rank  $k$  operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**H} * A + \beta * C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real scalars,  $C$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $k$  matrix in the first case and a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix in the

second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                             alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.33. cublasCher2k

CHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B ** H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B * A ** H + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A ** H * B + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B ** H * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars with beta real, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha
  real(4) :: beta
```

### 2.8.3.34. cublasCsymm

CSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
                              alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.35. cublasCsyrk

CSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A ** T + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A ** T * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                              alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
```



```
integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.36. cublasCsy2k

CSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublascsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.3.37. cublasCtrmm

CTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of op(A) = A or op(A) = A\*\*T or op(A) = A\*\*H. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctrmm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                               diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.38. cublasCtrsm

CTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of op(A) = A or op(A) = A\*\*T or op(A) = A\*\*H. The matrix X is overwritten on B. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasctrsm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                               diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(4), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(4), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(4) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.3.39. cublasCgemvBatched

CGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**H}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n,
k, alpha, Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(4) :: alpha
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  complex(4) :: beta
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchSize
```

### 2.8.3.40. cublasCgetrfBatched

CGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$  using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where  $P$  is a permutation matrix,  $L$  is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and  $U$  is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
ipvt, info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchSize
```

### 2.8.3.41. cublasCgetriBatched

CGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by CGETRF. This method inverts  $U$  and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A) * L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
ipvt, Carray, ldc, info, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
```

```
integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.3.42. cublasCgetrsBatched

CGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$ ,  $A^{**T} * X = B$ , or  $A^{**H} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by CGETRF. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs,
    A, lda, ipvt, B, ldb, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: n, nrhs
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.3.43. cublasCtrsmBatched

CTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $op(A) * X = alpha * B$ , or  $X * op(A) = alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $op(A)$  is one of  $op(A) = A$  or  $op(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $op(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix X is overwritten on B. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCtrsmBatched(h, side, uplo,
    trans, diag, m, n, alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side
    integer :: uplo
    integer :: trans
    integer :: diag
    integer :: m, n
    complex(4) :: alpha
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.3.44. cublasCmatinvBatched

cublasCmatinvBatched is a short cut of cublasCgetrfBatched plus cublasCgetriBatched. However it only works if n is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through cublasCgetrfBatched and cublasCgetriBatched. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCmatinvBatched(h, n, A, lda,
    Ainv, lda_inv, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Ainv(*)
    integer :: lda_inv
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.3.45. cublasCgeqrfBatched

CGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a complex M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgeqrfBatched(h, m, n,
    A, lda, Tau, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Tau(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.3.46. cublasCgelsBatched

CGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined complex linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its conjugate-transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A * X \|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**H} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{**H} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors b and solution vectors x can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasCgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n,
    nrhs, A, lda, C, ldc, info, dinfo, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: m, n, nrhs
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: C(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer, device :: dinfo(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.8.4. Double Precision Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the cuBLAS interfaces to the device-side double precision BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.8.4.1. cublasIdamax

IDAMAX finds the the index of the first element having maximum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasIdamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
```

```

type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: n
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
integer :: res

```

### 2.8.4.2. cublasIdamin

IDAMIN finds the index of the first element having minimum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasidamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res

```

### 2.8.4.3. cublasDasum

DASUM takes the sum of the absolute values. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8) :: res

```

### 2.8.4.4. cublasDaxpy

DAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.8.4.5. cublasDcopy

DCOPY copies a vector, x, to a vector, y. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.8.4.6. cublasDdot

DDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasddot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y

```

```
integer :: incx, incy
real(8) :: res
```

### 2.8.4.7. cublasDnrm2

DNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that DNRM2 :=  $\sqrt{x^*x}$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdnrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8) :: res
```

### 2.8.4.8. cublasDrot

DROT applies a plane rotation. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, dc, ds)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8) :: dc, ds
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.4.9. cublasDrotg

DROTG constructs a Givens plane rotation. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdrotg(h, sa, sb, sc, ss)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8) :: sa, sb, sc, ss
```

### 2.8.4.10. cublasDrotm

DROTM applies the modified Givens transformation, H, to the 2 by N matrix (DX\*\*T), where \*\*T indicates transpose. The elements of DX are in (DX\*\*T) DX(LX+I\*INCX), I = 0 to N-1, where LX = 1 if INCX .GE. 0, ELSE LX = (-INCX)\*N, and similarly for DY using LY and INCY. With DPARAM(1)=DFLAG, H has one of the following forms.. DFLAG=-1.D0 DFLAG=0.D0 DFLAG=1.D0 DFLAG=-2.D0 (DH11 DH12) (1.D0 DH12) (DH11 1.D0) (1.D0 0.D0) H=( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (DH21 DH22), (DH21 1.D0), (-1.D0 DH22), (0.D0 1.D0). See DROTMG for a description of data storage in DPARAM. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdrotm(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8) :: param(*)
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.4.11. cublasDrotmg

DROTMG constructs the modified Givens transformation matrix H which zeros the second component of the 2-vector  $(\text{SQRT}(\text{DD1}) \cdot \text{DX1}, \text{SQRT}(\text{DD2}) \cdot \text{DY2})^T$ . With  $\text{DPARAM}(1) = \text{DFLAG}$ , H has one of the following forms..

DFLAG=-1.D0	DFLAG=0.D0	DFLAG=1.D0	DFLAG=-2.D0
$H = \begin{pmatrix} \text{DH11} & \text{DH12} \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1.D0 & \text{DH12} \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} \text{DH11} & 1.D0 \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1.D0 & 0.D0 \\ & \end{pmatrix}$
$H = \begin{pmatrix} \text{DH21} & \text{DH22} \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} \text{DH21} & 1.D0 \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} -1.D0 & \text{DH22} \\ & \end{pmatrix}$	$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0.D0 & 1.D0 \\ & \end{pmatrix}$

Locations 2-4 of DPARAM contain DH11, DH21, DH12, and DH22 respectively. (Values of 1.D0, -1.D0, of 0.D0 implied by the value of DPARAM(1) are not stored in DPARAM.) Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdrotmg(h, d1, d2, x1, y1, param)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  real(8) :: d1, d2, x1, y1, param(*)
```

### 2.8.4.12. cublasDscal

DSCAL scales a vector by a constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.8.4.13. cublasDswap

interchanges two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
```

### 2.8.4.14. cublasDgbmv

DGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha \cdot A \cdot x + \beta \cdot y$ , or  $y := \alpha \cdot A^T \cdot x + \beta \cdot y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.4.15. cublasDgemv

DGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.4.16. cublasDger

DGER performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y ** T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdger(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.17. cublasDsbmv

DSBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric band matrix, with  $k$  super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdsbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
    real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.4.18. cublasDspmv

DSPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdspmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx,
    beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
```



```
integer :: n, incx, incy
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.4.19. cublasDspr

DSPR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdspr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.20. cublasDspr2

DSPR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y^{**T} + \alpha * y * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdspr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
  y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.21. cublasDsymv

DSYMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdsymv(h, t, n, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.4.22. cublasDsyr

DSYR performs the symmetric rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x^{**T} + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdsyr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.23. cublasDsyrr2

DSYR2 performs the symmetric rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha x y^T + \alpha y x^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdsyr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
  y, incy, a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.24. cublasDtbmv

DTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A^*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
  x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.4.25. cublasDtbsv

DTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A^*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
  x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, k, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.4.26. cublasDtpmv

DTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A^*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```
integer :: u, t, d
integer :: n, incx
real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.4.27. cublasDtpsv

DTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.4.28. cublasDtrmv

DTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.4.29. cublasDtrsv

DTRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.4.30. cublasDgemm

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha*op(A)*op(B) + \beta*C$ , where  $op(X)$  is one of  $op(X) = X$  or  $op(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $op(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $op(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n,
  k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
```

```

real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.4.31. cublasDsymm

DSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.4.32. cublasDsyrk

DSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                               alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.4.33. cublasDsy2k

DSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasdsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                                alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.4.34. cublasDtrmm

DTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $B$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtrmm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                             diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.35. cublasDtrsm

DTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdtrsm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                              diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  real(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  real(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.4.36. cublasDgemmBatched

DGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgemmBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n,
k, alpha, Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchSize)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  real(8) :: alpha
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  real(8) :: beta
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchSize
```

### 2.8.4.37. cublasDgetrfBatched

DGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general M-by-N matrix A using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where P is a permutation matrix, L is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and U is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
                                     ipvt, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.38. cublasDgetriBatched

DGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by DGETRF. This method inverts U and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system  $\text{inv}(A)*L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
                                       ipvt, Carray, ldc, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.39. cublasDgetrsBatched

DGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$  or  $A^{**T} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by DGETRF. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs,
                                       A, lda, ipvt, B, ldb, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: n, nrhs
    type(c_devptr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devptr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.40. cublasDtrsmBatched

DTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)X = \alpha B$ , or  $X\text{op}(A) = \alpha B$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $X$  and  $B$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices,  $A$  is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^T$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDtrsmBatched(h, side, uplo,
    trans, diag, m, n, alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side
    integer :: uplo
    integer :: trans
    integer :: diag
    integer :: m, n
    real(8) :: alpha
    type(c_devp), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devp), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.41. cublasDmatinvBatched

cublasDmatinvBatched is a short cut of cublasDgetrfBatched plus cublasDgetriBatched. However it only works if  $n$  is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through cublasDgetrfBatched and cublasDgetriBatched. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDmatinvBatched(h, n, A, lda,
    Ainv, lda_inv, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devp), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devp), device :: Ainv(*)
    integer :: lda_inv
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.42. cublasDgeqrfBatched

DGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a real  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$ :  $A = Q * R$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgeqrfBatched(h, m, n,
    A, lda, Tau, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n
    type(c_devp), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devp), device :: Tau(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.4.43. cublasDgelsBatched

DGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$ , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of  $A$ . It is assumed that  $A$  has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If  $\text{TRANS} = 'N'$  and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\|B - A * X\|$ . 2. If  $\text{TRANS} = 'N'$  and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If  $\text{TRANS} = 'T'$  and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**T} * X = B$ . 4. If  $\text{TRANS} = 'T'$  and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\|B - A^{**T} * X\|$ . Several right hand side vectors  $b$  and solution vectors  $x$  can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the  $M$ -by- $NRHS$  right hand side matrix  $B$  and the  $N$ -by- $NRHS$  solution matrix  $X$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasDgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n,
  nrhs, A, lda, C, ldc, info, dinfo, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m, n, nrhs
  type(c_devptr), device :: A(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: C(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer, device :: dinfo(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

## 2.8.5. Double Precision Complex Functions and Subroutines

This section contains the cuBLAS interfaces to the device-side double precision complex BLAS and cuBLAS functions and subroutines.

### 2.8.5.1. cublasDzasum

DZASUM takes the sum of the absolute values. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdzasum(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  real(8) :: res
```

### 2.8.5.2. cublasDznrm2

DZNRM2 returns the euclidean norm of a vector via the function name, so that  $\text{DZNRM2} := \sqrt{x^{**H} * x}$  Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasdznrm2(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
```



```

complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx
real(8) :: res

```

### 2.8.5.3. cublaszamax

IZAMAX finds the index of the first element having maximum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasizamax(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res

```

### 2.8.5.4. cublaszamin

IZAMIN finds the index of the first element having minimum absolute value. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublasizamin(h, n, x, incx, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
  integer :: res

```

### 2.8.5.5. cublasZaxpy

ZAXPY constant times a vector plus a vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszaxpy(h, n, a, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.8.5.6. cublasZcopy

ZCOPY copies a vector, x, to a vector, y. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszcopy(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.8.5.7. cublasZdotc

ZDOTC forms the dot product of a vector. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszdotc(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y

```

```
integer :: incx, incy
complex(8) :: res
```

### 2.8.5.8. cublasZdotu

ZDOTU forms the dot product of two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszdotu(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, res)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  complex(8) :: res
```

### 2.8.5.9. cublasZdrot

Applies a plane rotation, where the cos and sin (c and s) are real and the vectors cx and cy are complex. jack dongarra, linpack, 3/11/78. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszdrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, cs)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(8) :: sc, cs
```

### 2.8.5.10. cublasZrot

ZROT applies a plane rotation, where the cos (C) is real and the sin (S) is complex, and the vectors CX and CY are complex. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszrot(h, n, x, incx, y, incy, sc, cs)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy
  real(8) :: sc
  complex(4) :: cs
```

### 2.8.5.11. cublasZscal

ZSCAL scales a vector by a constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
  integer :: incx
```

### 2.8.5.12. cublasZdscal

ZDSCAL scales a vector by a constant. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszdscal(h, n, a, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
```

```

real(8) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
integer :: incx

```

### 2.8.5.13. cublasZswap

ZSWAP interchanges two vectors. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszswap(h, n, x, incx, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  integer :: incx, incy

```

### 2.8.5.14. cublasZgbmv

ZGBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** H * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszgbmv(h, t, m, n, kl, ku, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, kl, ku, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.5.15. cublasZgemv

ZGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** H * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszgemv(h, t, m, n, alpha, a, lda,
  x, incx, beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.5.16. cublasZgerc

ZGERC performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y ** H + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszgerc(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
  a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y

```

```
complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.17. cublasZgeru

ZGERU performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha x y^T + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszgeru(h, m, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
    a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.18. cublasZhbmv

ZHBMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian band matrix, with  $k$  super-diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhbmv(h, t, n, k, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: k, n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.19. cublasZhemv

ZHEMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhemv(h, t, n, alpha, a, lda,
    x, incx, beta, y, incy)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, lda, incx, incy
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
    complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.20. cublasZher

ZHER performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha x x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszher(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a, lda)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: t
    integer :: n, incx, lda
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
```

```
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.21. cublasZher2

ZHER2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha x y^H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) y x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszher2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, y, incy,
                               a, lda)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x, y
  complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.22. cublasZhpmv

ZHPMV performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhpmv(h, t, n, alpha, a, x, incx,
                                beta, y, incy)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.23. cublasZhpr

ZHPR performs the hermitian rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha x x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhpr(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
  real(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.24. cublasZhpr2

ZHPR2 performs the hermitian rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha x y^H + \text{conjg}(\alpha) y x^H + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  hermitian matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhpr2(h, t, n, alpha, x, incx,
                                y, incy, a)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: t
  integer :: n, incx, incy
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x, y
```

```
complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.25. cublasZtbmv

ZTBMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztbmv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.5.26. cublasZtbsv

ZTBSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k + 1)$  diagonals. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztbsv(h, u, t, d, n, k, a, lda,
    x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, k, incx, lda
    complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.5.27. cublasZtpmv

ZTPMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A^{**T}*x$ , or  $x := A^{**H}*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztpmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
    integer :: n, incx
    complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.5.28. cublasZtpsv

ZTPSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A^{**T}*x = b$ , or  $A^{**H}*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztpsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, x, incx)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: u, t, d
```

```
integer :: n, incx
complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: a, x
```

### 2.8.5.29. cublasZtrmv

ZTRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$ , or  $x := A**T*x$ , or  $x := A**H*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztrmv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.5.30. cublasZtrsv

ZTRSV solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$ , or  $A**T*x = b$ , or  $A**H*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix. No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztrsv(h, u, t, d, n, a, lda, x, incx)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: u, t, d
  integer :: n, incx, lda
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: x
```

### 2.8.5.31. cublasZgemm

ZGEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha*op(A)*op(B) + \beta*C$ , where  $op(X)$  is one of  $op(X) = X$  or  $op(X) = X**T$  or  $op(X) = X**H$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $op(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $op(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszgemm(h, transa, transb, m, n,
                               k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa, transb
  integer :: m, n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.32. cublasZhemm

ZHEMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha*A*B + \beta*C$ , or  $C := \alpha*B*A + \beta*C$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $A$  is an hermitian matrix and  $B$  and  $C$  are  $m$  by  $n$  matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszhemm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
```

```

integer :: side, uplo
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.5.33. cublasZherk

ZHERK performs one of the hermitian rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{*H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*H} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are real scalars, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszherk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                             alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
real(8) :: alpha, beta

```

### 2.8.5.34. cublasZher2k

ZHER2K performs one of the hermitian rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{*H} + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B * A^{*H} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{*H} * B + \text{conjg}(\alpha) * B^{*H} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars with beta real, C is an n by n hermitian matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszher2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                                alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: uplo, trans
integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8) :: alpha
real(8) :: beta

```

### 2.8.5.35. cublasZsymm

ZSYMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix and B and C are m by n matrices. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

integer(4) function cublaszsymm(h, side, uplo, m, n,
                               alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
integer :: side, uplo
integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
complex(8) :: alpha, beta

```



### 2.8.5.36. cublasZsyrk

ZSYRK performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszsyrk(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                             alpha, a, lda, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.37. cublasZsyr2k

ZSYR2K performs one of the symmetric rank 2k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B^{**T} + \alpha * B * A^{**T} + \beta * C$ , or  $C := \alpha * A^{**T} * B + \alpha * B^{**T} * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A and B are n by k matrices in the first case and k by n matrices in the second case. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublaszsyr2k(h, uplo, trans, n, k,
                                alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: uplo, trans
  integer :: n, k, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha, beta
```

### 2.8.5.38. cublasZtrmm

ZTRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ , or  $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$  where alpha is a scalar, B is an m by n matrix, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of op(A) = A or op(A) = A\*\*T or op(A) = A\*\*H. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztrmm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                               diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda,
                               b, ldb, c, ldc)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb, ldc
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldc, *) :: c
  complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.39. cublasZtrsm

ZTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ , or  $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of op(A) = A or op(A) = A\*\*T or

$\text{op}(A) = A^{**}H$ . The matrix  $X$  is overwritten on  $B$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasztrsm(h, side, uplo, transa,
                             diag, m, n, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: side, uplo, transa, diag
  integer :: m, n, lda, ldb
  complex(8), device, dimension(lda, *) :: a
  complex(8), device, dimension(ldb, *) :: b
  complex(8) :: alpha
```

### 2.8.5.40. cublasZgemvBatched

ZGEMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $C := \alpha \text{op}(A) \text{op}(B) + \beta C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**}T$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**}H$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars, and  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an  $m$  by  $k$  matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a  $k$  by  $n$  matrix and  $C$  an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgemvBatched(h, transa, transb, m, n,
k, alpha, Aarray, lda, Barray, ldb, beta, Carray, ldc, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: transa
  integer :: transb
  integer :: m, n, k
  complex(8) :: alpha
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  type(c_devptr), device :: Barray(*)
  integer :: ldb
  complex(8) :: beta
  type(c_devptr), device :: Carray(*)
  integer :: ldc
  integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.41. cublasZgetrfBatched

ZGETRF computes an LU factorization of a general  $M$ -by- $N$  matrix  $A$  using partial pivoting with row interchanges. The factorization has the form  $A = P * L * U$  where  $P$  is a permutation matrix,  $L$  is lower triangular with unit diagonal elements (lower trapezoidal if  $m > n$ ), and  $U$  is upper triangular (upper trapezoidal if  $m < n$ ). This is the right-looking Level 3 BLAS version of the algorithm. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgetrfBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
ipvt, info, batchCount)
  type(cublasHandle) :: h
  integer :: n
  type(c_devptr), device :: Aarray(*)
  integer :: lda
  integer, device :: ipvt(*)
  integer, device :: info(*)
  integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.42. cublasZgetriBatched

ZGETRI computes the inverse of a matrix using the LU factorization computed by ZGETRF. This method inverts  $U$  and then computes  $\text{inv}(A)$  by solving the system

$\text{inv}(A)*L = \text{inv}(U)$  for  $\text{inv}(A)$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgetriBatched(h, n, Aarray, lda,
    ipvt, Carray, ldc, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Aarray(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Carray(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.43. cublasZgetrsBatched

ZGETRS solves a system of linear equations  $A * X = B$ ,  $A^{**T} * X = B$ , or  $A^{**H} * X = B$  with a general N-by-N matrix A using the LU factorization computed by ZGETRF. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgetrsBatched(h, trans, n, nrhs,
    A, lda, ipvt, B, ldb, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: n, nrhs
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    integer, device :: ipvt(*)
    type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.44. cublasZtrsmBatched

ZTRSM solves one of the matrix equations  $\text{op}(A)*X = \alpha*B$ , or  $X*\text{op}(A) = \alpha*B$ , where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**H}$ . The matrix X is overwritten on B. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZtrsmBatched(h, side, uplo,
    trans, diag, m, n, alpha, A, lda, B, ldb, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: side
    integer :: uplo
    integer :: trans
    integer :: diag
    integer :: m, n
    complex(8) :: alpha
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: B(*)
    integer :: ldb
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.45. cublasZmatinvBatched

cublasZmatinvBatched is a short cut of cublasZgetrfBatched plus cublasZgetriBatched. However it only works if n is less than 32. If not, the user has to go through

`cublasZgetrfBatched` and `cublasZgetriBatched`. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZmatinvBatched(h, n, A, lda,
    Ainv, lda_inv, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Ainv(*)
    integer :: lda_inv
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.46. cublasZgeqrfBatched

ZGEQRF computes a QR factorization of a complex M-by-N matrix A:  $A = Q * R$ . Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgeqrfBatched(h, m, n,
    A, lda, Tau, info, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: m, n
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: Tau(*)
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

### 2.8.5.47. cublasZgelsBatched

ZGELS solves overdetermined or underdetermined complex linear systems involving an M-by-N matrix A, or its conjugate-transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of A. It is assumed that A has full rank. The following options are provided: 1. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A * X \|$ . 2. If TRANS = 'N' and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ . 3. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{*H} * X = B$ . 4. If TRANS = 'C' and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, i.e., solve the least squares problem minimize  $\| B - A^{*H} * X \|$ . Several right hand side vectors b and solution vectors x can be handled in a single call; they are stored as the columns of the M-by-NRHS right hand side matrix B and the N-by-NRHS solution matrix X. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function cublasZgelsBatched(h, trans, m, n,
    nrhs, A, lda, C, ldc, info, dinfo, batchCount)
    type(cublasHandle) :: h
    integer :: trans
    integer :: m, n, nrhs
    type(c_devpstr), device :: A(*)
    integer :: lda
    type(c_devpstr), device :: C(*)
    integer :: ldc
    integer, device :: info(*)
    integer, device :: dinfo(*)
    integer :: batchCount
```

# Chapter 3.

## FFT RUNTIME LIBRARY APIS

This section describes the Fortran interfaces to the cuFFT library. The FFT functions are only accessible from host code. All of the runtime API routines are integer functions that return an error code; they return a value of CUFFT\_SUCCESS if the call was successful, or another cuFFT status return value if there was an error.

Unless a specific kind is provided in the following interfaces, the plain integer type implies integer(4) and the plain real type implies real(4).

### 3.1. CUFFT Definitions and Helper Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuFFT library and interfaces to the cuFFT helper functions.

The cuFFT module contains the following constants and enumerations:

```
integer, parameter :: CUFFT_FORWARD = -1
integer, parameter :: CUFFT_INVERSE = 1

! CUFFT Status
enum, bind(C)
  enumerator :: CUFFT_SUCCESS           = 0
  enumerator :: CUFFT_INVALID_PLAN     = 1
  enumerator :: CUFFT_ALLOC_FAILED     = 2
  enumerator :: CUFFT_INVALID_TYPE    = 3
  enumerator :: CUFFT_INVALID_VALUE   = 4
  enumerator :: CUFFT_INTERNAL_ERROR  = 5
  enumerator :: CUFFT_EXEC_FAILED     = 6
  enumerator :: CUFFT_SETUP_FAILED    = 7
  enumerator :: CUFFT_INVALID_SIZE    = 8
  enumerator :: CUFFT_UNALIGNED_DATA  = 9
end enum

! CUFFT Transform Types
enum, bind(C)
  enumerator :: CUFFT_R2C = z'2a'      ! Real to Complex (interleaved)
  enumerator :: CUFFT_C2R = z'2c'      ! Complex (interleaved) to Real
  enumerator :: CUFFT_C2C = z'29'      ! Complex to Complex, interleaved
  enumerator :: CUFFT_D2Z = z'6a'      ! Double to Double-Complex
  enumerator :: CUFFT_Z2D = z'6c'      ! Double-Complex to Double
  enumerator :: CUFFT_Z2Z = z'69'      ! Double-Complex to Double-Complex
end enum

! CUFFT Data Layouts
```

```
enum, bind(C)
  enumerator :: CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_NATIVE           = 0
  enumerator :: CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_FFTW_PADDING    = 1
  enumerator :: CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_FFTW_ASYMMETRIC = 2
  enumerator :: CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_FFTW_ALL       = 3
end enum
```

```
integer, parameter :: CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_DEFAULT =
  CUFFT_COMPATIBILITY_FFTW_PADDING
```

### 3.1.1. cufftSetCompatibilityMode

This function configures the layout of cuFFT output in FFTW-compatible modes.

```
integer(4) function cufftSetCompatibilityMode( plan, mode )
  integer :: plan
  integer :: mode
```

### 3.1.2. cufftSetStream

This function sets the stream to be used by the cuFFT library to execute its routines.

```
integer(4) function cufftSetStream(plan, stream)
  integer :: plan
  integer(kind=cuda_stream_kind()) :: stream
```

### 3.1.3. cufftGetVersion

This function returns the version number of cuFFT.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetVersion( version )
  integer :: version
```

### 3.1.4. cufftSetAutoAllocation

This function indicates that the caller intends to allocate and manage work areas for plans that have been generated. cuFFT default behavior is to allocate the work area at plan generation time. If cufftSetAutoAllocation() has been called with autoAllocate set to 0 prior to one of the cufftMakePlan\*() calls, cuFFT does not allocate the work area. This is the preferred sequence for callers wishing to manage work area allocation.

```
integer(4) function cufftSetAutoAllocation(plan, autoAllocate)
  integer(4) :: plan, autoallocate
```

### 3.1.5. cufftSetWorkArea

This function overrides the work area pointer associated with a plan. If the work area was auto-allocated, cuFFT frees the auto-allocated space. The cufftExecute\*() calls assume that the work area pointer is valid and that it points to a contiguous region in device memory that does not overlap with any other work area. If this is not the case, results are indeterminate.

```
integer(4) function cufftSetWorkArea(plan, workArea)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer, device :: workArea(*)
```

### 3.1.6. cufftDestroy

This function frees all GPU resources associated with a cuFFT plan and destroys the internal plan data structure.

```
integer(4) function cufftDestroy( plan )
  integer :: plan
```

## 3.2. CUFFT Plans and Estimated Size Functions

This section contains functions from the cuFFT library used to create plans and estimate work buffer size.

### 3.2.1. cufftPlan1d

This function creates a 1D FFT plan configuration for a specified signal size and data type. Nx is the size of the transform; batch is the number of transforms of size nx.

```
integer(4) function cufftPlan1d(plan, nx, ffttype, batch)
  integer :: plan
  integer :: nx
  integer :: ffttype
  integer :: batch
```

### 3.2.2. cufftPlan2d

This function creates a 2D FFT plan configuration according to a specified signal size and data type. Nx is the size of the of the 1st dimension in the transform; ny is the size of the 2nd dimension.

```
integer(4) function cufftPlan2d( plan, nx, ny, ffttype )
  integer :: plan
  integer :: nx, ny
  integer :: ffttype
```

### 3.2.3. cufftPlan3d

This function creates a 3D FFT plan configuration according to a specified signal size and data type. Nx is the size of the of the 1st dimension in the transform; ny is the size of the 2nd dimension; nz is the size of the 3rd dimension.

```
integer(4) function cufftPlan3d( plan, nx, ny, nz, ffttype )
  integer :: plan
  integer :: nx, ny, nz
  integer :: ffttype
```

### 3.2.4. cufftPlanMany

This function creates an FFT plan configuration of dimension rank, with sizes specified in the array n. Batch is the number of transforms to configure. This function supports more complicated input and output data layouts using the arguments inembed, istride, idist, onembed, ostride, and odist. In the C function, if inembed and onembed are set to NULL, all other stride information is ignored. Fortran programmers can pass NULL when using the PGI cufft module by setting an F90 pointer to null(), either through

direct assignment, using `c_f_pointer()` with `c_null_ptr` as the first argument, or the nullify statement, then passing the nullified F90 pointer as the actual argument for the `inembed` and `onembed` dummies.

```
integer(4) function cufftPlanMany(plan, rank, n, inembed, istride, idist,
onembed, ostride, odist, ffttype, batch )
  integer :: plan
  integer :: rank
  integer :: n
  integer :: inembed, onembed
  integer :: istride, idist, ostride, odist
  integer :: ffttype, batch
```

### 3.2.5. cufftCreate

This function creates an opaque handle for further cuFFT calls and allocates some small data structures on the host. In C, the handle type is currently typedef'ed to an int, so in Fortran we use an `integer*4` to hold the plan.

```
integer(4) function cufftCreate(plan)
  integer(4) :: plan
```

### 3.2.6. cufftMakePlan1d

Following a call to `cufftCreate()`, this function creates a 1D FFT plan configuration for a specified signal size and data type. `Nx` is the size of the transform; `batch` is the number of transforms of size `nx`.

```
integer(4) function cufftMakePlan1d(plan, nx, ffttype, batch, worksize)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer(4) :: nx
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(4) :: batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.7. cufftMakePlan2d

Following a call to `cufftCreate()`, this function creates a 2D FFT plan configuration according to a specified signal size and data type. `Nx` is the size of the of the 1st dimension in the transform; `ny` is the size of the 2nd dimension.

```
integer(4) function cufftMakePlan2d(plan, nx, ny, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer(4) :: nx, ny
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.8. cufftMakePlan3d

Following a call to `cufftCreate()`, this function creates a 3D FFT plan configuration according to a specified signal size and data type. `Nx` is the size of the of the 1st dimension in the transform; `ny` is the size of the 2nd dimension; `nz` is the size of the 3rd dimension.

```
integer(4) function cufftMakePlan3d(plan, nx, ny, nz, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer(4) :: nx, ny, nz
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```



### 3.2.9. cufftMakePlanMany

Following a call to `cufftCreate()`, this function creates an FFT plan configuration of dimension rank, with sizes specified in the array `n`. `Batch` is the number of transforms to configure. This function supports more complicated input and output data layouts using the arguments `inembed`, `istride`, `idist`, `onembed`, `ostride`, and `odist`. In the C function, if `inembed` and `onembed` are set to `NULL`, all other stride information is ignored. Fortran programmers can pass `NULL` when using the PGI `cufft` module by setting an F90 pointer to `null()`, either through direct assignment, using `c_f_pointer()` with `c_null_ptr` as the first argument, or the nullify statement, then passing the nullified F90 pointer as the actual argument for the `inembed` and `onembed` dummies.

```
integer(4) function cufftMakePlanMany(plan, rank, n, inembed, istride, idist,
onembed, ostride, odist, ffttype, batch, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer(4) :: rank
  integer :: n
  integer :: inembed, onembed
  integer(4) :: istride, idist, ostride, odist
  integer(4) :: ffttype, batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.10. cufftEstimate1d

This function returns an estimate for the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified size and data type, and assuming default plan settings.

```
integer(4) function cufftEstimate1d(nx, ffttype, batch, workSize)
  integer(4) :: nx
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(4) :: batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.11. cufftEstimate2d

This function returns an estimate for the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified size and data type, and assuming default plan settings.

```
integer(4) function cufftEstimate2d(nx, ny, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: nx, ny
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.12. cufftEstimate3d

This function returns an estimate for the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified size and data type, and assuming default plan settings.

```
integer(4) function cufftEstimate3d(nx, ny, nz, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: nx, ny, nz
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.13. cufftEstimateMany

This function returns an estimate for the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified size and data type, and assuming default plan settings.

```
integer(4) function cufftEstimateMany(rank, n, inembed, istride, idist,
onembed, ostride, odist, ffttype, batch, workSize)
  integer(4) :: rank, istride, idist, ostride, odist
  integer :: n, inembed, onembed
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(4) :: batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.14. cufftGetSize1d

This function gives a more accurate estimate than cufftEstimate1d() of the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified plan parameters and taking into account any plan settings which may have been made.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetSize1d(plan, nx, ffttype, batch, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan, nx, ffttype, batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.15. cufftGetSize2d

This function gives a more accurate estimate than cufftEstimate2d() of the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified plan parameters and taking into account any plan settings which may have been made.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetSize2d(plan, nx, ny, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan, nx, ny, ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.16. cufftGetSize3d

This function gives a more accurate estimate than cufftEstimate3d() of the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified plan parameters and taking into account any plan settings which may have been made.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetSize3d(plan, nx, ny, nz, ffttype, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan, nx, ny, nz, ffttype
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.17. cufftGetSizeMany

This function gives a more accurate estimate than cufftEstimateMany() of the size of the work area required, in bytes, given the specified plan parameters and taking into account any plan settings which may have been made.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetSizeMany(plan, rank, n, inembed, istride, idist,
onembed, ostride, odist, ffttype, batch, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan, rank, istride, idist, ostride, odist
  integer :: n, inembed, onembed
  integer(4) :: ffttype
  integer(4) :: batch
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

### 3.2.18. cufftGetSize

Once plan generation has been done, either with the original API or the extensible API, this call returns the actual size of the work area required, in bytes, to support the plan. Callers who choose to manage work area allocation within their application must use this call after plan generation, and after any `cufftSet*`() calls subsequent to plan generation, if those calls might alter the required work space size.

```
integer(4) function cufftGetSize(plan, workSize)
  integer(4) :: plan
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: workSize
```

## 3.3. CUFFT Execution Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuFFT library and interfaces to the cuFFT helper functions.

### 3.3.1. cufftExecC2C

This function executes a single precision complex-to-complex transform plan in the transform direction as specified by the direction parameter. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecC2C( plan, idata, odata, direction )
  integer :: plan
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
  integer :: direction
```

### 3.3.2. cufftExecR2C

This function executes a single precision real-to-complex, implicitly forward, cuFFT transform plan. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform, but note there are data layout differences between in-place and out-of-place transforms for real-to-complex FFTs in cuFFT.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecR2C( plan, idata, odata )
  integer :: plan
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: idata
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: odata
```

### 3.3.3. cufftExecC2R

This function executes a single precision complex-to-real, implicitly inverse, cuFFT transform plan. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecC2R( plan, idata, odata )
  integer :: plan
  complex(4), device, dimension(*) :: idata
  real(4), device, dimension(*) :: odata
```

### 3.3.4. cufftExecZ2Z

This function executes a double precision complex-to-complex transform plan in the transform direction as specified by the direction parameter. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecZ2Z( plan, idata, odata, direction )
  integer :: plan
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: idata, odata
  integer :: direction
```

### 3.3.5. cufftExecD2Z

This function executes a double precision real-to-complex, implicit forward, cuFFT transform plan. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform, but note there are data layout differences between in-place and out-of-place transforms for real-to-complex FFTs in cuFFT.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecD2Z( plan, idata, odata )
  integer :: plan
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: idata
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: odata
```

### 3.3.6. cufftExecZ2D

This function executes a double precision complex-to-real, implicit inverse, cuFFT transform plan. If `idata` and `odata` are the same, this function does an in-place transform.

```
integer(4) function cufftExecZ2D( plan, idata, odata )
  integer :: plan
  complex(8), device, dimension(*) :: idata
  real(8), device, dimension(*) :: odata
```

# Chapter 4. RANDOM NUMBER RUNTIME LIBRARY APIS

This section describes the Fortran interfaces to the CUDA cuRAND library. The cuRAND functionality is accessible from both host and device code. In the host library, all of the runtime API routines are integer functions that return an error code; they return a value of `CURAND_STATUS_SUCCESS` if the call was successful, or other cuRAND return status value if there was an error. The host library routines are meant to produce a series or array of random numbers. In the device library, the init routines are subroutines and the generator functions return the type of the value being generated. The device library routines are meant for producing a single value per thread per call.

Unless a specific kind is provided, the plain integer type implies `integer(4)` and the plain real type implies `real(4)`.

## 4.1. CURAND Definitions and Helper Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuRAND library and interfaces to the cuRAND helper functions.

The `curand` module contains the following derived type definitions:

```
TYPE curandGenerator
  TYPE(C_PTR)  :: handle
END TYPE
```

The `curand` module contains the following enumerations:

```
! CURAND Status
enum, bind(c)
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_SUCCESS           = 0
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_VERSION_MISMATCH = 100
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_NOT_INITIALIZED   = 101
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_ALLOCATION_FAILED  = 102
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_TYPE_ERROR       = 103
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_OUT_OF_RANGE     = 104
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_LENGTH_NOT_MULTIPLE = 105
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_DOUBLE_PRECISION_REQUIRED = 106
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_LAUNCH_FAILURE   = 201
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_PREEXISTING_FAILURE = 202
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_INITIALIZATION_FAILED = 203
enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_ARCH_MISMATCH    = 204
```

```

    enumerator :: CURAND_STATUS_INTERNAL_ERROR = 999
end enum

! CURAND Generator Types
enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_TEST = 0
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_DEFAULT = 100
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW = 101
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_MRG32K3A = 121
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_MTGP32 = 141
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_MT19937 = 142
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_PHILOX4_32_10 = 161
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_QUASI_DEFAULT = 200
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_QUASI_SOBOL32 = 201
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_QUASI_SCRAMBLED_SOBOL32 = 202
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_QUASI_SOBOL64 = 203
    enumerator :: CURAND_RNG_QUASI_SCRAMBLED_SOBOL64 = 204
end enum

! CURAND Memory Ordering
enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CURAND_ORDERING_PSEUDO_BEST = 100
    enumerator :: CURAND_ORDERING_PSEUDO_DEFAULT = 101
    enumerator :: CURAND_ORDERING_PSEUDO_SEEDED = 102
    enumerator :: CURAND_ORDERING_QUASI_DEFAULT = 201
end enum

! CURAND Direction Vectors
enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CURAND_DIRECTION_VECTORS_32_JOEKUO6 = 101
    enumerator :: CURAND_SCRAMBLED_DIRECTION_VECTORS_32_JOEKUO6 = 102
    enumerator :: CURAND_DIRECTION_VECTORS_64_JOEKUO6 = 103
    enumerator :: CURAND_SCRAMBLED_DIRECTION_VECTORS_64_JOEKUO6 = 104
end enum

! CURAND Methods
enum, bind(c)
    enumerator :: CURAND_CHOOSE_BEST = 0
    enumerator :: CURAND_ITR = 1
    enumerator :: CURAND_KNUTH = 2
    enumerator :: CURAND_HITR = 3
    enumerator :: CURAND_M1 = 4
    enumerator :: CURAND_M2 = 5
    enumerator :: CURAND_BINARY_SEARCH = 6
    enumerator :: CURAND_DISCRETE_GAUSS = 7
    enumerator :: CURAND_REJECTION = 8
    enumerator :: CURAND_DEVICE_API = 9
    enumerator :: CURAND_FAST_REJECTION = 10
    enumerator :: CURAND_3RD = 11
    enumerator :: CURAND_DEFINITION = 12
    enumerator :: CURAND_POISSON = 13
end enum

```

### 4.1.1. curandCreateGenerator

This function creates a new random number generator of type `rng`. See the beginning of this section for valid values of `rng`.

```

integer(4) function curandCreateGenerator(generator, rng)
    type(curandGenerator) :: generator
    integer :: rng

```

### 4.1.2. curandCreateGeneratorHost

This function creates a new host CPU random number generator of type `rng`. See the beginning of this section for valid values of `rng`.

```
integer(4) function curandCreateGeneratorHost(generator, rng)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer :: rng
```

### 4.1.3. curandDestroyGenerator

This function destroys an existing random number generator.

```
integer(4) function curandDestroyGenerator(generator)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
```

### 4.1.4. curandGetVersion

This function returns the version number of the cuRAND library.

```
integer(4) function curandGetVersion(version)
  integer(4) :: version
```

### 4.1.5. curandSetStream

This function sets the current stream for the cuRAND kernel launches.

```
integer(4) function curandSetStream(generator, stream)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: stream
```

### 4.1.6. curandSetPseudoRandomGeneratorSeed

This function sets the seed value of the pseudo-random number generator.

```
integer(4) function curandSetPseudoRandomGeneratorSeed(generator, seed)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(8) :: seed
```

### 4.1.7. curandSetGeneratorOffset

This function sets the absolute offset of the pseudo or quasirandom number generator.

```
integer(4) function curandSetGeneratorOffset(generator, offset)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(8) :: offset
```

### 4.1.8. curandSetGeneratorOrdering

This function sets the ordering of results of the pseudo or quasirandom number generator.

```
integer(4) function curandSetGeneratorOrdering(generator, order)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(4) :: order
```

### 4.1.9. curandSetQuasiRandomGeneratorDimensions

This function sets number of dimensions of the quasirandom number generator.

```
integer(4) function curandSetQuasiRandomGeneratorDimensions(generator, num)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(4) :: num
```

## 4.2. CURAND Generator Functions

This section contains interfaces for the cuRAND generator functions.

### 4.2.1. curandGenerate

This function generates 32-bit pseudo or quasirandom numbers.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerate(generator, array, num )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(4), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
```

### 4.2.2. curandGenerateLongLong

This function generates 64-bit integer quasirandom numbers. The function curandGenerate() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateLongLong(generator, array, num )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  integer(8), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
```

### 4.2.3. curandGenerateUniform

This function generates 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random numbers. The function curandGenerate() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateUniform(generator, array, num )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(4), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
```

### 4.2.4. curandGenerateUniformDouble

This function generates 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random numbers. The function curandGenerate() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateUniformDouble(generator, array, num )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(8), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
```



## 4.2.5. curandGenerateNormal

This function generates 32-bit floating point normally distributed random numbers. The function `curandGenerate()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateNormal(generator, array, num, mean, stddev )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(4), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
  real(4) :: mean, stddev
```

## 4.2.6. curandGenerateNormalDouble

This function generates 64-bit floating point normally distributed random numbers. The function `curandGenerate()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateNormalDouble(generator, array, num, mean,
  stddev )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(8), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
  real(8) :: mean, stddev
```

## 4.2.7. curandGeneratePoisson

This function generates Poisson-distributed random numbers. The function `curandGenerate()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments.

```
integer(4) function curandGeneratePoisson(generator, array, num, lambda )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(8), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
  real(8) :: lambda
```

## 4.2.8. curandGenerateSeeds

This function sets the starting state of the generator.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateSeeds(generator)
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
```

## 4.2.9. curandGenerateLogNormal

This function generates 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random numbers.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateLogNormal(generator, array, num, mean,
  stddev )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(4), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
  integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
  real(4) :: mean, stddev
```

## 4.2.10. curandGenerateLogNormalDouble

This function generates 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random numbers.

```
integer(4) function curandGenerateLogNormalDouble(generator, array, num, mean,
  stddev )
  type(curandGenerator) :: generator
  real(8), device :: array(*) ! Host or device depending on the generator
```

```
integer(kind=c_intptr_t) :: num
real(8) :: mean, stddev
```

## 4.3. CURAND Device Definitions and Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuRAND device library and interfaces to the cuRAND functions.

The curand device module contains the following derived type definitions:

```
TYPE curandStateXORWOW
  integer(4) :: d
  integer(4) :: v(5)
  integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag
  integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag_double
  real(4) :: boxmuller_extra
  real(8) :: boxmuller_extra_double
END TYPE curandStateXORWOW
```

```
TYPE curandStateMRG32k3a
  real(8) :: s1(3)
  real(8) :: s2(3)
  integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag
  integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag_double
  real(4) :: boxmuller_extra
  real(8) :: boxmuller_extra_double
END TYPE curandStateMRG32k3a
```

```
TYPE curandStateSobol32
  integer(4) :: d
  integer(4) :: x
  integer(4) :: c
  integer(4) :: direction_vectors(32)
END TYPE curandStateSobol32
```

```
TYPE curandStateScrambledSobol32
  integer(4) :: d
  integer(4) :: x
  integer(4) :: c
  integer(4) :: direction_vectors(32)
END TYPE curandStateScrambledSobol32
```

```
TYPE curandStateSobol64
  integer(8) :: d
  integer(8) :: x
  integer(8) :: c
  integer(8) :: direction_vectors(32)
END TYPE curandStateSobol64
```

```
TYPE curandStateScrambledSobol64
  integer(8) :: d
  integer(8) :: x
  integer(8) :: c
  integer(8) :: direction_vectors(32)
END TYPE curandStateScrambledSobol64
```

```
TYPE curandStateMtg32
  integer(4) :: s(MTGP32_STATE_SIZE)
  integer(4) :: offset
  integer(4) :: pIdx
  integer(kind=int_ptr_kind()) :: k
  integer(4) :: precise_double_flag
END TYPE curandStateMtg32
```

```
TYPE curandStatePhilox4_32_10
  integer(4) :: ctr
```

```

integer(4) :: output
integer(2) :: key
integer(4) :: state
integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag
integer(4) :: boxmuller_flag_double
real(4)    :: boxmuller_extra
real(8)    :: boxmuller_extra_double
END TYPE curandStatePhilox4_32_10

```

### 4.3.1. curand\_Init

This overloaded device subroutine initializes the state for the random number generator. These device subroutines are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

#### 4.3.1.1. curandInitXORWOW

This function initializes the state for the XORWOW random number generator. The function `curand_init()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

subroutine curandInitXORWOW(seed, sequence, offset, state)
  integer(8) :: seed
  integer(8) :: sequence
  integer(8) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state

```

#### 4.3.1.2. curandInitMRG32k3a

This function initializes the state for the MRG32k3a random number generator. The function `curand_init()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

subroutine curandInitMRG32k3a(seed, sequence, offset, state)
  integer(8) :: seed
  integer(8) :: sequence
  integer(8) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state

```

#### 4.3.1.3. curandInitPhilox4\_32\_10

This function initializes the state for the Philox4\_32\_10 random number generator. The function `curand_init()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```

subroutine curandInitPhilox4_32_10(seed, sequence, offset, state)
  integer(8) :: seed
  integer(8) :: sequence
  integer(8) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state

```

#### 4.3.1.4. curandInitSobol32

This function initializes the state for the Sobol32 random number generator. The function `curand_init()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA

C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
subroutine curandInitSobol32(direction_vectors, offset, state)
  integer :: direction_vectors(*)
  integer(4) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.1.5. curandInitScrambledSobol32

This function initializes the state for the scrambled Sobol32 random number generator. The function curand\_init() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
subroutine curandInitScrambledSobol32(direction_vectors, scramble, offset,
state)
  integer :: direction_vectors(*)
  integer(4) :: scramble
  integer(4) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.1.6. curandInitSobol64

This function initializes the state for the Sobol64 random number generator. The function curand\_init() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
subroutine curandInitSobol64(direction_vectors, offset, state)
  integer :: direction_vectors(*)
  integer(8) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.1.7. curandInitScrambledSobol64

This function initializes the state for the scrambled Sobol64 random number generator. The function curand\_init() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
subroutine curandInitScrambledSobol64(direction_vectors, scramble, offset,
state)
  integer :: direction_vectors(*)
  integer(8) :: scramble
  integer(8) :: offset
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.2. curand

This overloaded device function returns 32 or 64 bits of random data based on the state argument. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

#### 4.3.2.1. curandGetXORWOW

This function returns 32 bits of pseudorandomness from the XORWOW random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function

arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

#### 4.3.2.2. curandGetMRG32k3a

This function returns 32 bits of pseudorandomness from the MRG32k3a random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.2.3. curandGetPhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns 32 bits of pseudorandomness from the Philox4\_32\_10 random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetPhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.2.4. curandGetSobol32

This function returns 32 bits of quasirandomness from the Sobol32 random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.2.5. curandGetScrambledSobol32

This function returns 32 bits of quasirandomness from the scrambled Sobol32 random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.2.6. curandGetSobol64

This function returns 64 bits of quasirandomness from the Sobol64 random number generator. The function curand() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.2.7. curandGetScrambledSobol64

This function returns 64 bits of quasirandomness from the scrambled Sobol64 random number generator. The function `curand()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
integer(4) function curandGetScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.3. Curand\_Normal

This overloaded device function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

#### 4.3.3.1. curandNormalXORWOW

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

#### 4.3.3.2. curandNormalMRG32k3a

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.3.3. curandNormalPhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalPhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.3.4. curandNormalSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

### 4.3.3.5. curandNormalScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from a scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

### 4.3.3.6. curandNormalSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from a Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.3.7. curandNormalScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point normally distributed random number from a scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandNormalScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

## 4.3.4. Curand\_Normal\_Double

This overloaded device function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

### 4.3.4.1. curandNormalDoubleXORWOW

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

### 4.3.4.2. curandNormalDoubleMRG32k3a

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.4.3. curandNormalDoublePhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoublePhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.4.4. curandNormalDoubleSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.4.5. curandNormalDoubleScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.4.6. curandNormalDoubleSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.4.7. curandNormalDoubleScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point normally distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandNormalDoubleScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.5. Curand\_Log\_Normal

This overloaded device function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.



#### 4.3.5.1. curandLogNormalXORWOW

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.2. curandLogNormalMRG32k3a

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.3. curandLogNormalPhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalPhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.4. curandLogNormalSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.5. curandLogNormalScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.6. curandLogNormalSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_log_normal()` has also been overloaded

to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.5.7. curandLogNormalScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function curand\_log\_normal() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandLogNormalScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.6. Curand\_Log\_Normal\_Double

This overloaded device function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

##### 4.3.6.1. curandLogNormalDoubleXORWOW

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function curand\_log\_normal\_double() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

##### 4.3.6.2. curandLogNormalDoubleMRG32k3a

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function curand\_log\_normal\_double() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

##### 4.3.6.3. curandLogNormalDoublePhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function curand\_log\_normal\_double() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoublePhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

##### 4.3.6.4. curandLogNormalDoubleSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function curand\_log\_normal\_double() has also been

overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.6.5. curandLogNormalDoubleScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_log_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.6.6. curandLogNormalDoubleSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_log_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.6.7. curandLogNormalDoubleScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point log-normally distributed random number from a scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_log_normal_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandLogNormalDoubleScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.7. Curand\_Uniform

This overloaded device function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

#### 4.3.7.1. curandUniformXORWOW

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.2. curandUniformMRG32k3a

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.3. curandUniformPhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformPhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.4. curandUniformSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.5. curandUniformScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.6. curandUniformSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.7.7. curandUniformScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 32-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function `curand_uniform()` has also been

overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(4) function curandUniformScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

### 4.3.8. Curand\_Uniform\_Double

This overloaded device function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

#### 4.3.8.1. curandUniformDoubleXORWOW

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an XORWOW generator. The function `curand_uniform_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleXORWOW(state)
  TYPE(curandStateXORWOW) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.2. curandUniformDoubleMRG32k3a

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an MRG32k3a generator. The function `curand_uniform_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleMRG32k3a(state)
  TYPE(curandStateMRG32k3a) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.3. curandUniformDoublePhilox4\_32\_10

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from a Philox4\_32\_10 generator. The function `curand_uniform_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoublePhilox4_32_10(state)
  TYPE(curandStatePhilox4_32_10) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.4. curandUniformDoubleSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_uniform_double()` has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.5. curandUniformDoubleScrambledSobol32

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol32 generator. The function `curand_uniform_double()` has also been

overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleScrambledSobol32(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol32) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.6. curandUniformDoubleSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an Sobol64 generator. The function curand\_uniform\_double() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateSobol64) :: state
```

#### 4.3.8.7. curandUniformDoubleScrambledSobol64

This function returns a 64-bit floating point uniformly distributed random number from an scrambled Sobol64 generator. The function curand\_uniform\_double() has also been overloaded to accept these function arguments, as in CUDA C++. Device Functions are declared "attributes(device)" in CUDA Fortran and "!\$acc routine() seq" in OpenACC.

```
real(8) function curandUniformDoubleScrambledSobol64(state)
  TYPE(curandStateScrambledSobol64) :: state
```

# Chapter 5.

## SPARSE MATRIX RUNTIME LIBRARY APIS

This section describes the Fortran interfaces to the CUDA cuSPARSE library. The cuSPARSE functions are only accessible from host code. All of the runtime API routines are integer functions that return an error code; they return a value of CUSPARSE\_STATUS\_SUCCESS if the call was successful, or another cuSPARSE status return value if there was an error.

Chapter 6 contains examples of accessing the cuSPARSE library routines from OpenACC and CUDA Fortran. In both cases, the interfaces to the library can be exposed by adding the line

```
use cusparse
```

to your program unit.

A number of the function interfaces listed in this chapter can take host or device scalar arguments. Those functions have an additional v2 interface, which does not implicitly manage the pointer mode for these calls. See section 1.6 for further discussion on the handling of pointer modes.

Unless a specific kind is provided, the plain integer type used in the interfaces implies integer(4) and the plain real type implies real(4).

### 5.1. CUSPARSE Definitions and Helper Functions

This section contains definitions and data types used in the cuSPARSE library and interfaces to the cuSPARSE helper functions.

The cuSPARSE module contains the following derived type definitions:

```
type cusparseHandle
  type(c_ptr) :: handle
end type cusparseHandle

type :: cusparseMatDescr
  type(c_ptr) :: descr
end type cusparseMatDescr

type cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo
  type(c_ptr) :: info
```

```
end type cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo
```

```
type cusparseHybMat
  type(c_ptr) :: mat
end type cusparseHybMat
```

```
type cusparseCsrsv2Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseCsrsv2Info
```

```
type cusparseCsrlic02Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseCsrlic02Info
```

```
type cusparseCsrilu02Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseCsrilu02Info
```

```
type cusparseBsrsv2Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseBsrsv2Info
```

```
type cusparseBsrlic02Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseBsrlic02Info
```

```
type cusparseBsrilu02Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseBsrilu02Info
```

```
type cusparseBsrsm2Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseBsrsm2Info
```

```
type cusparseCsrgemm2Info
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseCsrgemm2Info
```

```
type cusparseColorInfo
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseColorInfo
```

```
type cusparseCsru2csrInfo
  type(c_ptr) :: info
end type cusparseCsru2csrInfo
```

```
type cusparseSpVecDescr
  type(c_ptr) :: descr
end type cusparseSpVecDescr
```

```
type cusparseDnVecDescr
  type(c_ptr) :: descr
end type cusparseDnVecDescr
```

```
type cusparseSpMatDescr
  type(c_ptr) :: descr
end type cusparseSpMatDescr
```

```
type cusparseDnMatDescr
  type(c_ptr) :: descr
end type cusparseDnMatDescr
```

The cuSPARSE module contains the following enumerations:

```
! cuSPARSE status return values
enum, bind(C) ! cusparseStatus_t
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_SUCCESS=0
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_NOT_INITIALIZED=1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_ALLOC_FAILED=2
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_INVALID_VALUE=3
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_ARCH_MISMATCH=4
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_MAPPING_ERROR=5
```



```

    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_EXECUTION_FAILED=6
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_INTERNAL_ERROR=7
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_MATRIX_TYPE_NOT_SUPPORTED=8
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_ZERO_PIVOT=9
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_STATUS_NOT_SUPPORTED=10
end enum

enum, bind(c) ! cusparsePointerMode_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_POINTER_MODE_HOST = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_POINTER_MODE_DEVICE = 1
end enum

enum, bind(c) ! cusparseAction_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ACTION_SYMBOLIC = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ACTION_NUMERIC = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseMatrixType_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_GENERAL = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_SYMMETRIC = 1
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_HERMITIAN = 2
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_TRIANGULAR = 3
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseFillMode_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FILL_MODE_LOWER = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FILL_MODE_UPPER = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseDiagType_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_DIAG_TYPE_NON_UNIT = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_DIAG_TYPE_UNIT = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseIndexBase_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_INDEX_BASE_ZERO = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_INDEX_BASE_ONE = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseOperation_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_OPERATION_NON_TRANSPOSE = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_OPERATION_TRANSPOSE = 1
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_OPERATION_CONJUGATE_TRANSPOSE = 2
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseDirection_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_DIRECTION_ROW = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_DIRECTION_COLUMN = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseHybPartition_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_HYB_PARTITION_AUTO = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_HYB_PARTITION_USER = 1
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_HYB_PARTITION_MAX = 2
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseSolvePolicy_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_SOLVE_POLICY_NO_LEVEL = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_SOLVE_POLICY_USE_LEVEL = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseSideMode_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_SIDE_LEFT = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_SIDE_RIGHT = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseColorAlg_t
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COLOR_ALG0 = 0
    enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COLOR_ALG1 = 1

```

```

end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseAlgMode_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ALG0           = 0
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ALG1           = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ALG_NAIVE      = 0
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ALG_MERGE_PATH = 1
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseCsr2CscAlg_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_CSR2CSC_ALG1 = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_CSR2CSC_ALG2 = 2
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseFormat_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FORMAT_CSR     = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FORMAT_CSC     = 2
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FORMAT_COO     = 3
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_FORMAT_COO_AOS = 4
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseOrder_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ORDER_COL = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_ORDER_ROW = 2
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseSpMValg_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MV_ALG_DEFAULT = 0
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COOMV_ALG     = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_CSRMV_ALG1    = 2
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_CSRMV_ALG2    = 3
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseSpMMAlg_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_MM_ALG_DEFAULT = 0
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COOMM_ALG1    = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COOMM_ALG2    = 2
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_COOMM_ALG3    = 3
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_CSRMM_ALG1    = 4
end enum

enum, bind(C) ! cusparseIndexType_t;
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_INDEX_16U = 1
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_INDEX_32I = 2
  enumerator :: CUSPARSE_INDEX_64I = 3
end enum

```

### 5.1.1. cusparseCreate

This function initializes the cuSPARSE library and creates a handle on the cuSPARSE context. It must be called before any other cuSPARSE API function is invoked. It allocates hardware resources necessary for accessing the GPU.

```

integer(4) function cusparseCreate(handle)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle

```

### 5.1.2. cusparseDestroy

This function releases CPU-side resources used by the cuSPARSE library. The release of GPU-side resources may be deferred until the application shuts down.

```

integer(4) function cusparseDestroy(handle)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle

```

### 5.1.3. `cusparseGetVersion`

This function returns the version number of the cuSPARSE library.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetVersion(handle, version)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(c_int) :: version
```

### 5.1.4. `cusparseSetStream`

This function sets the stream to be used by the cuSPARSE library to execute its routines.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(cuda_stream_kind) :: stream
```

### 5.1.5. `cusparseGetStream`

This function gets the stream used by the cuSPARSE library to execute its routines. If the cuSPARSE library stream is not set, all kernels use the default NULL stream.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetStream(handle, stream)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(cuda_stream_kind) :: stream
```

### 5.1.6. `cusparseGetPointerMode`

This function obtains the pointer mode used by the cuSPARSE library. Please see section 1.6 for more details on pointer modes.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetPointerMode(handle, mode)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(c_int) :: mode
```

### 5.1.7. `cusparseSetPointerMode`

This function sets the pointer mode used by the cuSPARSE library. In these Fortran interfaces, this only has an effect when using the \*\_v2 interfaces. The default is for the values to be passed by reference on the host. Please see section 1.6 for more details on pointer modes.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetPointerMode(handle, mode)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mode
```

### 5.1.8. `cusparseCreateMatDescr`

This function initializes the matrix descriptor. It sets the fields `MatrixType` and `IndexBase` to the default values `CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_GENERAL` and `CUSPARSE_INDEX_BASE_ZERO`, respectively, while leaving other fields uninitialized.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateMatDescr(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

### 5.1.9. `cusparseDestroyMatDescr`

This function releases the memory allocated for the matrix descriptor.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyMatDescr(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

### 5.1.10. `cusparseSetMatType`

This function sets the `MatrixType` of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetMatType(descrA, type)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  integer(4) :: type
```

### 5.1.11. `cusparseGetMatType`

This function returns the `MatrixType` of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetMatType(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

### 5.1.12. `cusparseSetMatFillMode`

This function sets the `FillMode` field of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetMatFillMode(descrA, mode)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  integer(4) :: mode
```

### 5.1.13. `cusparseGetMatFillMode`

This function returns the `FillMode` field of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetMatFillMode(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

### 5.1.14. `cusparseSetMatDiagType`

This function sets the `DiagType` of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetMatDiagType(descrA, type)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  integer(4) :: type
```

### 5.1.15. `cusparseGetMatDiagType`

This function returns the `DiagType` of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetMatDiagType(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

### 5.1.16. `cusparseSetMatIndexBase`

This function sets the `IndexBase` field of the matrix descriptor `descrA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSetMatIndexBase(descrA, base)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  integer(4) :: base
```

## 5.1.17. cusparseGetMatIndexBase

This function returns the IndexBase field of the matrix descriptor descrA.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetMatIndexBase(descrA)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
```

## 5.1.18. cusparseCreateSolveAnalysisInfo

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateSolveAnalysisInfo(info)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.1.19. cusparseDestroySolveAnalysisInfo

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroySolveAnalysisInfo(info)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.1.20. cusparseGetLevelInfo

This function returns the number of levels and the assignment of rows into the levels computed by either the csrsv\_analysis, csrsm\_analysis or hybsv\_analysis routines.

```
integer(4) function cusparseGetLevelInfo(handle, info, nlevels, levelPtr,
  levelInd)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  integer(c_int) :: nlevels
  type(c_ptr) :: levelPtr
  type(c_ptr) :: levelInd
```

## 5.1.21. cusparseCreateHybMat

This function creates and initializes the hybA opaque data structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateHybMat(hybA)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

## 5.1.22. cusparseDestroyHybMat

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the hybA structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyHybMat(hybA)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

## 5.1.23. cusparseCreateCsrsv2Info

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of csrsv2 to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCsrsv2Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.24. `cusparseDestroyCsrsv2Info`

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyCsrsv2Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.25. `cusparseCreateCsrlic02Info`

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of incomplete Cholesky to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCsrlic02Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrlic02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.26. `cusparseDestroyCsrlic02Info`

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyCsrlic02Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrlic02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.27. `cusparseCreateCsrilu02Info`

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of incomplete LU to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCsrilu02Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.28. `cusparseDestroyCsrilu02Info`

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyCsrilu02Info(info)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.29. `cusparseCreateBsrsv2Info`

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of bsrsv2 to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateBsrsv2Info(info)
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.30. `cusparseDestroyBsrsv2Info`

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyBsrsv2Info(info)
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.31. `cusparseCreateBsrlic02Info`

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of block incomplete Cholesky to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateBsrlic02Info(info)
```

```
type(cusparsesBsrlic02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.32. cusparsesDestroyBsrlic02Info

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesDestroyBsrlic02Info(info)
  type(cusparsesBsrlic02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.33. cusparsesCreateBsrilu02Info

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of block incomplete LU to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesCreateBsrilu02Info(info)
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.34. cusparsesDestroyBsrilu02Info

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesDestroyBsrilu02Info(info)
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.35. cusparsesCreateBsrsrm2Info

This function creates and initializes the solve and analysis structure of bsrsrm2 to default values.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesCreateBsrsrm2Info(info)
  type(cusparsesBsrsrm2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.36. cusparsesDestroyBsrsrm2Info

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesDestroyBsrsrm2Info(info)
  type(cusparsesBsrsrm2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.37. cusparsesCreateCsrgemm2Info

This function creates and initializes the analysis structure of general sparse matrix-matrix multiplication.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesCreateCsrgemm2Info(info)
  type(cusparsesCsrgemm2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.38. cusparsesDestroyCsrgemm2Info

This function destroys and releases any memory required by the structure.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesDestroyCsrgemm2Info(info)
  type(cusparsesCsrgemm2Info) :: info
```

### 5.1.39. cusparsesCreateColorInfo

This function creates coloring information used in calls like CSR\_COLOR.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesCreateColorInfo(info)
```

```
type(cusparsColorInfo) :: info
```

## 5.1.40. cusparsDestroyColorInfo

This function destroys coloring information used in calls like CSRColor.

```
integer(4) function cusparsDestroyColorInfo(info)
  type(cusparsColorInfo) :: info
```

## 5.1.41. cusparsCreateCsr2csrInfo

This function creates sorting information used in calls like CSR2CSR.

```
integer(4) function cusparsCreateCsr2csrInfo(info)
  type(cusparsCsr2csrInfo) :: info
```

## 5.1.42. cusparsDestroyCsr2csrInfo

This function creates sorting information used in calls like CSR2CSR.

```
integer(4) function cusparsDestroyCsr2csrInfo(info)
  type(cusparsCsr2csrInfo) :: info
```

# 5.2. CUPARSE Level 1 Functions

This section contains interfaces for the level 1 sparse linear algebra functions that perform operations between dense and sparse vectors.

## 5.2.1. cusparsSaxpyi

SAXPY performs constant times a vector plus a vector. This function multiplies the vector  $x$  in sparse format by the constant  $\alpha$  and adds the result to the vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $y = y + \alpha * xVal(xInd)$

```
integer(4) function cusparsSaxpyi(handle, nnz, alpha, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
  integer :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.2. cusparsDaxpyi

DAXPY performs constant times a vector plus a vector. This function multiplies the vector  $x$  in sparse format by the constant  $\alpha$  and adds the result to the vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $y = y + \alpha * xVal(xInd)$

```
integer(4) function cusparsDaxpyi(handle, nnz, alpha, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(8), device :: y(*)
  integer :: idxBase
```



### 5.2.3. cusparseCaxpyi

CAXPY performs constant times a vector plus a vector. This function multiplies the vector  $x$  in sparse format by the constant  $\alpha$  and adds the result to the vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $y = y + \alpha * xVal(xInd)$

```
integer(4) function cusparseCaxpyi(handle, nnz, alpha, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.4. cusparseZaxpyi

ZAXPY performs constant times a vector plus a vector. This function multiplies the vector  $x$  in sparse format by the constant  $\alpha$  and adds the result to the vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $y = y + \alpha * xVal(xInd)$

```
integer(4) function cusparseZaxpyi(handle, nnz, alpha, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.5. cusparseSdoti

SDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $res = \sum(y * xVal(xInd))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseSdoti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
  real(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.6. cusparseDdoti

DDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $res = \sum(y * xVal(xInd))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseDdoti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(8), device :: y(*)
  real(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.7. `cusparseCdoti`

CDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $\text{res} = \text{sum}(y * x\text{Val}(x\text{Ind}))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseCdoti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.8. `cusparseZdoti`

ZDOT forms the dot product of two vectors. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $\text{res} = \text{sum}(y * x\text{Val}(x\text{Ind}))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseZdoti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.9. `cusparseCdotci`

CDOTC forms the dot product of two vectors, conjugating the first vector. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $\text{res} = \text{sum}(y * \text{conj}(x\text{Val}(x\text{Ind})))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseCdotci(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  complex(4), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.10. `cusparseZdotci`

ZDOTC forms the dot product of two vectors, conjugating the first vector. This function returns the dot product of a vector  $x$  in sparse format and vector  $y$  in dense format, i.e.  $\text{res} = \text{sum}(y * \text{conj}(x\text{Val}(x\text{Ind})))$

```
integer(4) function cusparseZdotci(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, res, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  complex(8), device :: res ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.11. cusparseSgthr

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgthr(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  real(4), device :: y(*)
  real(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.12. cusparseDgthr

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgthr(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  real(8), device :: y(*)
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.13. cusparseCgthr

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgthr(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.14. cusparseZgthr

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgthr(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

### 5.2.15. cusparseSgthrz

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$ ;  $y(xInd) = 0.0$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgthrz(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```

```
integer(4) :: nnz
real(4), device :: y(*)
real(4), device :: xVal(*)
integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.16. cusparseDgthrz

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$ ;  $y(xInd) = 0.0$  Fortran programmers should normally use `idxBase == 1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgthrz(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  real(8), device :: y(*)
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.17. cusparseCgthrz

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$ ;  $y(xInd) = 0.0$  Fortran programmers should normally use `idxBase == 1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgthrz(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.18. cusparseZgthrz

This function gathers the elements of the vector  $y$  listed in the index array  $xInd$  into data array  $xVal$ , i.e.  $xVal = y(xInd)$ ;  $y(xInd) = 0.0$  Fortran programmers should normally use `idxBase == 1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgthrz(handle, nnz, y, xVal, xInd, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.19. cusparseSsctr

This function scatters the elements of the dense format vector  $x$  into the vector  $y$  in sparse format, i.e.  $y(xInd) = x$  Fortran programmers should normally use `idxBase == 1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSsctr(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  real(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.20. cusparseDsctr

This function scatters the elements of the dense format vector  $x$  into the vector  $y$  in sparse format, i.e.  $y(xInd) = x$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseDsctr(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(8), device :: y(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.21. cusparseCsctr

This function scatters the elements of the dense format vector  $x$  into the vector  $y$  in sparse format, i.e.  $y(xInd) = x$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseCsctr(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.22. cusparseZsctr

This function scatters the elements of the dense format vector  $x$  into the vector  $y$  in sparse format, i.e.  $y(xInd) = x$  Fortran programmers should normally use  $idxBase == 1$ .

```
integer(4) function cusparseZsctr(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz
  complex(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.23. cusparseSroti

SPROT applies a plane rotation.  $X$  is a sparse vector and  $Y$  is dense.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSroti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, c, s, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(4), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
  real(4), device :: c, s ! device or host variable
  integer :: idxBase
```

## 5.2.24. cusparseDroti

DPROT applies a plane rotation.  $X$  is a sparse vector and  $Y$  is dense.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDroti(handle, nnz, xVal, xInd, y, c, s, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: nnz
  real(8), device :: xVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: xInd(*)
```

```

real(8), device :: y(*)
real(8), device :: c, s ! device or host variable
integer :: idxBase

```

## 5.3. CUSPARSE Level 2 Functions

This section contains interfaces for the level 2 sparse linear algebra functions that perform operations between sparse matrices and dense vectors.

### 5.3.1. cusparseSbsrmv

BSRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $(mb * blockDim) \times (nb * blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrVal`, `bsrRowPtr`, and `bsrColInd`

```

integer(4) function cusparseSbsrmv(handle, dir, trans, mb, nb, nnzb, alpha,
descr, bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  real(4), device :: x(*)
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.2. cusparseDbbsrmv

BSRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $(mb * blockDim) \times (nb * blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrVal`, `bsrRowPtr`, and `bsrColInd`

```

integer(4) function cusparseDbbsrmv(handle, dir, trans, mb, nb, nnzb, alpha,
descr, bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  real(8), device :: x(*)
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.3. cusparseCbsrmv

BSRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $(mb * blockDim) \times (nb * blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrVal`, `bsrRowPtr`, and `bsrColInd`

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrmv(handle, dir, trans, mb, nb, nnzb, alpha,
descr, bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  complex(4), device :: x(*)
  complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.4. cusparseZbsrmv

BSRMV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $(mb * blockDim) \times (nb * blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrVal`, `bsrRowPtr`, and `bsrColInd`

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrmv(handle, dir, trans, mb, nb, nnzb, alpha,
descr, bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  complex(8), device :: x(*)
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.5. cusparseSbsrxmv

BSRXMLV performs a BSRMV and a mask operation.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrxmv(handle, dir, trans, sizeofMask, mb, nb,
nnzb, alpha, descr, bsrVal, bsrMaskPtr, bsrRowPtr, bsrEndPtr, bsrColInd,
blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: sizeofMask
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrMaskPtr(*), bsrRowPtr(*), bsrEndPtr(*)
```

```
integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
integer :: blockDim
real(4), device :: x(*)
real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
real(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.6. cusparseDbsrxmv

BSRXMLV performs a BSRMV and a mask operation.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrxmv(handle, dir, trans, sizeofMask, mb, nb,
nnzb, alpha, descr, bsrVal, bsrMaskPtr, bsrRowPtr, bsrEndPtr, bsrColInd,
blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: sizeofMask
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrMaskPtr(*), bsrRowPtr(*), bsrEndPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  real(8), device :: x(*)
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.7. cusparseCbsrxmv

BSRXMLV performs a BSRMV and a mask operation.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrxmv(handle, dir, trans, sizeofMask, mb, nb,
nnzb, alpha, descr, bsrVal, bsrMaskPtr, bsrRowPtr, bsrEndPtr, bsrColInd,
blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: sizeofMask
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrMaskPtr(*), bsrRowPtr(*), bsrEndPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  complex(4), device :: x(*)
  complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.8. cusparseZbsrxmv

BSRXMLV performs a BSRMV and a mask operation.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrxmv(handle, dir, trans, sizeofMask, mb, nb,
nnzb, alpha, descr, bsrVal, bsrMaskPtr, bsrRowPtr, bsrEndPtr, bsrColInd,
blockDim, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir
  integer :: trans
  integer :: sizeofMask
  integer :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
```



```

integer(4), device :: bsrMaskPtr(*), bsrRowPtr(*), bsrEndPtr(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrColInd(*)
integer :: blockDim
complex(8), device :: x(*)
complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.9. cusparseScsrnv

CSRNV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`

```

integer(4) function cusparseScsrnv(handle, trans, m, n, nnz, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m, n, nnz
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  real(4), device :: x(*)
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.10. cusparseDcsrnmv

CSRNV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`

```

integer(4) function cusparseDcsrnmv(handle, trans, m, n, nnz, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m, n, nnz
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  real(8), device :: x(*)
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.11. cusparseCcsrnmv

CSRNV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`

```

integer(4) function cusparseCcsrnmv(handle, trans, m, n, nnz, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, x, beta, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m, n, nnz

```

```

complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descr
complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
complex(4), device :: x(*)
complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.12. cusparsZcsmv

CSR MV performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , or  $y := \alpha * A ** T * x + \beta * y$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsmv(handle, trans, m, n, nnz, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, x, beta, y)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer :: trans
integer :: m, n, nnz
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descr
complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
complex(8), device :: x(*)
complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: y(*)

```

### 5.3.13. cusparsScrsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of `scrsv`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsScrsv_analysis(handle, trans, m, nnz, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: trans
integer(4) :: m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descr
real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info

```

### 5.3.14. cusparsDcsrcsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of `dcsrcsv`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDcsrcsv_analysis(handle, trans, m, nnz, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: trans
integer(4) :: m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descr
real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info

```

### 5.3.15. cusparseCcsrsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrsv_analysis(handle, trans, m, nnz, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.16. cusparseZcsrsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrsv_analysis(handle, trans, m, nnz, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.17. cusparseScsrsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrsv_solve(handle, trans, m, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  real(4), device :: x(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.18. cusparseDcsrsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrsv_solve(handle, trans, m, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

```
real(8), device :: x(*)
real(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.19. cusparseCcsrsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrsv_solve(handle, trans, m, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  complex(4), device :: x(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.20. cusparseZcsrsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrsv_solve(handle, trans, m, alpha, descr,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  integer :: m
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  complex(8), device :: x(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.21. cusparseShybmvmv

HYBMV performs the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$  where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m x n sparse matrix that is defined in the HYB storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShybmvmv(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb, x, beta,
y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  real(4), device :: x(*)
  real(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.22. cusparseDhybmV

HYBMV performs the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$  where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m x n sparse matrix that is defined in the HYB storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDhybmV(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb, x, beta,
y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  real(8), device :: x(*)
  real(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.23. cusparseChybmV

HYBMV performs the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$  where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m x n sparse matrix that is defined in the HYB storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseChybmV(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb, x, beta,
y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  complex(4), device :: x(*)
  complex(4), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.24. cusparseZhybmV

HYBMV performs the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$  where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m x n sparse matrix that is defined in the HYB storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZhybmV(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb, x, beta,
y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  complex(8), device :: x(*)
  complex(8), device :: beta ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.25. cusparseShybsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShybsv_analysis(handle, trans, descr, hyb, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.26. cusparseDhybsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDhybsv_analysis(handle, trans, descr, hyb, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.27. cusparseChybsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseChybsv_analysis(handle, trans, descr, hyb, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.28. cusparseZhybsv\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZhybsv_analysis(handle, trans, descr, hyb, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.3.29. cusparseShybsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShybsv_solve(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb,
info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  real(4), device :: x(*)
  real(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.30. cusparseDhybsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDhybsv_solve(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb,
info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  real(8), device :: x(*)
  real(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.31. cusparseChybsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseChybsv_solve(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb,
info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  complex(4), device :: x(*)
  complex(4), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.32. cusparseZhybsv\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of hybsv.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZhybsv_solve(handle, trans, alpha, descr, hyb,
info, x, y)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: trans
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descr
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hyb
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  complex(8), device :: x(*)
  complex(8), device :: y(*)
```

### 5.3.33. cusparseBsrsv2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseBsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.34. cusparseDbsrv2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrv2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.35. cusparseCbsrsv2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.36. cusparseZbsrsv2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.37. cusparseSbsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrsv2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.38. cusparseDbsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrsv2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
```



```
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.39. cusparseCbsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrsv2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.40. cusparseZbsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrsv2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.41. cusparseSbsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrsv2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, y, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, mb, nnzb
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrsv2Info) :: info
  real(4), device :: x(*), y(*)
  integer :: policy
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.42. cusparseDbsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrsv2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, y, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```

```

integer :: dirA, transA, mb, nnzb
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer :: blockDim
type(cusparsBsrsv2Info) :: info
real(8), device :: x(*), y(*)
integer :: policy
character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.43. cusparsCbsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCbsrsv2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, y, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, mb, nnzb
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  type(cusparsBsrsv2Info) :: info
  complex(4), device :: x(*), y(*)
  integer :: policy
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.44. cusparsZbsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZbsrsv2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, mb, nnzb,
alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, y, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, mb, nnzb
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim
  type(cusparsBsrsv2Info) :: info
  complex(8), device :: x(*), y(*)
  integer :: policy
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.45. cusparsXbsrsv2\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to CUSPARSE\_STATUS\_ZERO\_PIVOT and sets position to j when  $A(j,j)$  is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to -1.

```

integer(4) function cusparsXbsrsv2_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsBsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable

```

### 5.3.46. `cusparseScsrsv2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csrsv2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.47. `cusparseDcsrsv2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csrsv2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.48. `cusparseCcsrsv2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csrsv2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.49. `cusparseZcsrsv2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csrsv2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrsv2_bufferSize(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrsv2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.3.50. `cusparseScsrsv2_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrsv2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrsv2_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
```

```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.51. cusparsDcsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDcsrsv2_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.52. cusparsCcsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCcsrsv2_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.53. cusparsZcsrsv2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsrsv2_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.3.54. cusparsScsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsScsrsv2_solve(handle, transA, m, nnz, alpha,
descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, x, y, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(4), device :: csrValA(*), x(*), y(*)

```

```
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsesCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer :: policy
character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.55. cusparsesDcsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesDcsrsv2_solve(handle, transA, m, nnz, alpha,
descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, x, y, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: csrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsesCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer :: policy
character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.56. cusparsesCcsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesCcsrsv2_solve(handle, transA, m, nnz, alpha,
descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, x, y, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsesCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer :: policy
character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.57. cusparsesZcsrsv2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsv2.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesZcsrsv2_solve(handle, transA, m, nnz, alpha,
descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, x, y, policy, pBuffer)
type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsesCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer :: policy
character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.3.58. cusparsesXcsrsv2\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to CUSPARSE\_STATUS\_ZERO\_PIVOT and sets position to j when A(j,j) is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to -1.

```
integer(4) function cusparsesXcsrsv2_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
type(cusparsesCsrsv2Info) :: info
integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable
```

## 5.4. CUSPARSE Level 3 Functions

This section contains interfaces for the level 3 sparse linear algebra functions that perform operations between sparse and dense matrices.

### 5.4.1. cusparseScsrmm

CSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrmm(handle, transA, m, n, k, nnz, alpha, descrA,
  csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n, k, nnz
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.2. cusparseDcsrmm

CSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrmm(handle, transA, m, n, k, nnz, alpha, descrA,
  csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n, k, nnz
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.3. cusparseCcsrmm

CSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrmm(handle, transA, m, n, k, nnz, alpha, descrA,
  csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n, k, nnz
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.4. `cusparseZcsrmm`

CSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(A) = A$  or  $\text{op}(A) = A^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrmm(handle, transA, m, n, k, nnz, alpha, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n, k, nnz
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.5. `cusparseScsrmm2`

CSRMM2 performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrmm2(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz,
alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.6. `cusparseDcsrmm2`

CSRMM2 performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrmm2(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz,
alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.7. `cusparseCcsrmm2`

CSRMM2 performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.

A is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`. B and C are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrmm2(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz,
alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.8. cusparseZcsrmm2

CSRMM2 performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(A)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars. A is an  $m \times k$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`. B and C are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrmm2(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz,
alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, B, ldb, beta, C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnz
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

### 5.4.9. cusparseScsrsm\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrsm`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrsm_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.4.10. cusparseDcsrsm\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrsm`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrsm_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.4.11. cusparseCcsrsm\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrsm`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrsm_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```



```
integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsedSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.4.12. cusparsedZcsrsm\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrsm.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedZcsrsm_analysis(handle, transA, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, m, nnz
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsedSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.4.13. cusparsedScsrsm\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsm.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedScsrsm_solve(handle, transA, m, n, alpha, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, X, ldx, Y, ldy)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsedSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  real(4), device :: X(*), Y(*)
  integer :: ldx, ldy
```

## 5.4.14. cusparsedDcsrsm\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsm.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedDcsrsm_solve(handle, transA, m, n, alpha, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, X, ldx, Y, ldy)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsedSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  real(8), device :: X(*), Y(*)
  integer :: ldx, ldy
```

## 5.4.15. cusparsedCcsrsm\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsm.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedCcsrsm_solve(handle, transA, m, n, alpha, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, X, ldx, Y, ldy)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsedSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

```
complex(4), device :: X(*), Y(*)
integer :: ldx, ldy
```

## 5.4.16. cusparseZcsrsm\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of csrsm.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrsm_solve(handle, transA, m, n, alpha, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, X, ldx, Y, ldy)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, m, n
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
  complex(8), device :: X(*), Y(*)
  integer :: ldx, ldy
```

## 5.4.17. cusparseSbsrmm

BSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m_b \times k_b$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrmm(handle, dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, B, ldb, beta,
C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb, nnzb, blockDim
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

## 5.4.18. cusparseDbsrmm

BSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$  is an  $m_b \times k_b$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrmm(handle, dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, B, ldb, beta,
C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb, nnzb, blockDim
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

## 5.4.19. cusparseCbsrmm

BSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.

A is an  $mb \times kb$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`. B and C are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrmm(handle, dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, B, ldb, beta,
C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb, nnzb, blockDim
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

## 5.4.20. cusparseZbsrmm

BSRMM performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars. A is an  $mb \times kb$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`. B and C are dense matrices.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrmm(handle, dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, B, ldb, beta,
C, ldc)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transB, mb, n, kb, nnzb, blockDim
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*), B(*), C(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: ldb, ldc
```

## 5.4.21. cusparseSbsrsm2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrsm2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info,
pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

## 5.4.22. cusparseDbsrsm2\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrsm2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info,
pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.4.23. `cusparseCbsrsm2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrsm2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info,
pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.4.24. `cusparseZbsrsm2_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrsm2_bufferSize(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info,
pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.4.25. `cusparseSbsrsm2_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrsm2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.4.26. `cusparseDbsrsm2_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `bsrsm2`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrsm2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.4.27. cusparseCbsrsm2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrsm2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.4.28. cusparseZbsrsm2\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrsm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrsm2_analysis(handle, dirA, transA, transX,
mb, n, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy,
pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.4.29. cusparseSbsrsm2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrsm2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, transX, mb, n,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, ldx,
y, ldy, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb
  real(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim, policy, ldx, ldy
  type(cusparseBsrsm2Info) :: info
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.4.30. cusparseDbsrsm2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrsm2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, transX, mb, n,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, ldx,
y, ldy, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb
  real(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim, policy, ldx, ldy
```

```

type(cusparsesBsrsm2Info) :: info
character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.4.31. cusparsesCbsrsm2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsm2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesCbsrsm2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, transX, mb, n,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, ldx,
y, ldy, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb
  complex(4), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim, policy, ldx, ldy
  type(cusparsesBsrsm2Info) :: info
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.4.32. cusparsesZbsrsm2\_solve

This function performs the solve phase of bsrsm2.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesZbsrsm2_solve(handle, dirA, transA, transX, mb, n,
nnzb, alpha, descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, x, ldx,
y, ldy, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, transA, transX, mb, n, nnzb
  complex(8), device :: alpha ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*), x(*), y(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer :: blockDim, policy, ldx, ldy
  type(cusparsesBsrsm2Info) :: info
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.4.33. cusparsesXbsrsm2\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to CUPARSE\_STATUS\_ZERO\_PIVOT and sets position to j when A(j,j) is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to -1.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesXbsrsm2_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsesBsrsm2Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable

```

## 5.5. CUPARSE Extra Functions

This section contains interfaces for the extra functions that are used to manipulate sparse matrices.

### 5.5.1. `cusparseXcsrgeamNnz`

`cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSRGEAM.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsrgeamNnz(handle, m, n, descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrRowPtrC,
nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: m, n, nnzA, nnzB
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.5.2. `cusparseScsrgeam`

CSRGEAM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A + \beta * B$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C}`. `cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrgeam(handle, m, n, alpha, descrA,
nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, beta, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: m, n, nnzA, nnzB
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.5.3. `cusparseDcsrgeam`

CSRGEAM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A + \beta * B$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C}`. `cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrgeam(handle, m, n, alpha, descrA,
nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, beta, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: m, n, nnzA, nnzB
  real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.5.4. `cusparseCcsrgeam`

CSRGEAM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A + \beta * B$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C}`.

`cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrgeam(handle, m, n, alpha, descrA,
nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, beta, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: m, n, nnzA, nnzB
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.5.5. `cusparseZcsrgeam`

CSRGEAM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A + \beta * B$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C}`. `cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrgeam(handle, m, n, alpha, descrA,
nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, beta, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: m, n, nnzA, nnzB
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.5.6. `cusparseXcsrgermmNnz`

`cusparseXcsrgermmNnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSRGEAM.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsrgermmNnz(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrRowPtrB,
csrColIndB, descrC, csrRowPtrC, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.5.7. `cusparseScsrgermm`

CSRGEAM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B)$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C}`. `cusparseXcsrgermmNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrgermm(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB
```



```

type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
real(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.5.8. cusparsDcsrgermm

CSRGERMM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B)$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays  $\text{csrVal}\{A|B|C\}$ ,  $\text{csrRowPtr}\{A|B|C\}$ , and  $\text{csrColInd}\{A|B|C\}$ . `cusparsXcsrgermmNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDcsrgermm(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
real(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.5.9. cusparsCcsrgermm

CSRGERMM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B)$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays  $\text{csrVal}\{A|B|C\}$ ,  $\text{csrRowPtr}\{A|B|C\}$ , and  $\text{csrColInd}\{A|B|C\}$ . `cusparsXcsrgermmNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCcsrgermm(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.5.10. cusparsZcsrgermm

CSRGERMM performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B)$ , where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of  $\text{op}(X) = X$  or  $\text{op}(X) = X^{**T}$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays  $\text{csrVal}\{A|B|C\}$ ,  $\text{csrRowPtr}\{A|B|C\}$ , and  $\text{csrColInd}\{A|B|C\}$ . `cusparsXcsrgermmNnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsrgermm(handle, transA, transB, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: transA, transB, m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrC
complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.5.11. cusparseScsrgemm2\_bufferSizeExt

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrgemm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrgemm2_bufferSizeExt(handle, m, n, k,
    alpha, descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB,
nnzB, csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
    type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
    real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
    integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
    type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD
    integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*)
    type(cusparseCsrGemm2Info) :: info
    integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

### 5.5.12. cusparseDcsrgemm2\_bufferSizeExt

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrgemm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrgemm2_bufferSizeExt(handle, m, n, k,
    alpha, descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB,
nnzB, csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
    type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
    real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
    integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
    type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD
    integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*)
    type(cusparseCsrGemm2Info) :: info
    integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

### 5.5.13. cusparseCcsrgemm2\_bufferSizeExt

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrgemm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrgemm2_bufferSizeExt(handle, m, n, k,
    alpha, descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB,
nnzB, csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
    type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
    complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
    integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
    type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD
    integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*)
    type(cusparseCsrGemm2Info) :: info
    integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

### 5.5.14. cusparseZcsrgemm2\_bufferSizeExt

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrgemm2.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrgemm2_bufferSizeExt(handle, m, n, k,
    alpha, descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB,
nnzB, csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
    type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
    complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
    integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
    type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD
```

```
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*)
type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

## 5.5.15. cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz

`cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSR GEMM2.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz(handle, m, n, k,
descrA, nnzA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrRowPtrB,
csrColIndB, descrD, nnzD, csrRowPtrD, csrColIndD, descrC,
csrRowPtrC, nnzTotalDevHostPtr, info, pBuffer)
type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD, descrC
type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
integer(4) :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*),
csrRowPtrB(*), csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*), csrRowPtrC(*)
integer(c_int) :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.5.16. cusparsedCsrGemm2

CSR GEMM2 performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * D$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C|D}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C|D}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C|D}`. `cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedCsrGemm2(handle, m, n, k, alpha,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrValD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC, info, pBuffer)
type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD, descrC
type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*), csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
real(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValD(*), csrValC(*)
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.5.17. cusparsedDcsrGemm2

CSR GEMM2 performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * D$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C|D}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C|D}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C|D}`. `cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```
integer(4) function cusparsedDcsrGemm2(handle, m, n, k, alpha,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB, beta, descrD, nnzD, csrValD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC, info, pBuffer)
type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD, descrC
```

```

type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*),          csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*),          csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
real(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValD(*), csrValC(*)
real(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.5.18. cusparsedCsrGemm2

CSRGEEMM2 performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * D$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C|D}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C|D}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C|D}`. `cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedCsrGemm2(handle,          m, n, k, alpha,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA,          descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB,          beta,          descrD, nnzD, csrValD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD,          descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD, descrC
  type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
  integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*),          csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*),          csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValD(*), csrValC(*)
  complex(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.5.19. cusparsedZcsrGemm2

CSRGEEMM2 performs the matrix-matrix operation  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * D$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars.  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $m \times k$ ,  $k \times n$ , and  $m \times n$  sparse matrices that are defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrVal{A|B|C|D}`, `csrRowPtr{A|B|C|D}`, and `csrColInd{A|B|C|D}`. `cusparsedCsrGemm2Nnz` should be used to determine `csrRowPtrC` and the number of nonzero elements in the result.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedZcsrGemm2(handle,          m, n, k, alpha,
descrA, nnzA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA,          descrB, nnzB, csrValB,
csrRowPtrB, csrColIndB,          beta,          descrD, nnzD, csrValD, csrRowPtrD,
csrColIndD,          descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA, descrB, descrD, descrC
  type(cusparsedCsrGemm2Info) :: info
  integer :: m, n, k, nnzA, nnzB, nnzD
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*),          csrRowPtrB(*),
csrColIndB(*),          csrRowPtrD(*), csrColIndD(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), csrValB(*), csrValD(*), csrValC(*)
  complex(8), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6. CUSPARSE Preconditioning Functions

This section contains interfaces for the preconditioning functions that are used in processing sparse matrices.

### 5.6.1. cusparseScsric0

CSRIC0 computes the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  Hermitian/symmetric positive definite sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsric0(handle, trans, m,          descrA,
  csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.6.2. cusparseDcsric0

CSRIC0 computes the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  Hermitian/symmetric positive definite sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsric0(handle, trans, m,          descrA,
  csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.6.3. cusparseCcsric0

CSRIC0 computes the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  Hermitian/symmetric positive definite sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsric0(handle, trans, m,          descrA,
  csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.6.4. cusparseZcsric0

CSRIC0 computes the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  Hermitian/symmetric positive definite sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsric0(handle, trans, m, descrA,
csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.6.5. cusparseScsrilu0

CSRILU0 computes the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrilu0(handle, trans, m, descrA,
csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.6.6. cusparseDcsrilu0

CSRILU0 computes the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrilu0(handle, trans, m, descrA,
csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

## 5.6.7. cusparseCcsrilu0

CSRILU0 computes the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrilu0(handle, trans, m, descrA,
csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.6.8. cusparseZcsrilu0

CSRILU0 computes the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times n$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrilu0(handle, trans, m,                descrA,
csrValM, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: trans, m
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValM(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseSolveAnalysisInfo) :: info
```

### 5.6.9. cusparseSgtsv

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$  The coefficient matrix A of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix X. The solution Y overwrites the righthand-side matrix X on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgtsv(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  real(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

### 5.6.10. cusparseDgtsv

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$  The coefficient matrix A of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix X. The solution Y overwrites the righthand-side matrix X on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgtsv(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  real(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

### 5.6.11. cusparseCgtsv

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$  The coefficient matrix A of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix X. The solution Y overwrites the righthand-side matrix X on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgtsv(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  complex(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

## 5.6.12. cusparseZgtsv

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower ( $dl$ ), main ( $d$ ), and upper ( $du$ ) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgtsv(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  complex(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

## 5.6.13. cusparseSgtsv\_nopivot

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower ( $dl$ ), main ( $d$ ), and upper ( $du$ ) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit. This function does not perform pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgtsv_nopivot(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  real(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

## 5.6.14. cusparseDgtsv\_nopivot

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower ( $dl$ ), main ( $d$ ), and upper ( $du$ ) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit. This function does not perform pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgtsv_nopivot(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  real(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

## 5.6.15. cusparseCgtsv\_nopivot

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower ( $dl$ ), main ( $d$ ), and upper ( $du$ ) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit. This function does not perform pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgtsv_nopivot(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  complex(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```



## 5.6.16. cusparseZgtsv\_nopivot

GTSV computes the solution of a tridiagonal linear system with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of this tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit. This function does not perform pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgtsv_nopivot(handle, m, n, dl, d, du, B, ldb)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, ldb
  complex(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), B(*)
```

## 5.6.17. cusparseSgtsvStridedBatch

GTSVStridedBatch computes the solution of multiple tridiagonal linear systems with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of each tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgtsvStridedBatch(handle, m, dl, d, du, x,
  batchCount, batchSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, batchSize, batchSize
  real(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), x(*)
```

## 5.6.18. cusparseDgtsvStridedBatch

GTSVStridedBatch computes the solution of multiple tridiagonal linear systems with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of each tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgtsvStridedBatch(handle, m, dl, d, du, x,
  batchSize, batchSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, batchSize, batchSize
  real(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), x(*)
```

## 5.6.19. cusparseCgtsvStridedBatch

GTSVStridedBatch computes the solution of multiple tridiagonal linear systems with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix  $A$  of each tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix  $X$ . The solution  $Y$  overwrites the righthand-side matrix  $X$  on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgtsvStridedBatch(handle, m, dl, d, du, x,
  batchSize, batchSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, batchSize, batchSize
  complex(4), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), x(*)
```

## 5.6.20. cusparseZgtsvStridedBatch

GTSVStridedBatch computes the solution of multiple tridiagonal linear systems with multiple right hand sides:  $A * Y = a * x$ . The coefficient matrix A of each tri-diagonal linear system is defined with three vectors corresponding to its lower (dl), main (d), and upper (du) matrix diagonals; the right-hand sides are stored in the dense matrix X. The solution Y overwrites the righthand-side matrix X on exit.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgtsvStridedBatch(handle, m, dl, d, du, x,
batchCount, batchSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, batchSize, batchSize
  complex(8), device :: dl(*), d(*), du(*), x(*)
```

## 5.6.21. cusparseScsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsric02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

## 5.6.22. cusparseDcsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsric02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

## 5.6.23. cusparseCcsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsric02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

## 5.6.24. cusparseZcsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsric02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

## 5.6.25. cusparseScsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsric02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.26. cusparseDcsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsric02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.27. cusparseCcsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsric02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.28. cusparseZcsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csric02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsric02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.29. cusparseScsric02

CSRIC02 performs the solve phase of computing the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsric02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.30. cusparseDcsric02

CSRIC02 performs the solve phase of computing the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsric02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.31. cusparseCcsric02

CSRIC02 performs the solve phase of computing the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsric02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.32. cusparseZcsric02

CSRIC02 performs the solve phase of computing the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsric02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.33. cusparseXcsric02\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to CUSPARSE\_STATUS\_ZERO\_PIVOT and sets position to j when A(j,j) is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to -1.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsric02_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseCsric02Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.34. cusparseScsrilu02\_numericBoost

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the tol input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.35. cusparseDcsrilu02\_numericBoost

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the tol input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.36. cusparseCcsrilu02\_numericBoost

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the tol input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
tol, boost_val)
```

```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
integer :: enable_boost
real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
complex(4), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable

```

### 5.6.37. cusparsZcsrilu02\_numericBoost

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the tol input argument.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  complex(8), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable

```

### 5.6.38. cusparsScsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsScsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.6.39. cusparsDcsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDcsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.6.40. cusparsCcsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCcsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.6.41. `cusparseZcsrilu02_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csrilu02`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.42. `cusparseScsrilu02_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrilu02`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrilu02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.43. `cusparseDcsrilu02_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrilu02`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrilu02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.44. `cusparseCcsrilu02_analysis`

This function performs the analysis phase of `csrilu02`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrilu02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.45. cusparseZcsrilu02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of csrilu02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrilu02_analysis(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.46. cusparseScsrilu02

CSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times m$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA_valM`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrilu02(handle, m, nnz, descrA,
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.47. cusparseDcsrilu02

CSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times m$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA_valM`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrilu02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.48. cusparseCcsrilu02

CSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times m$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA_valM`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrilu02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```



```

type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6.49. cusparsZcsrilu02

CSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $m \times m$  sparse matrix that is defined in CSR storage format by the three arrays `csrValA_valM`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsrilu02(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, nnz
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6.50. cusparsXcsrilu02\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to `CUSPARSE_STATUS_ZERO_PIVOT` and sets position to  $j$  when  $A(j,j)$  is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to -1.

```

integer(4) function cusparsXcsrilu02_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsCsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable

```

## 5.6.51. cusparsSbsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsric02`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSbsric02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsBsrlic02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

## 5.6.52. cusparsDbsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `bsric02`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDbsric02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsBsrlic02Info) :: info

```

```
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.53. cusparseCbsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsr02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsric02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsr02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.54. cusparseZbsric02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsr02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsric02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsr02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.55. cusparseSbsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsr02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsric02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsr02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.56. cusparseDbsric02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsr02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsric02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
```

```

type(cusparsesBsrC02Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.57. cusparsesCbsrC02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrC02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesCbsrC02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrC02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.58. cusparsesZbsrC02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrC02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesZbsrC02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrC02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.59. cusparsesSbsrC02

BSR02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an (mb\*blockDim) x (mb\*blockDim) sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, and bsrColIndA.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesSbsrC02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrC02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.60. cusparsesDbsrC02

BSR02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an (mb\*blockDim) x (mb\*blockDim) sparse matrix

that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsric02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
  bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrlic02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.61. cusparseCbsric02

BSRIC02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.  $A$  is an  $(mb \times blockDim) \times (mb \times blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsric02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
  bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrlic02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.62. cusparseZbsric02

BSRIC02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-Cholesky factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting.  $A$  is an  $(mb \times blockDim) \times (mb \times blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsric02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
  bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrlic02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.6.63. `cusparseXbsric02_zeroPivot`

This function returns an error code equal to `CUSPARSE_STATUS_ZERO_PIVOT` and sets position to `j` when `A(j,j)` is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to `-1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXbsric02_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrlic02Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.64. `cusparseSbsrilu02_numericBoost`

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the `tol` input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
  tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  real(4), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.65. `cusparseDbsrilu02_numericBoost`

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the `tol` input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
  tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  real(8), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.66. `cusparseCbsrilu02_numericBoost`

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the `tol` input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
  tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
  real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
  complex(4), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.67. `cusparseZbsrilu02_numericBoost`

This function boosts the value to replace a numerical value in incomplete LU factorization, based on the `tol` input argument.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrilu02_numericBoost(handle, info, enable_boost,
  tol, boost_val)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer :: enable_boost
```

```
real(8), device :: tol ! device or host variable
complex(8), device :: boost_val ! device or host variable
```

### 5.6.68. cusparseSbsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrilu02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.69. cusparseDbsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrilu02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.70. cusparseCbsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrilu02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.6.71. cusparseZbsrilu02\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in bsrilu02.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrilu02_bufferSize(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb,
descrA, bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
```

```

type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

## 5.6.72. cusparsesBsrilu02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesBsrilu02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6.73. cusparsesDbsrilu02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesDbsrilu02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6.74. cusparsesCbsrilu02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesCbsrilu02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.6.75. cusparsesZbsrilu02\_analysis

This function performs the analysis phase of bsrilu02.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesZbsrilu02_analysis(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA

```

```

complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer(4) :: blockDim
type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
integer(4) :: policy
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.76. cusparsesBsrilu02

BSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an (mb\*blockDim) x (mb\*blockDim) sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, and bsrColIndA.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesBsrilu02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.77. cusparsesDbsrilu02

BSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an (mb\*blockDim) x (mb\*blockDim) sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, and bsrColIndA.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesDbsrilu02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.6.78. cusparsesCbsrilu02

BSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an (mb\*blockDim) x (mb\*blockDim) sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, and bsrColIndA.

```

integer(4) function cusparsesCbsrilu02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsesHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparsesMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparsesBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```



## 5.6.79. cusparseZbsrilu02

BSRILU02 performs the solve phase of the incomplete-LU factorization with zero fill-in and no pivoting. A is an  $(mb \times blockDim) \times (mb \times blockDim)$  sparse matrix that is defined in BSR storage format by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsrilu02(handle, dirA, mb, nnzb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, info, policy, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA
  integer(4) :: mb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: blockDim
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4) :: policy
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.6.80. cusparseXbsrilu02\_zeroPivot

This function returns an error code equal to `CUSPARSE_STATUS_ZERO_PIVOT` and sets position to `j` when `A(j,j)` is either structural zero or numerical zero. Otherwise, position is set to `-1`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXbsrilu02_zeroPivot(handle, info, position)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseBsrilu02Info) :: info
  integer(4), device :: position ! device or host variable
```

## 5.7. CUSPARSE Reordering Functions

This section contains interfaces for the reordering functions that are used to manipulate sparse matrices.

### 5.7.1. cusparseScsrColor

This function performs the coloring of the adjacency graph associated with the matrix A stored in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsrColor(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, fractionToColor, ncolors, coloring, reordering, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseColorInfo) :: info
  integer :: m, nnz
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), coloring(*),
reordering(*)
  real(4), device :: fractionToColor ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: ncolors ! device or host variable
```

## 5.7.2. `cusparseDcsrColor`

This function performs the coloring of the adjacency graph associated with the matrix *A* stored in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsrColor(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, fractionToColor, ncolors, coloring, reordering, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseColorInfo) :: info
  integer :: m, nnz
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), coloring(*),
reordering(*)
  real(8), device :: fractionToColor ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: ncolors ! device or host variable
```

## 5.7.3. `cusparseCcsrColor`

This function performs the coloring of the adjacency graph associated with the matrix *A* stored in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsrColor(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, fractionToColor, ncolors, coloring, reordering, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseColorInfo) :: info
  integer :: m, nnz
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), coloring(*),
reordering(*)
  real(4), device :: fractionToColor ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: ncolors ! device or host variable
```

## 5.7.4. `cusparseZcsrColor`

This function performs the coloring of the adjacency graph associated with the matrix *A* stored in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsrColor(handle, m, nnz, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, fractionToColor, ncolors, coloring, reordering, info)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseColorInfo) :: info
  integer :: m, nnz
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), coloring(*),
reordering(*)
  real(8), device :: fractionToColor ! device or host variable
  integer(4), device :: ncolors ! device or host variable
```

## 5.8. CUSPARSE Format Conversion Functions

This section contains interfaces for the conversion functions that are used to switch between different sparse and dense matrix storage formats.

### 5.8.1. `cusparseSbsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSbsr2csr(handle, dirA, nm, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, mb, nb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.2. `cusparseDbsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDbsr2csr(handle, dirA, nm, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, mb, nb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.3. `cusparseCbsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCbsr2csr(handle, dirA, nm, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, mb, nb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.4. `cusparseZbsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZbsr2csr(handle, dirA, nm, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, csrValC, csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, mb, nb, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*), csrRowPtrC(*),
csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.5. `cusparseXcoo2csr`

This function converts the array containing the uncompressed row indices (corresponding to COO format) into an array of compressed row pointers (corresponding to CSR format).

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcoo2csr(handle, cooRowInd, nnz, m, csrRowPtr,
  idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz, m, idxBase
  integer(4), device :: cooRowInd(*), csrRowPtr(*)
```

### 5.8.6. `cusparseScsc2dense`

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsc2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA,
  cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: cscValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.7. `cusparseDcsc2dense`

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsc2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA,
  cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: cscValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.8. `cusparseCcsc2dense`

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsc2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA,
  cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: cscValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.9. cusparseZcsc2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsc2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA,
cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: cscValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.10. cusparseScsc2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the sparse matrix `A` in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsc2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

### 5.8.11. cusparseDcsc2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the sparse matrix `A` in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsc2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

### 5.8.12. cusparseCcsc2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the sparse matrix `A` in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsc2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

### 5.8.13. cusparseZcsc2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscColPtrA`, and `cscRowIndA` into the sparse matrix `A` in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsc2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

### 5.8.14. cusparseXcsr2bsrNnz

`cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSRGEAM.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsr2bsrNnz(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, bsrRowPtrC, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, m, n, blockdim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), bsrRowPtrC(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.8.15. cusparseScsr2bsr

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2bsr(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, m, n, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), bsrRowPtrC(*),
bsrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.16. cusparseDcsr2bsr

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2bsr(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, m, n, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), bsrRowPtrC(*),
bsrColIndC(*)
```

## 5.8.17. `cusparseCcsr2bsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2bsr(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, m, n, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), bsrRowPtrC(*),
bsrColIndC(*)
```

## 5.8.18. `cusparseZcsr2bsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2bsr(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, blockDim, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dirA, m, n, blockDim
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA, descrC
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*), bsrRowPtrC(*),
bsrColIndC(*)
```

## 5.8.19. `cusparseXcsr2coo`

This function converts the array containing the compressed row pointers (corresponding to CSR format) into an array of uncompressed row indices (corresponding to COO format).

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsr2coo(handle, csrRowPtr, nnz, m, cooRowInd,
idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: nnz, m, idxBase
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), cooRowInd(*)
```

## 5.8.20. `cusparseScsr2csc`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrVal`, `csrRowPtr`, and `csrColInd` into a sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by arrays `cscVal`, `cscRowInd`, and `cscColPtr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2csc(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal, csrRowPtr,
csrColInd, cscVal, cscRowInd, cscColPtr, copyValues, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz, copyValues, idxBase
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*), cscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*), cscRowInd(*), cscColPtr(*)
```

### 5.8.21. cusparseDcsr2csc

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrVal`, `csrRowPtr`, and `csrColInd` into a sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by arrays `cscVal`, `cscRowInd`, and `cscColPtr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2csc(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal, csrRowPtr,
csrColInd, cscVal, cscRowInd, cscColPtr, copyValues, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz, copyValues, idxBase
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*), cscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*), cscRowInd(*), cscColPtr(*)
```

### 5.8.22. cusparseCcsr2csc

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrVal`, `csrRowPtr`, and `csrColInd` into a sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by arrays `cscVal`, `cscRowInd`, and `cscColPtr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2csc(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal, csrRowPtr,
csrColInd, cscVal, cscRowInd, cscColPtr, copyValues, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz, copyValues, idxBase
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*), cscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*), cscRowInd(*), cscColPtr(*)
```

### 5.8.23. cusparseZcsr2csc

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrVal`, `csrRowPtr`, and `csrColInd` into a sparse matrix in CSC format that is defined by arrays `cscVal`, `cscRowInd`, and `cscColPtr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2csc(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal, csrRowPtr,
csrColInd, cscVal, cscRowInd, cscColPtr, copyValues, idxBase)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz, copyValues, idxBase
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*), cscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*), cscRowInd(*), cscColPtr(*)
```

### 5.8.24. cusparseScsr2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into the matrix *A* in dense format. The dense matrix *A* is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, cscColIndA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), cscColIndA(*)
```



### 5.8.25. cusparseDcsr2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.26. cusparseCcsr2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.27. cusparseZcsr2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into the matrix `A` in dense format. The dense matrix `A` is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2dense(handle, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), A(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.28. cusparseScsr2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.29. cusparseDcsr2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowPtrA,
cscColIndA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowPtrA(*), cscColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.30. cusparseCcsr2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowPtrA,
cscColIndA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(4), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowPtrA(*), cscColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.31. cusparseZcsr2hyb

This function converts the sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by the three arrays `cscValA`, `cscRowPtrA`, and `cscColIndA` into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, cscValA, cscRowPtrA,
cscColIndA, hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowPtrA(*), cscColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.32. cusparseSdense2csc

This function converts the matrix `A` in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSdense2csc(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerCol,
cscValA, cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: A(*), cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerCol(*), cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.33. cusparseDdense2csc

This function converts the matrix `A` in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDdense2csc(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerCol,
cscValA, cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```

```
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: A(*), cscValA(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerCol(*), cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.34. cusparsCdense2csc

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparsCdense2csc(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerCol,
cscValA, cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: A(*), cscValA(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerCol(*), cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.35. cusparsZdense2csc

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparsZdense2csc(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerCol,
cscValA, cscRowIndA, cscColPtrA)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(8), device :: A(*), cscValA(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerCol(*), cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.36. cusparsSdense2csr

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparsSdense2csr(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(4), device :: A(*), csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*), csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.37. cusparsDdense2csr

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparsDdense2csr(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: A(*), csrValA(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*), csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.38. cusparsCdense2csr

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparsCdense2csr(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, lda
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: A(*), csrValA(*)
```

```
integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*), csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.39. cusparseZdense2csr

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZdense2csr(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: A(*), csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*), csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

### 5.8.40. cusparseSdense2hyb

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSdense2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(4), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*)
```

### 5.8.41. cusparseDdense2hyb

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDdense2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(8), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*)
```

### 5.8.42. cusparseCdense2hyb

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCdense2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(4), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*)
```

### 5.8.43. cusparseZdense2hyb

This function converts the matrix *A* in dense format into a sparse matrix in HYB format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZdense2hyb(handle, m, n, descrA, A, lda, nnzPerRow,
hybA, userEllWidth, partitionType)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, lda, userEllWidth, partitionType
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
```

```
complex(8), device :: A(*)
integer(4), device :: nnzPerRow(*)
```

### 5.8.44. cusparseShyb2csc

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShyb2csc(handle, descrA, hybA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(4), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.45. cusparseDhyb2csc

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDhyb2csc(handle, descrA, hybA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.46. cusparseChyb2csc

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseChyb2csc(handle, descrA, hybA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(4), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

### 5.8.47. cusparseZhyb2csc

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSC format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZhyb2csc(handle, descrA, hybA, cscValA, cscRowIndA,
cscColPtrA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(8), device :: cscValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: cscRowIndA(*), cscColPtrA(*)
```

## 5.8.48. cusparseShyb2csr

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShyb2csr(handle, descrA, hybA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

## 5.8.49. cusparseDhyb2csr

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDhyb2csr(handle, descrA, hybA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  real(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

## 5.8.50. cusparseChyb2csr

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseChyb2csr(handle, descrA, hybA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

## 5.8.51. cusparseZhyb2csr

This function converts the sparse matrix A in HYB format into a sparse matrix in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZhyb2csr(handle, descrA, hybA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA,
csrColIndA)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparseHybMat) :: hybA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
```

## 5.8.52. cusparseShyb2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in HYB format into the matrix A in dense format. The dense matrix A is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```
integer(4) function cusparseShyb2dense(handle, descrA, hybA, A, lda)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```

```

type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
type(cusparsHybMat)  :: hybA
real(4), device :: A(*)
integer(4) :: lda

```

### 5.8.53. cusparsDhyb2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in HYB format into the matrix A in dense format. The dense matrix A is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDhyb2dense(handle, descrA, hybA, A, lda)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparsHybMat)  :: hybA
  real(8), device :: A(*)
  integer(4) :: lda

```

### 5.8.54. cusparsChyb2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in HYB format into the matrix A in dense format. The dense matrix A is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```

integer(4) function cusparsChyb2dense(handle, descrA, hybA, A, lda)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparsHybMat)  :: hybA
  complex(4), device :: A(*)
  integer(4) :: lda

```

### 5.8.55. cusparsZhyb2dense

This function converts the sparse matrix in HYB format into the matrix A in dense format. The dense matrix A is filled in with the values of the sparse matrix and with zeros elsewhere.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZhyb2dense(handle, descrA, hybA, A, lda)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  type(cusparsHybMat)  :: hybA
  complex(8), device :: A(*)
  integer(4) :: lda

```

### 5.8.56. cusparsSnnz

This function computes the number of nonzero elements per row or column and the total number of nonzero elements in a dense matrix.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSnnz(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, A, lda,
  nnzPerRowColumn, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, m, n, lda
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRowColumn(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable

```

### 5.8.57. `cusparseDnnz`

This function computes the number of nonzero elements per row or column and the total number of nonzero elements in a dense matrix.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnnz(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, A, lda,
nnzPerRowColumn, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRowColumn(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.8.58. `cusparseCnnz`

This function computes the number of nonzero elements per row or column and the total number of nonzero elements in a dense matrix.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCnnz(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, A, lda,
nnzPerRowColumn, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRowColumn(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.8.59. `cusparseZnnz`

This function computes the number of nonzero elements per row or column and the total number of nonzero elements in a dense matrix.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZnnz(handle, dirA, m, n, descrA, A, lda,
nnzPerRowColumn, nnzTotalDevHostPtr)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dirA, m, n, lda
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: A(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzPerRowColumn(*)
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
```

### 5.8.60. `cusparseSgebsr2gebbsc_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebbsc`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgebsr2gebbsc_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.61. `cusparseDgebsr2gebbsc_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebbsc`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgebsr2gebbsc_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
```



```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
real(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.62. cusparsCgebsr2gebsc\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsc`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCgebsr2gebsc_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
complex(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.63. cusparsZgebsr2gebsc\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsc`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZgebsr2gebsc_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
complex(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.64. cusparsSgebsr2gebsc

This function converts a sparse matrix in general block-CSR storage format to a sparse matrix in general block-CSC storage format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSgebsr2gebsc(handle, mb, nb, nnzb, bsrVal,
bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, bscVal, bscRowInd, bscColPtr,
copyValues, baseIdx, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
real(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
real(4), device :: bscVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bscRowInd(*), bscColPtr(*)
integer(4) :: copyValues, baseIdx
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.65. cusparsDgebsr2gebsc

This function converts a sparse matrix in general block-CSR storage format to a sparse matrix in general block-CSC storage format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDgebsr2gebsc(handle, mb, nb, nnzb, bsrVal,
bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, bscVal, bscRowInd, bscColPtr,
copyValues, baseIdx, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
real(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)

```

```
integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
real(8), device :: bscVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bscRowInd(*), bscColPtr(*)
integer(4) :: copyValues, baseIdx
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.8.66. cusparseCgebsr2gebbsc

This function converts a sparse matrix in general block-CSR storage format to a sparse matrix in general block-CSC storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCgebsr2gebbsc(handle, mb, nb, nnzb, bsrVal,
bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, bscVal, bscRowInd, bscColPtr,
copyValues, baseIdx, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  complex(4), device :: bscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bscRowInd(*), bscColPtr(*)
  integer(4) :: copyValues, baseIdx
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.8.67. cusparseZgebsr2gebbsc

This function converts a sparse matrix in general block-CSR storage format to a sparse matrix in general block-CSC storage format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgebsr2gebbsc(handle, mb, nb, nnzb, bsrVal,
bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, bscVal, bscRowInd, bscColPtr,
copyValues, baseIdx, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
  complex(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  complex(8), device :: bscVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bscRowInd(*), bscColPtr(*)
  integer(4) :: copyValues, baseIdx
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.8.68. cusparseSgebsr2gebsr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsrnnz` and `gebsr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
  real(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.69. cusparseDgebsr2gebsr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsrnnz` and `gebsr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBufferSize)
```

```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
real(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.70. `cusparsCgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsrnnz` and `gebsr2gebsr`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBufferSize)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
complex(4), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.71. `cusparsZgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `gebsr2gebsrnnz` and `gebsr2gebsr`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZgebsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, mb, nb, nnzb,
bsrVal, bsrRowPtr, bsrColInd, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBufferSize)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: mb, nb, nnzb
complex(8), device :: bsrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtr(*), bsrColInd(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted

```

### 5.8.72. `cusparsXgebsr2gebsrNnz`

`cusparsXcsrgeamNnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSRGEAM.

```

integer(4) function cusparsXgebsr2gebsrNnz(handle, dir, mb, nb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, bsrRowPtrC,
rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC, nnzTotalDevHostPtr, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*)
integer :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
character, device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.73. `cusparsSgebsr2gebsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in another general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSgebsr2gebsr(handle, dir, mb, nb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, bsrValC,
bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC, pBuffer)

```

```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(4), device :: bsrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.74. cusparsDgebsr2gebsr

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in another general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDgebsr2gebsr(handle, dir, mb, nb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, bsrValC,
bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: bsrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.75. cusparsCgebsr2gebsr

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in another general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCgebsr2gebsr(handle, dir, mb, nb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, bsrValC,
bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.76. cusparsZgebsr2gebsr

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in another general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZgebsr2gebsr(handle, dir, mb, nb, nnzb, descrA,
bsrValA, bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, bsrValC,
bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA

```

```

complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.77. `cusparsedSgebsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedSgebsr2csr(handle, dir, mb, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, csrValC,
csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.8.78. `cusparsedDgebsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedDgebsr2csr(handle, dir, mb, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, csrValC,
csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.8.79. `cusparsedCgebsr2csr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedCgebsr2csr(handle, dir, mb, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, csrValC,
csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparsedHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
  type(cusparsedMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)

```

### 5.8.80. cusparseZgebsr2csr

This function converts a sparse matrix in general BSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `bsrValA`, `bsrRowPtrA`, and `bsrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in CSR format that is defined by arrays `csrValC`, `csrRowPtrC`, and `csrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZgebsr2csr(handle, dir, mb, nb, descrA, bsrValA,
bsrRowPtrA, bsrColIndA, rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA, descrC, csrValC,
csrRowPtrC, csrColIndC)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: bsrValA(*), csrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrA(*), bsrColIndA(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimA, colBlockDimA
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrC(*), csrColIndC(*)
```

### 5.8.81. cusparseScsr2gebsr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csr2gebsrnnz` and `csr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, dir, m, n, descrA,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, m, n
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.82. cusparseDcsr2gebsr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csr2gebsrnnz` and `csr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, dir, m, n, descrA,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, m, n
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.83. cusparseCcsr2gebsr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csr2gebsrnnz` and `csr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, dir, m, n, descrA,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, m, n
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.84. `cusparseZcsr2gebsr_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in `csr2gebsrnnz` and `csr2gebsr`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2gebsr_bufferSize(handle, dir, m, n, descrA,
csrVal, csrRowPtr, csrColInd, rowBlockDim, colBlockDim, pBufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, m, n
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDim, colBlockDim
  integer(4) :: pBufferSize ! integer(8) also accepted
```

### 5.8.85. `cusparseXcsr2gebsrNnz`

`cusparseXcsrgeamNnz` computes the number of nonzero elements which will be produced by CSRGEAM.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsr2gebsrNnz(handle, dir, m, n, descrA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrC, bsrRowPtrC, rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC,
nnzTotalDevHostPtr, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer :: dir, m, n
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*)
  integer :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
  integer(4), device :: nnzTotalDevHostPtr ! device or host variable
  character, device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.8.86. `cusparseScsr2gebsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2gebsr(handle, dir, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

### 5.8.87. `cusparseDcsr2gebsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2gebsr(handle, dir, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
```

```

type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
real(8), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.88. `cusparsCcsr2gebsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCcsr2gebsr(handle, dir, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.89. `cusparsZcsr2gebsr`

This function converts a sparse matrix in CSR storage format that is defined by the three arrays `csrValA`, `csrRowPtrA`, and `csrColIndA` into a sparse matrix in general BSR format that is defined by arrays `bsrValC`, `bsrRowPtrC`, and `bsrColIndC`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsr2gebsr(handle, dir, m, n, descrA, csrValA,
csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, descrC, bsrValC, bsrRowPtrC, bsrColIndC, rowBlockDimC,
colBlockDimC, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: dir, mb, nb, nnzb
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrValA(*), bsrValC(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtrA(*), csrColIndA(*)
  type(cusparsMatDescr) :: descrC
  integer(4), device :: bsrRowPtrC(*), bsrColIndC(*)
  integer(4) :: rowBlockDimC, colBlockDimC
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.90. `cusparsCreateIdentityPermutation`

This function creates an identity map. The output parameter `p` represents such map by `p = 0:1:(n-1)`. This function is typically used with `coosort`, `csrsort`, `cscsort`, and `csr2csc_indexOnly`.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCreateIdentityPermutation(handle, n, p)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: n
  integer(4), device :: p(*)

```



## 5.8.91. `cusparseXcoosort_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in coosort.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcoosort_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, cooRows,
cooCols, pBufferSizeInBytes)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  integer(4), device :: cooRows(*), cooCols(*)
  integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

## 5.8.92. `cusparseXcoosortByRow`

This function sorts the sparse matrix stored in COO format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcoosortByRow(handle, m, n, nnz, cooRows, cooCols,
P, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  integer(4), device :: cooRows(*), cooCols(*), P(*)
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.93. `cusparseXcoosortByColumn`

This function sorts the sparse matrix stored in COO format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcoosortByColumn(handle, m, n, nnz, cooRows,
cooCols, P, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  integer(4), device :: cooRows(*), cooCols(*), P(*)
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.94. `cusparseXcsrsort_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csrsort.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsrsort_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, csrRowInd,
csrColInd, pBufferSizeInBytes)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  integer(4), device :: csrRowInd(*), csrColInd(*)
  integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes
```

## 5.8.95. `cusparseXcsrsort`

This function sorts the sparse matrix stored in CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcsrsort(handle, m, n, nnz, csrRowInd, csrColInd,
P, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  integer(4), device :: csrRowInd(*), csrColInd(*), P(*)
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.96. `cusparseXcscsort_bufferSize`

This function returns the size of the buffer used in cscsort.

```
integer(4) function cusparseXcscsort_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, cscColPtr,
cscRowInd, pBufferSizeInBytes)
```

```

type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
integer(4), device :: cscColPtr(*), cscRowInd(*)
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes

```

## 5.8.97. cusparsXcscsort

This function sorts the sparse matrix stored in CSC format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsXcscsort(handle, m, n, nnz, cscColPtr, cscRowInd,
P, pBuffer)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
integer(4), device :: cscColPtr(*), cscRowInd(*), P(*)
character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.8.98. cusparsScsr2csr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csr2csr.

```

integer(4) function cusparsScsr2csr_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsCsr2csrInfo) :: info
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes

```

## 5.8.99. cusparsDcsr2csr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csr2csr.

```

integer(4) function cusparsDcsr2csr_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsCsr2csrInfo) :: info
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes

```

## 5.8.100. cusparsCcsr2csr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csr2csr.

```

integer(4) function cusparsCcsr2csr_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsCsr2csrInfo) :: info
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes

```

## 5.8.101. cusparsZcsr2csr\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the buffer used in csr2csr.

```

integer(4) function cusparsZcsr2csr_bufferSize(handle, m, n, nnz, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBufferSizeInBytes)
type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
integer(4) :: m, n, nnz

```

```

complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
type(cusparsedcsru2csrInfo) :: info
integer(8) :: pBufferSizeInBytes

```

### 5.8.102. `cusparsedcsru2csr`

This function transfers unsorted CSR format to CSR format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedcsru2csr(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.103. `cusparsedcsru2csr`

This function transfers unsorted CSR format to CSR format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedcsru2csr(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.104. `cusparsedcsru2csr`

This function transfers unsorted CSR format to CSR format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedcsru2csr(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

### 5.8.105. `cusparsedcsru2csr`

This function transfers unsorted CSR format to CSR format.

```

integer(4) function cusparsedcsru2csr(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparsedcsru2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)

```

## 5.8.106. `cusparseScsr2csru`

This function performs the backwards transformation from sorted CSR format to unsorted CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseScsr2csru(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
  csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseCsr2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.107. `cusparseDcsr2csru`

This function performs the backwards transformation from sorted CSR format to unsorted CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDcsr2csru(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
  csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  real(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseCsr2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.108. `cusparseCcsr2csru`

This function performs the backwards transformation from sorted CSR format to unsorted CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCcsr2csru(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
  csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(4), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseCsr2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.8.109. `cusparseZcsr2csru`

This function performs the backwards transformation from sorted CSR format to unsorted CSR format.

```
integer(4) function cusparseZcsr2csru(handle, m, n, nnz, descrA, csrVal,
  csrRowPtr, csrColInd, info, pBuffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: m, n, nnz
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA
  complex(8), device :: csrVal(*)
  integer(4), device :: csrRowPtr(*), csrColInd(*)
  type(cusparseCsr2csrInfo) :: info
  character(c_char), device :: pBuffer(*)
```

## 5.9. CUSPARSE Generic API Functions

This section contains interfaces for the generic API functions that perform vector-vector (SpVV), matrix-vector (SpMV), and matrix-matrix (SpMM) operations.

### 5.9.1. cusparseCreateSpVec

This function initializes the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the input arguments "indices" and "values" are actually ignored, and taken from the input arguments "idxType" and "valueType". The vectors are assumed to be contiguous. The "idxBase" argument is typically CUSPARSE\_INDEX\_BASE\_ONE in Fortran.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateSpVec(descr, size, nnz, indices, values,
  idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: size, nnz
  integer(4), device :: indices(*)
  real(4), device   :: values(*)
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

### 5.9.2. cusparseDestroySpVec

This function releases the host memory associated with the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroySpVec(descr)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
```

### 5.9.3. cusparseSpVecGet

This function returns the fields within the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVecGet(descr, size, nnz, indices, values,
  idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: size, nnz
  type(c_devptr) :: indices
  type(c_devptr) :: values
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

### 5.9.4. cusparseSpVecGetIndexBase

This function returns "idxBase" field within the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVecGetIndexBase(descr, idxBase)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

### 5.9.5. cusparseSpVecGetValues

This function returns the "values" field within the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVecGetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
  type(c_devpstr) :: values
```

### 5.9.6. cusparseSpVecSetValues

This function sets the "values" field within the sparse vector descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind and rank of the "values" argument is ignored; the type is determined by the valueType field in the descriptor.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVecSetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: values(*)
```

### 5.9.7. cusparseCreateDnVec

This function initializes the dense vector descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the "values" input argument is ignored, and taken from the input argument "valueType". The vector is assumed to be contiguous.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateDnVec(descr, size, values, valueType)
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: size
  real(4), device :: values(*)
  integer(4) :: valueType
```

### 5.9.8. cusparseDestroyDnVec

This function releases the host memory associated with the dense vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyDnVec(descr)
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: descr
```

### 5.9.9. cusparseDnVecGet

This function returns the fields within the dense vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnVecGet(descr, size, values, valueType)
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: size
  type(c_devpstr) :: values
  integer(4) :: valueType
```

### 5.9.10. cusparseDnVecGetValues

This function returns the "values" field within the dense vector descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnVecGetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: descr
  type(c_devpstr) :: values
```

### 5.9.11. cusparseDnVecSetValues

This function sets the "values" field within the dense vector descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind and rank of the "values" argument is ignored; the type is determined by the valueType field in the descriptor.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnVecSetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: values(*)
```

### 5.9.12. cusparseCreateCoo

This function initializes the sparse matrix descriptor in COO format used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the input arguments "cooRowInd", "cooColInd", and "cooValues" are actually ignored, and taken from the input arguments "idxType" and "valueType". The "idxBase" argument is typically CUSPARSE\_INDEX\_BASE\_ONE in Fortran.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCoo(descr, rows, cols, nnz, cooRowInd,
  cooColInd, cooValues, idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  integer(4), device :: cooRowInd(*), cooColInd(*)
  real(4), device :: cooValues(*)
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

### 5.9.13. cusparseCreateCooAoS

This function initializes the sparse matrix descriptor in COO format, with Array of Structures layout, used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the input arguments "cooInd" and "cooValues" are actually ignored, and taken from the input arguments "idxType" and "valueType". The "idxBase" argument is typically CUSPARSE\_INDEX\_BASE\_ONE in Fortran.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCooAoS(descr, rows, cols, nnz, cooInd,
  cooValues, idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  integer(4), device :: cooInd(*)
  real(4), device :: cooValues(*)
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

### 5.9.14. cusparseCreateCsr

This function initializes the sparse matrix descriptor in CSR format used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the input arguments "csrRowOffsets", "csrColInd", and "csrValues" are actually ignored, and taken from the input arguments "csrRowOffsetsType", "csrColIndType", and "valueType". The "idxBase" argument is typically CUSPARSE\_INDEX\_BASE\_ONE in Fortran.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateCsr(descr, rows, cols, nnz, csrRowOffsets,
  csrColInd, csrValues, csrRowOffsetsType, csrColIndType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  integer(4), device :: csrRowOffsets(*), csrColInd(*)
  real(4), device :: csrValues(*)
  integer(4) :: csrRowOffsetsType, csrColIndType, idxBase, valueType
```

## 5.9.15. cusparseDestroySpMat

This function releases the host memory associated with the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroySpMat(descr)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
```

## 5.9.16. cusparseCooGet

This function returns the fields from the sparse matrix descriptor in COO format used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCooGet(descr, rows, cols, nnz, cooRowInd,
  cooColInd, cooValues, idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  type(c_devptr) :: cooRowInd, cooColInd, cooValues
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

## 5.9.17. cusparseCooAoSGet

This function returns the fields from the sparse matrix descriptor in COO format, Array of Structures layout, used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCooAoSGet(descr, rows, cols, nnz, cooInd,
  cooValues, idxType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  type(c_devptr) :: cooInd, cooValues
  integer(4) :: idxType, idxBase, valueType
```

## 5.9.18. cusparseCsrGet

This function returns the fields from the sparse matrix descriptor in CSR format used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCsrGet(descr, rows, cols, nnz, csrRowOffsets,
  csrColInd, csrValues, csrRowOffsetsType, csrColIndType, idxBase, valueType)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, nnz
  type(c_devptr) :: csrRowOffsets, csrColInd, csrValues
  integer(4) :: csrRowOffsetsType, csrColIndType, idxBase, valueType
```

## 5.9.19. cusparseSpMatGetFormat

This function returns the "format" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API. Valid formats for the generic API are CUSPARSE\_FORMAT\_CSR, CUSPARSE\_FORMAT\_COO, and CUSPARSE\_FORMAT\_COO\_AOS.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatGetFormat(descr, format)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: format
```



## 5.9.20. cusparseSpMatGetIndexBase

This function returns "idxBase" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatGetIndexBase(descr, idxBase)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: idxBase
```

## 5.9.21. cusparseSpMatGetValues

This function returns the "values" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatGetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  type(c_devpstr) :: values
```

## 5.9.22. cusparseSpMatSetValues

This function sets the "values" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind and rank of the "values" argument is ignored; the type is determined by the valueType field in the descriptor.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatSetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: values(*)
```

## 5.9.23. cusparseSpMatGetStridedBatch

This function returns the "batchCount" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatGetStridedBatch(descr, batchCount)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: batchCount
```

## 5.9.24. cusparseSpMatSetStridedBatch

This function sets the "batchCount" field within the sparse matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMatSetStridedBatch(descr, batchCount)
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: batchCount
```

## 5.9.25. cusparseCreateDnMat

This function initializes the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind, and rank of the "values" input argument is ignored, and taken from the input argument "valueType". The "order" argument in Fortran should normally be CUSPARSE\_ORDER\_COL.

```
integer(4) function cusparseCreateDnMat(descr, rows, cols, ld, values,
  valueType, order)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, ld
  real(4), device :: values(*)
```

```
integer(4), value :: valueType, order
```

## 5.9.26. cusparseDestroyDnMat

This function releases the host memory associated with the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDestroyDnMat(descr)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
```

## 5.9.27. cusparseDnMatGet

This function returns the fields from the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnMatGet(descr, rows, cols, ld, values, valueType,
order)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(8) :: rows, cols, ld
  type(c_devp_ptr) :: values
  integer(4) :: valueType, order
```

## 5.9.28. cusparseDnMatGetValues

This function returns the "values" field within the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnMatGetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  type(c_devp_ptr) :: values
```

## 5.9.29. cusparseDnMatSetValues

This function sets the "values" field within the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API. The type, kind and rank of the "values" argument is ignored; the type is determined by the valueType field in the descriptor.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnMatSetValues(descr, values)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  real(4), device :: values(*)
```

## 5.9.30. cusparseDnMatGetStridedBatch

This function returns the "batchCount" field within the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnMatGetStridedBatch(descr, batchCount)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: batchCount
```

## 5.9.31. cusparseDnMatSetStridedBatch

This function sets the "batchCount" field within the dense matrix descriptor used in the generic API.

```
integer(4) function cusparseDnMatSetStridedBatch(descr, batchCount)
  type(cusparseDnMatDescr) :: descr
  integer(4) :: batchCount
```

### 5.9.32. cusparseSpVV\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the workspace needed by `cusparseSpVV()`. The value returned is in bytes.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVV_bufferSize(handle, opX, vecX, vecY, result,
computeType, bufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: opX
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: vecX
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: vecY
  real(4), device :: result ! device or host variable
  integer(4) :: computeType
  integer(8), intent(out) :: bufferSize
```

### 5.9.33. cusparseSpVV

This function forms the dot product of a sparse vector "vecX" and a dense vector "vecY". The "buffer" argument can be any type, but the size should be greater than or equal to the size returned from `cusparseSpVV_bufferSize()`. See the CUSPARSE Library documentation for datatype and "computeType" combinations supported in each release.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpVV(handle, opX, vecX, vecY, result, computeType,
buffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: opX
  type(cusparseSpVecDescr) :: vecX
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: vecY
  real(4), device :: result ! device or host variable
  integer(4) :: computeType
  integer(4), device :: buffer(*)
```

### 5.9.34. cusparseSpMV\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the workspace needed by `cusparseSpMV()`. The value returned is in bytes.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMV_bufferSize(handle, opA, alpha, matA, vecX,
beta, vecY, computeType, alg, bufferSize)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: opA
  real(4) :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparseSpMatDescr) :: matA
  type(cusparseDnVecDescr) :: vecX, vecY
  integer(4) :: computeType, alg
  integer(8), intent(out) :: bufferSize
```

### 5.9.35. cusparseSpMV

This function forms the multiplication of a sparse matrix "matA" and a dense vector "vecX" to produce dense vector "vecY". The "buffer" argument can be any type, but the size should be greater than or equal to the size returned from `cusparseSpMV_bufferSize()`. The type of arguments "alpha" and "beta" should match the "computeType" argument. See the CUSPARSE Library documentation for the datatype, "computeType", sparse format, and "alg" combinations supported in each release.

```
integer(4) function cusparseSpMV(handle, opA, alpha, matA, vecX, beta, vecY,
computeType, alg, buffer)
  type(cusparseHandle) :: handle
```

```

integer(4) :: opA
real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
type(cusparsSpMatDescr) :: matA
type(cusparsDnVecDescr) :: vecX, vecY
integer(4) :: computeType, alg
integer(4), device :: buffer(*)

```

### 5.9.36. cusparsSpMM\_bufferSize

This function returns the size of the workspace needed by `cusparsSpMM()`. The value returned is in bytes.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSpMM_bufferSize(handle, opA, opB, alpha, matA,
matB, beta, matC, computeType, alg, bufferSize)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: opA, opB
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsSpMatDescr) :: matA
  type(cusparsDnMatDescr) :: matB, matC
  integer(4) :: computeType, alg
  integer(8), intent(out) :: bufferSize

```

### 5.9.37. cusparsSpMM

This function forms the multiplication of a sparse matrix "matA" and a dense matrix "matB" to produce dense matrix "matC". The "buffer" argument can be any type, but the size should be greater than or equal to the size returned from `cusparsSpMM_bufferSize()`. The type of arguments "alpha" and "beta" should match the "computeType" argument. See the CUSPARSE Library documentation for the datatype, "computeType", sparse format, and "alg" combinations supported in each release.

```

integer(4) function cusparsSpMM(handle, opA, opB, alpha, matA, matB, beta,
matC, computeType, alg, buffer)
  type(cusparsHandle) :: handle
  integer(4) :: opA, opB
  real(4), device :: alpha, beta ! device or host variable
  type(cusparsSpMatDescr) :: matA
  type(cusparsDnMatDescr) :: matB, matC
  integer(4) :: computeType, alg
  integer(4), device :: buffer(*)

```

# Chapter 6.

## EXAMPLES

This section contains examples with source code.

### 6.1. Using cuBLAS from OpenACC Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `cublas` module, the `cublasHandle` type, and several forms of blas calls from OpenACC data regions.

#### Simple OpenACC BLAS Test

```
program testcublas
! compile with pgfortran -ta=tesla -Mcdalib=cublas -Mcuda testcublas.f90
call testcu1(1000)
call testcu2(1000)
end
!
subroutine testcu1(n)
use openacc
use cublas
integer :: a(n), b(n)
type(cublasHandle) :: h
istat = cublasCreate(h)
! Force OpenACC kernels and cuBLAS to use the OpenACC stream.
istat = cublasSetStream(h, acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))
!$acc data copyout(a, b)
!$acc kernels
a = 1
b = 2
!$acc end kernels
! No host data, we are lexically inside a data region
! sswap will accept any kind(4) data type
call sswap(n, a, 1, b, 1)
call cublasSswap(n, a, 1, b, 1)
!$acc end data
if (all(a.eq.1).and.all(b.eq.2)) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
!
subroutine testcu2(n)
use openacc
use cublas
real(8) :: a(n), b(n)
```

```

a = 1.0d0
b = 2.0d0
!$acc data copy(a, b)
!$acc host_data use_device(a,b)
call dswap(n, a, 1, b, 1)
call cublasDswap(n, a, 1, b, 1)
!$acc end host_data
!$acc end data
if (all(a.eq.1.0d0).and.all(b.eq.2.0d0)) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
end

```

## CUBLASXT BLAS Test

This example demonstrates the use of the cublasxt module

```

program testcublasxt
call testxt1(1000)
call testxt2(1000)
end
!
subroutine testxt1(n)
use cublasxt
real(4) :: a(n,n), b(n,n), c(n,n), alpha, beta
type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
integer ndevices(1)
a = 1.0
b = 2.0
c = -1.0
alpha = 1.0
beta = 0.0
istat = cublasXtCreate(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *, istat
ndevices(1) = 0
istat = cublasXtDeviceSelect(h, 1, ndevices)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *, istat
istat = cublasXtSgemm(h, CUBLAS_OP_N, CUBLAS_OP_N, &
  n, n, n, &
  alpha, A, n, B, n, beta, C, n)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *, istat
istat = cublasXtDestroy(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *, istat
if (all(c.eq.2.0*n)) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
print *, c(1,1), c(n,n)
end
!
subroutine testxt2(n)
use cublasxt
real(8) :: a(n,n), b(n,n), c(n,n), alpha, beta
type(cublasXtHandle) :: h
integer ndevices(1)
a = 1.0d0
b = 2.0d0
c = -1.0d0
alpha = 1.0d0
beta = 0.0
istat = cublasXtCreate(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *, istat
ndevices(1) = 0
istat = cublasXtDeviceSelect(h, 1, ndevices)

```

```

if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
istat = cublasXtDgemm(h, CUBLAS_OP_N, CUBLAS_OP_N, &
                    n, n, n, &
                    alpha, A, n, B, n, beta, C, n)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
istat = cublasXtDestroy(h)
if (istat .ne. CUBLAS_STATUS_SUCCESS) print *,istat
if (all(c.eq.2.0d0*n)) then
  print *,"Test PASSED"
else
  print *,"Test FAILED"
endif
print *,c(1,1),c(n,n)
end

```

## 6.2. Using cuBLAS from OpenACC Device Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `openacc_cublas` module from within an OpenACC kernel.

### Simple BLAS Test from Device Code

```

module mtests
  integer, parameter :: n = 100
  contains
    subroutine testcu( a, b )
      use openacc_cublas
      real :: a(n), b(n)
      type(cublasHandle) :: h
      !$acc parallel num_gangs(1) copy(a,b,h)
      j = cublasCreate(h)
      j = cublasSswap(h,n,a,1,b,1)
      j = cublasDestroy(h)
      !$acc end parallel
      return
    end subroutine
end module mtests

program t
  ! compile with pgfortran -ta=tesla:cc35 -Mcuda t.f90 -lcublas_device
  use mtests
  real :: a(n), b(n), c(n)
  logical passing
  a = 1.0
  b = 2.0
  passing = .true.
  call testcu(a,b)
  print *,"Should all be 2.0"
  print *,a
  passing = passing .and. all(a.eq.2.0)
  print *,"Should all be 1.0"
  print *,b
  passing = passing .and. all(b.eq.1.0)
  if (passing) then
    print *,"Test PASSED"
  else
    print *,"Test FAILED"
  endif
end program

```

## 6.3. Using cuBLAS from CUDA Fortran Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `cublas` module, the `cublasHandle` type, and several forms of blas calls.

### Simple BLAS Test

```

program testisamax
! Compile with "pgfortran testisamax.cuf -McuDLib=cublas -lblas"
! Use the PGI cudafor and cublas modules
use cudafor
use cublas
!
real*4, device, allocatable :: xd(:)
real*4 x(1000)
integer, device :: kd
type(cublasHandle) :: h

call random_number(x)

! F90 way
i = maxloc(x,dim=1)
print *,i
print *,x(i-1),x(i),x(i+1)

! Host way
j = isamax(1000,x,1)
print *,j
print *,x(j-1),x(j),x(j+1)

! CUDA Generic BLAS way
allocate(xd(1000))
xd = x
k = isamax(1000,xd,1)
print *,k
print *,x(k-1),x(k),x(k+1)

! CUDA Specific BLAS way
k = cublasIsamax(1000,xd,1)
print *,k
print *,x(k-1),x(k),x(k+1)

! CUDA V2 Host Specific BLAS way
istat = cublasCreate(h)
if (istat .ne. 0) print *,"cublasCreate returned ",istat
k = 0
istat = cublasIsamax_v2(h, 1000, xd, 1, k)
if (istat .ne. 0) print *,"cublasIsamax 1 returned ",istat
print *,k
print *,x(k-1),x(k),x(k+1)

! CUDA V2 Device Specific BLAS way
k = 0
istat = cublasIsamax_v2(h, 1000, xd, 1, kd)
if (istat .ne. 0) print *,"cublasIsamax 2 returned ",istat
k = kd
print *,k
print *,x(k-1),x(k),x(k+1)

istat = cublasDestroy(h)
if (istat .ne. 0) print *,"cublasDestroy returned ",istat

end program

```



## Multi-threaded BLAS Test

This example demonstrates the use of the cublas module in a multi-threaded code. Each thread will attach to a different GPU, create a context, and combine the results at the end.

```

program tsgemm
!
! Multi-threaded example calling sgemm from cuda fortran.
! Compile with "pgfortran -mp tsgemm.cuf -Mcudalib=cublas"
! Set OMP_NUM_THREADS=number of GPUs in your system.
!
use cublas
use cudafor
use omp_lib
!
! Size this according to number of GPUs
!
! Small
!integer, parameter :: K = 2500
!integer, parameter :: M = 2000
!integer, parameter :: N = 2000
! Large
integer, parameter :: K = 10000
integer, parameter :: M = 10000
integer, parameter :: N = 10000
integer, parameter :: NTIMES = 10
!
real*4, device, allocatable :: a_d(:,,:), b_d(:,,:), c_d(:,,:)
!$omp THREADPRIVATE(a_d,b_d,c_d)
real*4 a(m,k), b(k,n), c(m,n)
real*4 alpha, beta
integer, allocatable :: offs(:)
type(cudaEvent) :: start, stop

a = 1.0; b = 0.0; c = 0.0
do i = 1, N
  b(i,i) = 1.0
end do
alpha = 1.0; beta = 1.0

! Break up the B and C array into sections
nthr = omp_get_max_threads()
nsec = N / nthr
print *, "Running with ", nthr, " threads, each section = ", nsec
allocate(offs(nthr))
offs = (/ (i*nsec,i=0,nthr-1) /)

! Allocate and initialize the arrays
! Each thread connects to a device and creates a CUDA context.
!$omp PARALLEL private(i,istat)
  i = omp_get_thread_num() + 1
  istat = cudaSetDevice(i-1)
  allocate(a_d(M,K), b_d(K,nsec), c_d(M,nsec))
  a_d = a
  b_d = b(:,offs(i)+1:offs(i)+nsec)
  c_d = c(:,offs(i)+1:offs(i)+nsec)
!$omp end parallel

istat = cudaEventCreate(start)
istat = cudaEventCreate(stop)

time = 0.0
istat = cudaEventRecord(start, 0)
! Run the traditional blas kernel
!$omp PARALLEL private(j,istat)

```

```

do j = 1, NTIMES
  call sgemm('n','n', M, N/nthr, K, alpha, a_d, M, b_d, K, beta, c_d, M)
end do
istat = cudaDeviceSynchronize()
!$omp end parallel

istat = cudaEventRecord(stop, 0)
istat = cudaEventElapsedTime(time, start, stop)
time = time / (NTIMES*1.0e3)
!$omp PARALLEL private(i)
  i = omp_get_thread_num() + 1
  c(:,offs(i)+1:offs(i)+nsec) = c_d
!$omp end parallel
nerrors = 0
do j = 1, N
  do i = 1, M
    if (c(i,j) .ne. NTIMES) nerrors = nerrors + 1
  end do
end do
print *, "Number of Errors:", nerrors
gflops = 2.0 * N * M * K/time/1e9
write (*,901) m,k,k,N,time*1.0e3,gflops
901 format(i0,'x',i0,' * ',i0,'x',i0,':\t',f8.3,' ms\t',f12.3,' GFlops/s')
end

```

## 6.4. Using cuBLAS from CUDA Fortran Device Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `cublas_device` module from a CUDA Fortran global subroutines.

### Simple BLAS Test from Device Code

```

module mtests
  use cublas_device
  contains
    attributes(global) subroutine testb( a, b, n )
      real, device :: a(*), b(*)
      integer, value :: n
      type(cublasHandle) :: h
      i = threadIdx%x
      if (i.eq.1) then
        j = cublasCreate(h)
        j = cublasSswap(h,n,a,1,b,1)
        j = cublasDestroy(h)
      end if
      return
    end subroutine
end module mtests

program tdev
! Compile and link with "pgfortran -Mcuda=cc35 tdev.cuf -lcublas_device"
use mtests
integer, parameter :: nt = 128
real, device :: a(nt), b(nt)
real c(nt)
a = 1.0
b = 2.0
call testb<<<1,nt>>> (a,b,nt)
c = a
print *, "Should be 2.0", all(c.eq.2.0)
c = b
print *, "Should be 1.0", all(c.eq.1.0)
end
end program

```

## 6.5. Using cuFFT from OpenACC Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `cufft` module, the `cufftHandle` type, and several cuFFT library calls.

### Simple cuFFT Test

```

program cufft2dTest
  use cufft
  use openacc
  integer, parameter :: m=768, n=512
  complex, allocatable :: a(:,:), b(:,:), c(:,:)
  real, allocatable :: r(:,:), q(:,:)
  integer :: iplan1, iplan2, iplan3, ierr

  allocate(a(m,n), b(m,n), c(m,n))
  allocate(r(m,n), q(m,n))

  a = 1; r = 1
  xmx = -99.0

  ierr = cufftPlan2D(iplan1, m, n, CUFFT_C2C)
  ierr = ierr + cufftSetStream(iplan1, acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))
  !$acc host_data use_device(a, b, c)
  ! $acc host_data use_device(a, b, c)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(iplan1, a, b, CUFFT_FORWARD)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(iplan1, b, c, CUFFT_INVERSE)
  !$acc end host_data

  ! scale c
  !$acc kernels
  c = c / (m*n)
  !$acc end kernels

  ! Check forward answer
  write(*,*) 'Max error C2C FWD: ', cmplx(maxval(real(b)) - sum(real(b)), &
                                             maxval(imag(b)))

  ! Check inverse answer
  write(*,*) 'Max error C2C INV: ', maxval(abs(a-c))

  ! Real transform
  ierr = ierr + cufftPlan2D(iplan2, m, n, CUFFT_R2C)
  ierr = ierr + cufftPlan2D(iplan3, m, n, CUFFT_C2R)
  ierr = ierr + cufftSetStream(iplan2, acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))
  ierr = ierr + cufftSetStream(iplan3, acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))

  !$acc host_data use_device(r, b, q)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecR2C(iplan2, r, b)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2R(iplan3, b, q)
  !$acc end host_data

  !$acc kernels
  xmx = maxval(abs(r-q/(m*n)))
  !$acc end kernels

  ! Check R2C + C2R answer
  write(*,*) 'Max error R2C/C2R: ', xmx

  ierr = ierr + cufftDestroy(iplan1)
  ierr = ierr + cufftDestroy(iplan2)
  ierr = ierr + cufftDestroy(iplan3)

  if (ierr.eq.0) then
    print *, "test PASSED"
  end if
end program

```

```

    else
      print *, "test FAILED"
    endif
end program cufft2dTest

```

## 6.6. Using cuFFT from CUDA Fortran Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the cuFFT module, the `cufftHandle` type, and several cuFFT library calls.

### Simple cuFFT Test

```

program cufft2dTest
  use cudafor
  use cufft
  implicit none
  integer, parameter :: m=768, n=512
  complex, managed :: a(m,n), b(m,n)
  real, managed :: ar(m,n), br(m,n)
  real x
  integer plan, ierr
  logical passing

  a = 1; ar = 1

  ierr = cufftPlan2D(plan,m,n,CUFFT_C2C)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(plan,a,b,CUFFT_FORWARD)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2C(plan,b,b,CUFFT_INVERSE)
  ierr = ierr + cudaDeviceSynchronize()
  x = maxval(abs(a-b/(m*n)))
  write(*,*) 'Max error C2C: ', x
  passing = x .le. 1.0e-5

  ierr = ierr + cufftPlan2D(plan,m,n,CUFFT_R2C)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecR2C(plan,ar,b)
  ierr = ierr + cufftPlan2D(plan,m,n,CUFFT_C2R)
  ierr = ierr + cufftExecC2R(plan,b,br)
  ierr = ierr + cudaDeviceSynchronize()
  x = maxval(abs(ar-br/(m*n)))
  write(*,*) 'Max error R2C/C2R: ', x
  passing = passing .and. (x .le. 1.0e-5)

  ierr = ierr + cufftDestroy(plan)
  print *,ierr
  passing = passing .and. (ierr .eq. 0)
  if (passing) then
    print *, "Test PASSED"
  else
    print *, "Test FAILED"
  endif
end program cufft2dTest

```

## 6.7. Using cuRAND from OpenACC Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the curand module, the `curandHandle` type, and several forms of rand calls.

### Simple cuRAND Tests

```

program testcurand

```

```

! compile with the flags -ta=tesla -Mcuda -Mculib=curand
call curl(1000, .true.); call curl(1000, .false.)
call cur2(1000, .true.); call cur2(1000, .false.)
call cur3(1000, .true.); call cur3(1000, .false.)
end
!
subroutine curl(n, onhost)
use curand
integer :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
integer(8) nbits
logical onhost, passing
a = 0
passing = .true.
if (onhost) then
  istat = curandCreateGeneratorHost(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
else
  !$acc data copy(a)
  istat = curandCreateGenerator(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  !$acc host_data use_device(a)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  !$acc end host_data
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
  !$acc end data
endif
nbits = 0
do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *,i,a(i)
  nbits = nbits + popcnt(a(i))
end do
print *, "Should be roughly half the bits set"
nbits = nbits / n
if ((nbits .lt. 12) .or. (nbits .gt. 20)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "nbits is ",nbits," which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
!
subroutine cur2(n, onhost)
use curand
real :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
logical onhost, passing
a = 0.0
passing = .true.
if (onhost) then
  istat = curandCreateGeneratorHost(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
else
  !$acc data copy(a)
  istat = curandCreateGenerator(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  !$acc host_data use_device(a)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  !$acc end host_data
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
  !$acc end data
endif
print *, "Should be uniform around 0.5"

```

```

do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *,i,a(i)
  if ((a(i).lt.0.0) .or. (a(i).gt.1.0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(a)/n
if ((rmean .lt. 0.4) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.6)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
!
subroutine cur3(n, onhost)
use curand
real(8) :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
logical onhost, passing
a = 0.0d0
passing = .true.
if (onhost) then
  istat = curandCreateGeneratorHost(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
else
  !$acc data copy(a)
  istat = curandCreateGenerator(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
  !$acc host_data use_device(a)
  istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
  !$acc end host_data
  istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
  !$acc end data
endif
do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *,i,a(i)
  if ((a(i).lt.0.0d0) .or. (a(i).gt.1.0d0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(a)/n
if ((rmean .lt. 0.4d0) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.6d0)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end

```

## 6.8. Using cuRAND from OpenACC Device Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `curand_device` module from a CUDA Fortran global subroutines.

### Simple cuRAND Test from OpenACC Device Code

```

module mtests
  integer, parameter :: n = 1000
  contains

```

```

subroutine testrand( a, b )
use openacc_curand
real :: a(n), b(n)
type(curandStateXORWOW) :: h
integer(8) :: seed, seq, offset

!$acc parallel num_gangs(1) vector_length(1) copy(a,b) private(h)
seed = 12345
seq = 0
offset = 0
call curand_init(seed, seq, offset, h)
!$acc loop seq
do i = 1, n
    a(i) = curand_uniform(h)
    b(i) = curand_normal(h)
end do
!$acc end parallel
return
end subroutine
end module mtests

program t
use mtests
real :: a(n), b(n), c(n)
logical passing
a = 1.0
b = 2.0
passing = .true.
call testrand(a,b)
c = a
print *, "Should be uniform around 0.5"
do i = 1, n
    if (i.lt.10) print *,i,c(i)
    if ((c(i).lt.0.0) .or. (c(i).gt.1.0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(c)/n
if ((rmean .lt. 0.4) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.6)) then
    passing = .false.
else
    print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif
c = b
print *, "Should be normal around 0.0"
nc1 = 0;
nc2 = 0;
do i = 1, n
    if (i.lt.10) print *,i,c(i)
    if ((c(i) .gt. -4.0) .and. (c(i) .lt. 0.0)) nc1 = nc1 + 1
    if ((c(i) .gt. 0.0) .and. (c(i) .lt. 4.0)) nc2 = nc2 + 1
end do
print *, "Found on each side of zero ",nc1,nc2
if (abs(nc1-nc2) .gt. (n/10)) npassing = .false.
rmean = sum(c,mask=abs(c).lt.4.0)/n
if ((rmean .lt. -0.1) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.1)) then
    passing = .false.
else
    print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif

if (passing) then
    print *, "Test PASSED"
else
    print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end program

```

## 6.9. Using cuRAND from CUDA Fortran Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `curand` module, the `curandHandle` type, and several forms of `rand` calls.

### Simple cuRAND Test

```

program testcurand1
call testr1(1000)
call testr2(1000)
call testr3(1000)
end
!
subroutine testr1(n)
use cudafor
use curand
integer, managed :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
integer(8) nbits
logical passing
a = 0
passing = .true.
istat = curandCreateGenerator(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
istat = cudaDeviceSynchronize()
istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
nbits = 0
do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *,i,a(i)
  nbits = nbits + popcnt(a(i))
end do
print *, "Should be roughly half the bits set"
nbits = nbits / n
if ((nbits.lt. 12) .or. (nbits.gt. 20)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "nbits is ",nbits," which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
!
subroutine testr2(n)
use cudafor
use curand
real, managed :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
logical passing
a = 0.0
passing = .true.
istat = curandCreateGenerator(g,CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
istat = cudaDeviceSynchronize()
istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
print *, "Should be uniform around 0.5"
do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *,i,a(i)
  if ((a(i).lt.0.0) .or. (a(i).gt.1.0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(a)/n

```



```

if ((rmean .lt. 0.4) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.6)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "Mean is ", rmean, " which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
!
subroutine testr3(n)
use cudafor
use curand
real(8), managed :: a(n)
type(curandGenerator) :: g
logical passing
a = 0.0d0
passing = .true.
istat = curandCreateGenerator(g, CURAND_RNG_PSEUDO_XORWOW)
istat = curandGenerate(g, a, n)
istat = cudaDeviceSynchronize()
istat = curandDestroyGenerator(g)
do i = 1, n
  if (i.lt.10) print *, i, a(i)
  if ((a(i).lt.0.0d0) .or. (a(i).gt.1.0d0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(a)/n
if ((rmean .lt. 0.4d0) .or. (rmean .gt. 0.6d0)) then
  passing = .false.
else
  print *, "Mean is ", rmean, " which passes"
endif
if (passing) then
  print *, "Test PASSED"
else
  print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
end program

```

## 6.10. Using cuRAND from CUDA Fortran Device Code

This example demonstrates the use of the `curand_device` module from a CUDA Fortran global subroutines.

### Simple cuRAND Test from Device Code

```

module mttests
  use curand_device
  integer, parameter :: n = 10000
  contains
  attributes(global) subroutine testr( a, b )
    real, device :: a(n), b(n)
    type(curandStateXORWOW) :: h
    integer(8) :: seed, seq, offset
    integer :: iam
    iam = threadIdx%x
    seed = iam*64 + 12345
    seq = 0
    offset = 0

```

```

    call curand_init(seed, seq, offset, h)
    do i = iam, n, blockdim%x
        a(i) = curand_uniform(h)
        b(i) = curand_normal(h)
    end do
    return
end subroutine
end module mtests

program t
use mtests
real, allocatable, device :: a(:), b(:)
real c(n), rmean
logical passing
allocate(a(n))
allocate(b(n))
a = 0.0
b = 0.0
passing = .true.
call testr<<<1,32>>> (a,b)
c = a
print *, "Should be uniform around 0.5"
do i = 1, n
    if (i.lt.10) print *,i,c(i)
    if ((c(i).lt.0.0) .or. (c(i).gt.1.0)) passing = .false.
end do
rmean = sum(c)/n
if ((rmean.lt. 0.4) .or. (rmean.gt. 0.6)) then
    passing = .false.
else
    print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif

c = b
print *, "Should be normal around 0.0"
nc1 = 0;
nc2 = 0;
do i = 1, n
    if (i.lt.10) print *,i,c(i)
    if ((c(i).gt. -4.0) .and. (c(i).lt. 0.0)) nc1 = nc1 + 1
    if ((c(i).gt. 0.0) .and. (c(i).lt. 4.0)) nc2 = nc2 + 1
end do
print *, "Found on each side of zero ",nc1,nc2
if (abs(nc1-nc2) .gt. (n/10)) npassing = .false.
rmean = sum(c,mask=abs(c).lt.4.0)/n
if ((rmean.lt. -0.1) .or. (rmean.gt. 0.1)) then
    passing = .false.
else
    print *, "Mean is ",rmean," which passes"
endif

if (passing) then
    print *, "Test PASSED"
else
    print *, "Test FAILED"
endif
end
end program

```

## 6.11. Using cuSPARSE from OpenACC Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the cuSPARSE module, the `cusparseHandle` type, and several calls to the cuSPARSE library.

## Simple BLAS Test

```

program sparseMatVec
  integer n
  n = 25 ! # rows/cols in dense matrix
  call sparseMatVecSub1(n)
  n = 45 ! # rows/cols in dense matrix
  call sparseMatVecSub1(n)
end program

subroutine sparseMatVecSub1(n)
  use openacc
  use cusparse

  implicit none

  integer n

  ! dense data
  real(4), allocatable :: Ade(:,,:), x(:), y(:)

  ! sparse CSR arrays
  real(4), allocatable :: csrValA(:)
  integer, allocatable :: nnzPerRowA(:), csrRowPtrA(:), csrColIndA(:)

  allocate(Ade(n,n), x(n), y(n))
  allocate(csrValA(n))
  allocate(nnzPerRowA(n), csrRowPtrA(n+1), csrColIndA(n))

  call sparseMatVecSub2(Ade, x, y, csrValA, nnzPerRowA, csrRowPtrA, &
                        csrColIndA, n)

  deallocate(Ade)
  deallocate(x)
  deallocate(y)
  deallocate(csrValA)
  deallocate(nnzPerRowA)
  deallocate(csrRowPtrA)
  deallocate(csrColIndA)
end subroutine

subroutine sparseMatVecSub2(Ade, x, y, csrValA, nnzPerRowA, csrRowPtrA, &
                           csrColIndA, n)
  use openacc
  use cusparse

  implicit none

  ! dense data
  real(4) :: Ade(n,n), x(n), y(n)

  ! sparse CSR arrays
  real(4) :: csrValA(n)
  integer :: nnzPerRowA(n), csrRowPtrA(n+1), csrColIndA(n)

  integer :: n, nnz, status, i
  type(cusparseHandle) :: h
  type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA

  ! parameters
  real(4) :: alpha, beta

  ! result
  real(4) :: xerr

  ! initialize CUSPARSE and matrix descriptor
  status = cusparseCreate(h)
  if (status /= CUSPARSE_STATUS_SUCCESS) &

```

```

        write(*,*) 'cusparseCreate error: ', status
        status = cusparseCreateMatDescr(descrA)
        status = cusparseSetMatType(descrA, &
            CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_GENERAL)
        status = cusparseSetMatIndexBase(descrA, &
            CUSPARSE_INDEX_BASE_ONE)
        status = cusparseSetStream(h, acc_get_cuda_stream(acc_async_sync))

!$acc data create(Ade, x, y, csrValA, nnzPerRowA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)

! Initialize matrix (upper circular shift matrix)
!$acc kernels
Ade = 0.0
do i = 1, n-1
    Ade(i,i+1) = 1.0
end do
Ade(n,1) = 1.0

! Initialize vectors and constants
do i = 1, n
    x(i) = i
enddo
y = 0.0
!$acc end kernels

!$acc update host(x)
write(*,*) 'Original vector:'
write(*,'(5(1x,f7.2))') x

! convert matrix from dense to csr format
!$acc host_data use_device(Ade, nnzPerRowA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
status = cusparseSnnz_v2(h, CUSPARSE_DIRECTION_ROW, &
    n, n, descrA, Ade, n, nnzPerRowA, nnz)
status = cusparseSdense2csr(h, n, n, descrA, Ade, n, &
    nnzPerRowA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)
!$acc end host_data

! A is upper circular shift matrix
! y = alpha*A*x + beta*y
alpha = 1.0
beta = 0.0
!$acc host_data use_device(csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, x, y)
status = cusparseScsrmv(h, CUSPARSE_OPERATION_NON_TRANSPOSE, &
    n, n, n, alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, &
    csrColIndA, x, beta, y)
!$acc end host_data

!$acc wait
write(*,*) 'Shifted vector:'
write(*,'(5(1x,f7.2))') y

! shift-down y and add original x
! A' is lower circular shift matrix
! x = alpha*A'*y + beta*x
beta = -1.0
!$acc host_data use_device(csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA, x, y)
status = cusparseScsrmv(h, CUSPARSE_OPERATION_TRANSPOSE, &
    n, n, n, alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, &
    csrColIndA, y, beta, x)
!$acc end host_data

!$acc kernels
xerr = maxval(abs(x))
!$acc end kernels
!$acc end data

write(*,*) 'Max error = ', xerr

```

```

    if (xerr.le.1.e-5) then
        write(*,*) 'Test PASSED'
    else
        write(*,*) 'Test FAILED'
    endif
end subroutine

```

## 6.12. Using cuSPARSE from CUDA Fortran Host Code

This example demonstrates the use of the cuSPARSE module, the `cusparseHandle` type, and several forms of cusparse calls.

### Simple BLAS Test

```

program sparseMatVec
    use cudafor
    use cusparse

    implicit none

    integer, parameter :: n = 25 ! # rows/cols in dense matrix

    type(cusparseHandle) :: h
    type(cusparseMatDescr) :: descrA

    ! dense data
    real(4), managed :: Ade(n,n), x(n), y(n)

    ! sparse CSR arrays
    real(4), managed :: csrValA(n)
    integer, managed :: nnzPerRowA(n), &
        csrRowPtrA(n+1), csrColIndA(n)
    integer :: nnz, status, i

    ! parameters
    real(4) :: alpha, beta

    ! initialize CUSPARSE and matrix descriptor
    status = cusparseCreate(h)
    if (status /= CUSPARSE_STATUS_SUCCESS) &
        write(*,*) 'cusparseCreate error: ', status
    status = cusparseCreateMatDescr(descrA)
    status = cusparseSetMatType(descrA, &
        CUSPARSE_MATRIX_TYPE_GENERAL)
    status = cusparseSetMatIndexBase(descrA, &
        CUSPARSE_INDEX_BASE_ONE)

    ! Initialize matrix (upper circular shift matrix)
    Ade = 0.0
    do i = 1, n-1
        Ade(i,i+1) = 1.0
    end do
    Ade(n,1) = 1.0

    ! Initialize vectors and constants
    x = [(i,i=1,n)]
    y = 0.0

    write(*,*) 'Original vector:'
    write(*,'(5(1x,f7.2))') x

```

```

! convert matrix from dense to csr format
status = cusparseSnnz_v2(h, CUSPARSE_DIRECTION_ROW, &
    n, n, descrA, Ade, n, nnzPerRowA, nnz)
status = cusparseSdense2csr(h, n, n, descrA, Ade, n, &
    nnzPerRowA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, csrColIndA)

! A is upper circular shift matrix
! y = alpha*A*x + beta*y
alpha = 1.0
beta = 0.0
status = cusparseScsrMV(h, CUSPARSE_OPERATION_NON_TRANSPOSE, &
    n, n, n, alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, &
    csrColIndA, x, beta, y)

! shift-down y and add original x
! A' is lower circular shift matrix
! x = alpha*A'*y + beta*x
beta = -1.0
status = cusparseScsrMV(h, CUSPARSE_OPERATION_TRANSPOSE, &
    n, n, n, alpha, descrA, csrValA, csrRowPtrA, &
    csrColIndA, y, beta, x)

status = cudaDeviceSynchronize()

write(*,*) 'Shifted vector:'
write(*,'(5(1x,f7.2))') y

write(*,*) 'Max error = ', maxval(abs(x))

if (maxval(abs(x)).le.1.e-5) then
    write(*,*) 'Test PASSED'
else
    write(*,*) 'Test FAILED'
endif

end program sparseMatVec

```

## Chapter 7.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

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