



PRACE Autumn School 2016

PETSc tutorial

Part IV: Vectors

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Vector (Vec)



```
Vec v; PetscInt m=2, M=8;  
VecType type=VECMPI;  
MPI_Comm comm=PETSC_COMM_WORLD;
```

- **create:** `VecCreate(comm, &v);`
- **layout:** `VecSetSizes(v, m, M);`
- **type:** `VecSetType(v, type);`

- **options:** `VecSetFromOptions(v);`
- **dealloc:** `VecDestroy(&v);`



Vector (Vec)

sequential
alternative

PRACE

```
Vec v; PetscInt m=2, M=8;  
VecType type=VECMPI; // VECSEQ, VECSTANDARD  
MPI_Comm comm=PETSC_COMM_WORLD; // PETSC_COMM_SELF
```

- **create:** VecCreate(comm, &v);
- **layout:** VecSetSizes(v, m, M); // VecSetSizes(v, M, M);
- **type:** VecSetType(v, type);

- **options:** VecSetFromOptions(v);
- **dealloc:** VecDestroy(&v);



Vector (Vec)



```
Vec v; PetscInt m=2, M=8;  
VecType type=VECMPI; // VECSEQ, VECSTANDARD  
MPI_Comm comm=PETSC_COMM_WORLD; // PETSC_COMM_SELF
```

- **create:** VecCreate(comm, &v);
- **layout:** VecSetSizes(v, m, M); // VecSetSizes(v, M, M);
- **type:** VecSetType(v, type);
- **all in one:** VecCreateMPI(comm, m, M, &v); // VecCreateSeq(comm, M, &v);
- **options:** VecSetFromOptions(v);
- **dealloc:** VecDestroy(&v);



Parallel layout (1)



- consider the vector v with local size m , global size M , distributed across 3 processes
- call `VecSetSizes(v, m, M)` to set the sizes

rank 0	0	$(m, M) = (3, 8)$	0	$(m, M) = (2, 8)$
	1		1	
	2		2	
rank 1	3	$(m, M) = (3, 8)$	3	$(m, M) = (4, 8)$
	4		4	
	5		5	
rank 2	6	$(m, M) = (2, 8)$	6	$(m, M) = (2, 8)$
	7		7	



Parallel layout (2)



- set either m or M to PETSC_DECIDE (enforcing **standard layout**)
- get this standard layout across comm:
`PetscSplitOwnership(comm, &m, &M)`

rank	rank 0	rank 1	rank 2
rank 0	0	3	6
	1	4	7
	2	5	
rank 1	3	6	
	4	7	
	5		
rank 2	6		
	7		

rank	rank 0	rank 1	rank 2
rank 0	0	3	6
	1	4	7
	2	5	
rank 1	3	6	
	4	7	
	5		
rank 2	6		
	7		

rank	rank 0	rank 1	rank 2
rank 0	0	3	6
	1	4	7
	2	5	
rank 1	3	6	
	4	7	
	5		
rank 2	6		
	7		



Querying layout



- **local and global sizes:** `VecGetLocalSize(v,&m)` and `VecGetSize(v,&M)`
- **global indices of the first and last elements of the local portion:** `VecGetOwnershipRange(v,&lo,&hi)`

rank 0	0		0	$(lo,hi) = (0,2)$
	1	$(m,M) = (3,8)$	1	$(m,M) = (2,8)$
	2	$(lo,hi) = (0,3)$	2	
rank 1	3	$(m,M) = (3,8)$	3	$(m,M) = (4,8)$
	4	$(lo,hi) = (3,6)$	4	$(lo,hi) = (2,6)$
	5		5	
rank 2	6	$(m,M) = (2,8)$	6	$(m,M) = (2,8)$
	7	$(lo,hi) = (6,8)$	7	$(lo,hi) = (6,8)$



Vector assembly (1)



Vec x;

- Set **all** entries to **constant** value:
`VecSet(x, 1.0);`
- Set **all** entries to **0**:
`VecZeroEntries(x);`
- Set an **individual** element (global indexing !):
`PetscInt i = 10; PetscReal v = 3.14;`
`VecSetValue(x, i, v, INSERT_VALUES);`
`// or`
`VecSetValues(x, 1, &i, &v, INSERT_VALUES);`



Vector assembly (2)



- Set **multiple entries at once**:

```
PetscInt ii[]={1, 2}; PetscReal vv[]={2.7, 3.1};  
VecSetValues(x, 2, ii, vv, INSERT_VALUES);
```
- The **last argument** can be
 - **INSERT_VALUES** **replace** original value (**=**)
 - **ADD_VALUES** **add** the new values to the original ones (**+=**)



Vector assembly (3)



- VecSetValues is **purely local** with **no** inter-process **communication**
- values are just locally **cached**
- before using the vector,
call **assembly function pair** to **exchange** values **between processors**:
VecAssemblyBegin(x);
VecAssemblyEnd(x);



Vector assembly (3)



- VecSetValues is **purely local** with **no** inter-process **communication**
- values are just locally **cached**
- before using the vector,
call **assembly function pair** to **exchange** values **between processors**:
VecAssemblyBegin(x);
//optional calculations not involving x
VecAssemblyEnd(x);
- **computations** can be done **while** MPI messages are in transition
- this allows **overlapping communication** and **computation**





Getting values



Vec x;

- get a **copy** of 2 **local entries** of x with **global indices** ix to an array y

```
PetscInt ix[]={10, 20};
```

```
PetscScalar v[2];
```

```
VecGetValues(x, 2, ix, v);
```

- get the **pointer** to the whole **local internal array**

```
PetscScalar *a;
```

```
VecGetArray(x, &a);
```

```
// read and/or modify the array a
```

```
VecRestoreArray(x, &a);
```



Duplicate, copy, initialize



- **Create** another Vec with the **same type & layout**

```
Vec v, w;  
VecDuplicate(v,&w); // w contains undefined values
```

- **Initialize** values of Vec

```
VecZeroEntries(v); // zeros  
VecSet(v,1.0); // ones  
VecSetRandom(v,NULL); // pseudo-random values
```

```
PetscRandom r;  
PetscRandomCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD,&r);  
VecSetRandom(x,r);  
PetscRandomDestroy(&r); // set pseudo-random values using explicit seed
```

- **Copy** the entries from v to w

```
VecCopy(v,w); // v = w, w must be allocated
```



Some more vector functions



<code>VecAXPY(Vec y,PetscScalar a,Vec x);</code>	$y = y + a * x$
<code>VecAYPX(Vec y,PetscScalar a,Vec x);</code>	$y = x + a * y$
<code>VecWAXPY(Vec w,PetscScalar a,Vec x,Vec y);</code>	$w = a * x + y$
<code>VecAXPBYP(Vec y,PetscScalar a,PetscScalar b,Vec x);</code>	$y = a * x + b * y$
<code>VecScale(Vec x, PetscScalar a);</code>	$x = a * x$
<code>VecDot(Vec x, Vec y, PetscScalar *r);</code>	$r = \bar{x}' * y$
<code>VecTDot(Vec x, Vec y, PetscScalar *r);</code>	$r = x' * y$
<code>VecNorm(Vec x, NormType type, PetscReal *r);</code>	$r = x _{type}$
<code>VecSum(Vec x, PetscScalar *r);</code>	$r = \sum x_i$
<code>VecCopy(Vec x, Vec y);</code>	$y = x$
<code>VecSwap(Vec x, Vec y);</code>	$y = x \text{ while } x = y$
<code>VecPointwiseMult(Vec w,Vec x,Vec y);</code>	$w_i = x_i * y_i$
<code>VecPointwiseDivide(Vec w,Vec x,Vec y);</code>	$w_i = x_i / y_i$
<code>VecMDot(Vec x,int n,Vec y[],PetscScalar *r);</code>	$r[i] = \bar{x}' * y[i]$
<code>VecMTDot(Vec x,int n,Vec y[],PetscScalar *r);</code>	$r[i] = x' * y[i]$
<code>VecMAXPY(Vec y,int n, PetscScalar *a, Vec x[]);</code>	$y = y + \sum_i a_i * x[i]$
<code>VecMax(Vec x, int *idx, PetscReal *r);</code>	$r = \max x_i$
<code>VecMin(Vec x, int *idx, PetscReal *r);</code>	$r = \min x_i$
<code>VecAbs(Vec x);</code>	$x_i = x_i $
<code>VecReciprocal(Vec x);</code>	$x_i = 1/x_i$
<code>VecShift(Vec x,PetscScalar s);</code>	$x_i = s + x_i$
<code>VecSet(Vec x,PetscScalar alpha);</code>	$x_i = \alpha$



Index Set (IS)



- PetscObject used for integer vectors (not necessarily "index sets")
- distributed in the same manner as Vec
 - local and global size, ownership range
- ISCreateStride(comm, n, first, step, &is);
produces first:step:first+n-1 stride
- ISCreateGeneral(comm, n, idx, mode, &is);
wraps integer array PetscInt idx[] into IS
 - PetscCopyMode mode is one of PETSC_COPY_VALUES, PETSC_OWN_POINTER, PETSC_USE_POINTER, specifying handling of the input array
- useful functions:
ISConcatenate, ISDifference, ISExpand, ISMinMax, ISSort, ...



Hands-on: ex3.c



1. `cd ~/petsc/exercises`
2. `make ex3 && mpirun -n 3 ./ex3 // what's wrong?`
3. set local size to rank+1, let global size be computed by PETSc (PETSC_DECIDE)
4. `make ex3 && mpirun -n 3 ./ex3 // what's wrong?`
5. fix using `VecAssemblyBegin/End`
6. `make ex3 && mpirun -n 3 ./ex3`
7. look at the output of `VecView`
8. all values of vector `x` are equal to `commsize+1`, why?
9. get the ownership range into `lo` and `hi` variables
10. set each process' values of `x` to the value `rank+1` (e.g. rank 1 sets all its local values of `x` to 3) just by changing the lower limit of the original loop to `lo`
11. do the same, avoiding communication (loop from `lo` to `hi`, use `INSERT_VALUES` and `rank`)



Thanks for your attention.