Lis User Guide

Version 2.1.25



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Contents

1 Introduction **5**

2 Installation **6**
2.1 System Requirements . . . 6
2.2 Installing on UNIX and Compatible Systems . . . 6
2.2.1 Extracting Archive . . . 6
2.2.2 Configuring Source Tree . . . 6
2.2.3 Compiling . . . 7
2.2.4 Installing . . . 10
2.3 Installing on Windows Systems . . . 11
2.4 Testing . . . 11
2.4.1 test1 . . . 11
2.4.2 test2 . . . 11
2.4.3 test2b . . . 12
2.4.4 test3 . . . 12
2.4.5 test3b . . . 12
2.4.6 test3c . . . 12
2.4.7 test4 . . . 13
2.4.8 test5 . . . 13
2.4.9 test6 . . . 13
2.4.10 test7 . . . 13
2.4.11 test8f . . . 13
2.4.12 etest1 . . . 14
2.4.13 getest1 . . . 14
2.4.14 etest2 . . . 14
2.4.15 etest3 . . . 14
2.4.16 etest4 . . . 14
2.4.17 etest5 . . . 15
2.4.18 etest5b . . . 15
2.4.19 getest5 . . . 15
2.4.20 getest5b . . . 15
2.4.21 etest6 . . . 16
2.4.22 etest7 . . . 16
2.4.23 spmvtest1 . . . 16
2.4.24 spmvtest2 . . . 16
2.4.25 spmvtest2b . . . 17
2.4.26 spmvtest3 . . . 17
2.4.27 spmvtest3b . . . 17
2.4.28 spmvtest4 . . . 17
2.4.29 spmvtest5 . . . 17
2.5 Limitations . . . 18

3 Basic Operations **19**
3.1 Initializing and Finalizing . . . 19
3.2 Operating Vectors . . . 20
3.3 Operating Matrices . . . 22
3.4 Solving Linear Equations . . . 28
3.5 Solving Eigenvalue Problems . . . 32
3.6 Writing Programs . . . 37
3.7 An Alternate Workflow: PSD . . . 40
3.8 Matrix-Free Computations . . . 43

3.8.1 User-Defined Shell Matrix (LIS_MATRIX_USER) . . . 43
3.8.2 Linear-Combination Matrix Operator (LIS_MATRIX_OPERATOR) . . . 43
3.8.3 Shifted Generalized Eigenvalue Solvers with Matrix Operators . . . 43
3.8.4 Native Restarted Krylov Eigensolver . . . 44
3.8.5 Half Precision Preconditioner Storage . . . 45
3.8.6 Preconditioner Reuse and Compatibility with User-Defined Matrices . . . 45
3.8.7 Solver-Managed Feature Enhancements . . . 45
3.8.8 MFAMG Preconditioner . . . 46
3.8.9 Native FEAST eigensolver . . . 46
3.9 Compiling and Linking . . . 47
3.10 Running . . . 48
3.11 Zero DOFs on a Process . . . 49

4 Quadruple Precision Operations **50**
4.1 Using Quadruple Precision Operations . . . 50

5 Matrix Storage Formats **52**
5.1 Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) . . . 52
5.1.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 52
5.1.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 53
5.1.3 Associating Arrays . . . 53
5.2 Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) . . . 54
5.2.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 54
5.2.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 55
5.2.3 Associating Arrays . . . 55
5.3 Modified Compressed Sparse Row (MSR) . . . 56
5.3.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 56
5.3.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 57
5.3.3 Associating Arrays . . . 57
5.4 Diagonal (DIA) . . . 58
5.4.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial Environment) . . . 58
5.4.2 Creating Matrices (for Multithreaded Environment) . . . 59
5.4.3 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 60
5.4.4 Associating Arrays . . . 60
5.5 Ellpack-Itpack Generalized Diagonal (ELL) . . . 61
5.5.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 61
5.5.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 62
5.5.3 Associating Arrays . . . 62
5.6 Jagged Diagonal (JAD) . . . 63
5.6.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial Environment) . . . 64
5.6.2 Creating Matrices (for Multithreaded Environment) . . . 65
5.6.3 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 66
5.6.4 Associating Arrays . . . 66
5.7 Block Sparse Row (BSR) . . . 67
5.7.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 67
5.7.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 68
5.7.3 Associating Arrays . . . 68
5.8 Block Sparse Column (BSC) . . . 69
5.8.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 69
5.8.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 70
5.8.3 Associating Arrays . . . 70
5.9 Variable Block Row (VBR) . . . 71
5.9.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 72

5.9.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 73
5.9.3 Associating Arrays . . . 74
5.10 Coordinate (COO) . . . 75
5.10.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 75
5.10.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 76
5.10.3 Associating Arrays . . . 76
5.11 Dense (DNS) . . . 77
5.11.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments) . . . 77
5.11.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment) . . . 78
5.11.3 Associating Arrays . . . 78

6 Functions **79**
6.1 Operating Vector Elements . . . 80
6.1.1 lis_vector_create . . . 80
6.1.2 lis_vector_destroy . . . 80
6.1.3 lis_vector_duplicate . . . 81
6.1.4 lis_vector_set_size . . . 81
6.1.5 lis_vector_get_size . . . 82
6.1.6 lis_vector_get_range . . . 82
6.1.7 lis_vector_set_value . . . 83
6.1.8 lis_vector_get_value . . . 83
6.1.9 lis_vector_set_values . . . 84
6.1.10 lis_vector_get_values . . . 85
6.1.11 lis_vector_scatter . . . 85
6.1.12 lis_vector_gather . . . 86
6.1.13 lis_vector_is_null . . . 86
6.2 Operating Matrix Elements . . . 87
6.2.1 lis_matrix_create . . . 87
6.2.2 lis_matrix_destroy . . . 87
6.2.3 lis_matrix_duplicate . . . 88
6.2.4 lis_matrix_malloc . . . 88
6.2.5 lis_matrix_set_value . . . 89
6.2.6 lis_matrix_assemble . . . 89
6.2.7 lis_matrix_set_size . . . 90
6.2.8 lis_matrix_get_size . . . 90
6.2.9 lis_matrix_get_range . . . 91
6.2.10 lis_matrix_get_nnz . . . 91
6.2.11 lis_matrix_set_type . . . 92
6.2.12 lis_matrix_get_type . . . 92
6.2.13 lis_matrix_set_csr . . . 93
6.2.14 lis_matrix_set_csc . . . 93
6.2.15 lis_matrix_set_msr . . . 94
6.2.16 lis_matrix_set_dia . . . 94
6.2.17 lis_matrix_set_ell . . . 95
6.2.18 lis_matrix_set_jad . . . 95
6.2.19 lis_matrix_set_bsr . . . 96
6.2.20 lis_matrix_set_bsc . . . 96
6.2.21 lis_matrix_set_vbr . . . 97
6.2.22 lis_matrix_set_coo . . . 98
6.2.23 lis_matrix_set_dns . . . 99
6.2.24 lis_matrix_unset . . . 99
6.3 Computing with Vectors and Matrices . . . 100
6.3.1 lis_vector_swap . . . 100

6.3.2 lis_vector_copy . . . 100
6.3.3 lis_vector_axpy . . . 101
6.3.4 lis_vector_xpay . . . 101
6.3.5 lis_vector_axpyz . . . 102
6.3.6 lis_vector_scale . . . 102
6.3.7 lis_vector_pmul . . . 103
6.3.8 lis_vector_pdiv . . . 103
6.3.9 lis_vector_set_all . . . 104
6.3.10 lis_vector_abs . . . 104
6.3.11 lis_vector_reciprocal . . . 105
6.3.12 lis_vector_conjugate . . . 105
6.3.13 lis_vector_shift . . . 106
6.3.14 lis_vector_dot . . . 107
6.3.15 lis_vector_nhdot . . . 107
6.3.16 lis_vector_nrm1 . . . 108
6.3.17 lis_vector_nrm2 . . . 108
6.3.18 lis_vector_nrmi . . . 109
6.3.19 lis_vector_sum . . . 109
6.3.20 lis_matrix_set_blocksize . . . 110
6.3.21 lis_matrix_convert . . . 111
6.3.22 lis_matrix_copy . . . 112
6.3.23 lis_matrix_axpy . . . 112
6.3.24 lis_matrix_xpay . . . 113
6.3.25 lis_matrix_axpyz . . . 113
6.3.26 lis_matrix_scale . . . 114
6.3.27 lis_matrix_get_diagonal . . . 114
6.3.28 lis_matrix_shift_diagonal . . . 115
6.3.29 lis_matrix_shift_matrix . . . 115
6.3.30 lis_matvec . . . 116
6.3.31 lis_matvech . . . 116
6.4 Solving Linear Equations . . . 117
6.4.1 lis_solver_create . . . 117
6.4.2 lis_solver_destroy . . . 117
6.4.3 lis_solver_set_nullspace . . . 118
6.4.4 lis_solver_clear_nullspace . . . 118
6.4.5 lis_precon_create . . . 118
6.4.6 lis_precon_destroy . . . 118
6.4.7 lis_solver_set_option . . . 120
6.4.8 lis_solver_set_optionC . . . 124
6.4.9 lis_solve . . . 124
6.4.10 lis_solve_kernel . . . 125
6.4.11 lis_solver_get_status . . . 126
6.4.12 lis_solver_get_iter . . . 126
6.4.13 lis_solver_get_iterex . . . 127
6.4.14 lis_solver_get_time . . . 127
6.4.15 lis_solver_get_timeex . . . 128
6.4.16 lis_solver_get_residualnorm . . . 128
6.4.17 lis_solver_get_rhistory . . . 129
6.4.18 lis_solver_get_solver . . . 130
6.4.19 lis_solver_get_precon . . . 130
6.4.20 lis_solver_get_solvername . . . 131
6.4.21 lis_solver_get_preconname . . . 131
6.5 Solving Eigenvalue Problems . . . 132

6.5.1 lis_esolver_create . . . 132
6.5.2 lis_esolver_destroy . . . 132
6.5.3 lis_esolver_set_option . . . 133
6.5.4 lis_esolver_set_optionC . . . 136
6.5.5 lis_esolve . . . 136
6.5.6 lis_gesolve . . . 137
6.5.7 lis_esolver_get_status . . . 138
6.5.8 lis_esolver_get_iter . . . 138
6.5.9 lis_esolver_get_iterex . . . 139
6.5.10 lis_esolver_get_time . . . 139
6.5.11 lis_esolver_get_timeex . . . 140
6.5.12 lis_esolver_get_residualnorm . . . 140
6.5.13 lis_esolver_get_rhistory . . . 141
6.5.14 lis_esolver_get_evalues . . . 141
6.5.15 lis_esolver_get_evectors . . . 142
6.5.16 lis_esolver_get_residualnorms . . . 142
6.5.17 lis_esolver_get_iters . . . 143
6.5.18 lis_esolver_get_specific_evalue . . . 143
6.5.19 lis_esolver_get_specific_evector . . . 144
6.5.20 lis_esolver_get_specific_residualnorm . . . 144
6.5.21 lis_esolver_get_specific_iter . . . 145
6.5.22 lis_esolver_get_esolver . . . 145
6.5.23 lis_esolver_get_esolvername . . . 145
6.6 Computing with Arrays . . . 146
6.6.1 lis_array_swap . . . 146
6.6.2 lis_array_copy . . . 146
6.6.3 lis_array_axpy . . . 147
6.6.4 lis_array_xpay . . . 147
6.6.5 lis_array_axpyz . . . 148
6.6.6 lis_array_scale . . . 148
6.6.7 lis_array_pmul . . . 149
6.6.8 lis_array_pdiv . . . 149
6.6.9 lis_array_set_all . . . 150
6.6.10 lis_array_abs . . . 150
6.6.11 lis_array_reciprocal . . . 151
6.6.12 lis_array_conjugate . . . 151
6.6.13 lis_array_shift . . . 152
6.6.14 lis_array_dot . . . 152
6.6.15 lis_array_nhdot . . . 153
6.6.16 lis_array_nrm1 . . . 153
6.6.17 lis_array_nrm2 . . . 154
6.6.18 lis_array_nrmi . . . 154
6.6.19 lis_array_sum . . . 155
6.6.20 lis_array_matvec . . . 156
6.6.21 lis_array_matvech . . . 156
6.6.22 lis_array_matvec_ns . . . 157
6.6.23 lis_array_matmat . . . 158
6.6.24 lis_array_matmat_ns . . . 159
6.6.25 lis_array_ge . . . 160
6.6.26 lis_array_solve . . . 160
6.6.27 lis_array_cgs . . . 161
6.6.28 lis_array_mgs . . . 161
6.6.29 lis_array_qr . . . 162

6.7 Operating External Files . . . 163
6.7.1 lis_input . . . 163
6.7.2 lis_input_vector . . . 163
6.7.3 lis_input_matrix . . . 164
6.7.4 lis_output . . . 164
6.7.5 lis_output_vector . . . 165
6.7.6 lis_output_matrix . . . 165
6.8 Other Functions . . . 166
6.8.1 lis_initialize . . . 166
6.8.2 lis_finalize . . . 166
6.8.3 lis_wtime . . . 167
6.8.4 CHKERR . . . 167
6.8.5 lis_printf . . . 168

References **169**

A File Formats **174**
A.1 Extended Matrix Market Format . . . 174
A.2 Harwell-Boeing Format . . . 175
A.3 Extended Matrix Market Format for Vectors . . . 176
A.4 PLAIN Format for Vectors . . . 176

Changes from Version 1.0

1. Addition: Support for double-double (quadruple) precision operations.
2. Addition: Support for Fortran compilers.
3. Addition: Support for Autotools.
4. Changes:
   (a) Structure of solvers.
   (b) Arguments of the functions `lis_matrix_create()` and `lis_vector_create()`.
   (c) Notation of command line options.

Changes from Version 1.1

1. Addition: Support for standard eigenvalue problems.
2. Addition: Support for 64bit integers.
3. Changes:
   (a) Names of the functions `lis_output_residual_history()` and `lis_get_residual_history()` to `lis_solver_output_rhistory()` and `lis_solver_get_rhistory()`, respectively.
   (b) Origin of the Fortran interfaces `lis_vector_set_value()` and `lis_vector_get_value()` to 1.
   (c) Origin of the Fortran interface `lis_vector_set_size()` to 1.
   (d) Name of the precision flag `-precision` to `-f`.
4. Change: Specification of the function `lis_solve_kernel()` to return the residual computed by the function `lis_solve_execute()`.
5. Changes: Specifications of integer types:
   (a) Replacement: The type of integer in C programs with `LIS_INT`, which is equivalent to `int` by default. If the preprossor macro `_LONGLONG` is defined, it is replaced with `long long int`.
   (b) Replacement: The type of integer in Fortran programs with `LIS_INTEGER`, which is equivalent to `integer` by default. If the preprossor macro `LONGLONG` is defined, it is replaced with `integer*8`.
6. Change: Names of the matrix storage formats CRS (Compressed Row Storage) and CCS (Compressed Column Storage) to CSR (Compressed Sparse Row) and CSC (Compressed Sparse Column), respectively.
7. Change: Names of the functions `lis_get_solvername()`, `lis_get_preconname()`, and `lis_get_esolvername()` to `lis_solver_get_solvername()`, `lis_solver_get_preconname()`, and `lis_esolver_get_esolvername()`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.2

1. Addition: Support for nmake.
2. Change: Name of the file `lis_config_win32.h` to `lis_config_win.h`.
3. Change: Name of the matrix storage format JDS (Jagged Diagonal Storage) to JAD (Jagged Diagonal).
4. Change: Names of the functions `lis_fscan_double()` and `lis_bswap_double()` to `lis_fscan_scalar()` and `lis_bswap_scalar()`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.3

1. Addition: Support for long double (quadruple) precision operations.
2. Addition: Support for pointer operations in Fortran.
3. Change: Name of the members `residual` of the structs `LIS_SOLVER` and `LIS_ESOLVER` to `rhistory`.
4. Change: Names of the members `iters` and `iters2` of the structs `LIS_SOLVER` and `LIS_ESOLVER` to `iter` and `iter2`, respectively.
5. Change: Names of the functions `lis_solver_get_iters()`, `lis_solver_get_itersex()`, `lis_esolver_get_iters()`, and `lis_esolver_get_itersex()` to `lis_solver_get_iter()`, `lis_solver_get_iterex()`, `lis_esolver_get_iter()`, and `lis_esolver_get_iterex()`, respectively.
6. Change: Names of the members `*times` of the structs `LIS_SOLVER` and `LIS_ESOLVER` to `*time`, respectively.
7. Addition: Member `intvalue` to the struct `LIS_VECTOR`.
8. Change: Specifications of the functions `lis_output_vector*()` and `lis_output_mm_vec()` to allow integer data.
9. Change: Names of the functions `lis_matrix_scaling*()` to `lis_matrix_scale*()`, respectively.
10. Change: Names of the functions `lis_array_dot2()` and `lis_array_invGauss()` to `lis_array_dot()` and `lis_array_ge()`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.4

1. Addition: Support for array operations.
2. Addition: Support for alternative workflow PSD (Preconditioner and Solver Decoupled).
3. Change: Specification of the function `lis_array_qr()` to return the number of iterations and error of the QR algorithm.
4. Change: Names of the functions `lis_array_matvec2()` and `lis_array_matmat2()` to `lis_array_matvec_ns()` and `lis_array_matmat_ns()`, respectively.
5. Change: Names of the preprossor macros `_LONGLONG` and `LONGLONG` to `_LONG__LONG` and `LONG__LONG`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.5

1. Addition: Support for complex arithmetic.

Changes from Version 1.6

1. Addition: Support for generalized eigenvalue problems.
2. Addition: Support for GCC libquadmath.
3. Change: Sign of shift for eigensolvers in accordance with custom.
4. Change: Sign of shift in `lis_matrix_shift_diagonal()`, `lis_vector_shift()`, and `lis_array_shift()`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.7

1. Addition: Support for multiple-step linear equations.
2. Names of the flags `-ssor_w` and `-hybrid_w` to `-ssor_omega` and `-hybrid_omega`, respectively.

Changes from Version 1.8

1. Addition: Support for linear solvers generalized for complex arithmetic.
2. Addition: Support for unsymmetric eigenvalue problems.
3. Change: Definition of the Hermition inner product $(x, y) = y^H x$ to $(x, y) = x^H y$.
4. Change: Names and definitions of the functions `lis_matvect*()`, `lis_array_matvect*()`, `lis_matrix_solvet*()`, and `lis_psolvet*()` for A^T, to `lis_matvech*()`, `lis_array_matvech*()`, `lis_matrix_solveh*()`, and `lis_psolveh*()` for A^H, respectively.
5. Change: Name of the function `lis_matrix_shift_general()` to `lis_matrix_shift_matrix()`.

Changes from Version 2.0

1. Addition: Support for operations on specific eigenpairs.
2. Change: Name of the function `lis_matrix_shift_general()` to `lis_matrix_shift_matrix()`.

1 Introduction

Lis (Library of Iterative Solvers for linear systems, pronounced [lis]) is a parallel software library to solve discretized linear equations

$$Ax = b$$

and eigenvalue problems

$$Ax = \lambda Bx$$

that arise from the numerical solution of partial differential equations using iterative methods[1]. The available solvers in Lis are listed in Table 1 and 2, the preconditioners in Table 3, and the supported matrix storage formats in Table 4.

Table 1: Linear Solvers

CG[2, 3]	CR[2]
BiCG[4, 5, 6]	BiCR[7]
CGS[8]	CRS[9]
BiCGSTAB[10]	BiCRSTAB[9]
GPBiCG[11]	GPBiCR[9]
BiCGSafe[12]	BiCRSafe[13]
BiCGSTAB(l)[14]	TFQMR[15]
Jacobi[16]	Orthomin(m)[17]
Gauss-Seidel[18, 19]	GMRES(m)[20]
SOR[21, 22]	FGMRES(m)[23]
IDR(s)[24]	MINRES[25]
COCG[26]	COCR[27]
GCRO-DR[28]	FGCRO-DR[29]

Table 2: Eigensolvers

Power[30]
Inverse[31]
Rayleigh Quotient[32]
CG[33]
CR[34]
Subspace[35]
Lanczos[36]
Arnoldi[37]
FEAST[38]
Krylov

Table 3: Preconditioners

Jacobi[39]
SSOR[39]
ILU(k)[40, 41]
ILUT[42, 43]
Crout ILU[43, 44]
I+S[45]
SA-AMG[46]
MFAMG[47]
Hybrid[48]
SAINV[49]
Additive Schwarz[50, 51]
User defined

Table 4: Matrix Storage Formats

Compressed Sparse Row	(CSR)
Compressed Sparse Column	(CSC)
Modified Compressed Sparse Row	(MSR)
Diagonal	(DIA)
Ellpack-Itpack Generalized Diagonal	(ELL)
Jagged Diagonal	(JAD)
Block Sparse Row	(BSR)
Block Sparse Column	(BSC)
Variable Block Row	(VBR)
Coordinate	(COO)
Dense	(DNS)

2 Installation

This section describes the instructions for installing and testing Lis.

2.1 System Requirements

Installing Lis requires a C compiler. If you wish to use the Fortran interface, a Fortran compiler is needed, and the algebraic multigrid preconditioner requires a Fortran 90 compiler. For parallel computing environments, an OpenMP[93] or MPI-1[87] library is necessary[52, 53]. Lis supports both the Harwell-Boeing[79] and Matrix Market[83] formats for importing and exporting user data. Lis has been tested in the environments listed in Table 5 (see also Table 7).

Table 5: Major Tested Platforms

C Compilers	OS
Intel C/C++ Compiler 7.0, 8.0, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, 14.0, 16.0, 17.0, 18.0, 19.0, 2021.8.0	Linux Windows
IBM XL C/C++ V7.0, 9.0	AIX Linux
Sun WorkShop 6, Sun ONE Studio 7, Sun Studio 11, 12	Solaris
PGI C++ 6.0, 7.1, 10.5, 16.10	Linux
gcc 3.3, 4.4, 5.4, 6.4, 8.2, 9.3, 10.2, 11.3	Linux macOS Windows
Clang 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.1, 12.0	macOS FreeBSD
Microsoft Visual C++ 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022	Windows
Fortran Compilers (Optional)	**OS**
Intel Fortran Compiler 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, 14.0, 16.0, 17.0, 18.0, 19.0, 2021.8.0	Linux Windows
IBM XL Fortran V9.1, 11.1	AIX Linux
Sun WorkShop 6, Sun ONE Studio 7, Sun Studio 11, 12	Solaris
PGI Fortran 6.0, 7.1, 10.5, 16.10	Linux
g77 3.3 gfortran 4.4, 5.4, 6.4, 8.2, 10.1, 11.3	Linux macOS Windows

2.2 Installing on UNIX and Compatible Systems

2.2.1 Extracting Archive

To extract the archive, use the following command, where `($VERSION)` represents the version:

```
> unzip lis-($VERSION).zip
```

This will create a directory named `lis-($VERSION)` along with its subfolders as shown in Figure 1.

2.2.2 Configuring Source Tree

Navigate to the directory `lis-($VERSION)` and run the following command to configure the source tree:

- default: `> ./configure`
- specify the installation destination: `> ./configure --prefix=<install-dir>`

```
lis-($VERSION)
 + config
 |  configuration files
 + doc
 |  documents
 + graphics
 |  sample files for graphics
 + include
 |  header files
 + src
 |  source files
 + test
 |  test programs
 + win
    configuration files for Windows systems
```

Figure 1: Files contained in `lis-($VERSION).zip`

Table 6 shows the major options that can be specified for the configuration, and Table 7 shows the major computing environments that can be specified by `TARGET`.

2.2.3 Compiling

In the directory `lis-($VERSION)`, run the following command to generate the executable files:

```
> make
```

To verify that the library has been built successfully, enter

```
> make check
```

in the directory `lis-($VERSION)`. This command runs a test script using the executable files created in `lis-($VERSION)/test`. The script reads data from the coefficient matrix and the right-hand side vector in the file `test/testmat.mtx` and solves the linear equation $Ax = b$ using the BiCG method. The result on the SGI Altix 3700 is shown below. Options `--enable-omp` and `--enable-mpi` can be combined.

Default

```
matrix size = 100 x 100 (460 nonzero entries)

initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : double
linear solver         : BiCG
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

BiCG: number of iterations = 15 (double = 15, quad = 0)
BiCG: elapsed time         = 5.178690e-03 sec.
BiCG:   preconditioner     = 1.277685e-03 sec.
BiCG:     matrix creation  = 1.254797e-03 sec.
BiCG:   linear solver      = 3.901005e-03 sec.
BiCG: relative residual    = 6.327297e-15
```

Table 6: Major Configuration Options (see `./configure --help` for the complete list)

`--enable-omp`	Build with OpenMP library
`--enable-mpi`	Build with MPI library
`--enable-fortran`	Enable FORTRAN 77 compatible interface
`--enable-f90`	Enable Fortran 90 compatible interface
`--enable-saamg`	Enable SA-AMG preconditioner
`--enable-quad`	Enable double-double (quadruple) precision support
`--enable-longdouble`	Enable long double (quadruple) precision support
`--enable-longlong`	Enable 64bit integer support
`--enable-complex`	Enable complex scalar support
`--enable-debug`	Enable debugging
`--enable-shared`	Enable dynamic linking
`--enable-gprof`	Enable profiling
`--disable-test`	Disable building test programs
`--prefix=<install-dir>`	Specify installation destination
`TARGET=<target>`	Specify computing environment
`CC=<c_compiler>`	Specify C compiler
`CFLAGS=<c_flags>`	Specify options for C compiler
`F77=<f77_compiler>`	Specify FORTRAN 77 compiler
`F77FLAGS=<f77_flags>`	Specify options for FORTRAN 77 compiler
`FC=<f90_compiler>`	Specify Fortran 90 compiler
`FCFLAGS=<f90_flags>`	Specify options for Fortran 90 compiler
`LDFLAGS=<ld_flags>`	Specify link options

`--enable-omp`

```
max number of threads = 32
number of threads = 2
matrix size = 100 x 100 (460 nonzero entries)

initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : double
linear solver         : BiCG
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

BiCG: number of iterations = 15 (double = 15, quad = 0)
BiCG: elapsed time         = 8.960009e-03 sec.
BiCG:   preconditioner     = 2.297878e-03 sec.
BiCG:     matrix creation  = 2.072096e-03 sec.
BiCG:   linear solver      = 6.662130e-03 sec.
BiCG: relative residual    = 6.221213e-15
```

Table 7: Examples of Targets (see lis-($VERSION)/configure.ac for details)

<target>	Equivalent options
cray_xt3_cross	./configure CC=cc FC=ftn CFLAGS="-O3 -B -fastsse -tp k8-64" FCFLAGS="-O3 -fastsse -tp k8-64 -Mpreprocess" FCLDFLAGS="-Mnomain" ac_cv_sizeof_void_p=8 cross_compiling=yes ax_f77_mangling="lower case, no underscore, extra underscore"
fujitsu_fx10_cross	./configure CC=fccpx FC=frtpx CFLAGS="-Kfast,ocl,preex" FCFLAGS="-Kfast,ocl,preex -Cpp -fs" FCLDFLAGS="-mlcmain=main" ac_cv_sizeof_void_p=8 cross_compiling=yes ax_f77_mangling="lower case, underscore, no extra underscore"
hitachi_sr16k	./configure CC=cc FC=f90 CFLAGS="-Os -noparallel" FCFLAGS="-Oss -noparallel" FCLDFLAGS="-lf90s" ac_cv_sizeof_void_p=8 ax_f77_mangling="lower case, underscore, no extra underscore"
ibm_bgl_cross	./configure CC=blrts_xlc FC=blrts_xlf90 CFLAGS="-O3 -qarch=440d -qtune=440 -qstrict" FCFLAGS="-O3 -qarch=440d -qtune=440 -qsuffix=cpp=F90" ac_cv_sizeof_void_p=4 cross_compiling=yes ax_f77_mangling="lower case, no underscore, no extra underscore"
intel_mic_cross	./configure CC=icc F77=ifort FC=ifort MPICC=mpiicc MPIF77=mpiifort MPIFC=mpiifort CFLAGS="-mmic" FFLAGS="-mmic" FCFLAGS="-mmic" LDFLAGS="-mmic" FCLDFLAGS="-mmic" cross_compiling=yes host=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu host_alias=x86_64-linux-gnu host_cpu=x86_64 host_os=linux-gnu host_vendor=pc target=k1om-mpss-linux-gnu target_alias=k1om-mpss-linux target_cpu=k1om target_os=linux-gnu target_vendor=mpss
nec_sx9_cross	./configure CC=sxmpic++ FC=sxmpif90 AR=sxar RANLIB=true ac_cv_sizeof_void_p=8 ax_vector_machine=yes cross_compiling=yes ax_f77_mangling="lower case, no underscore, extra underscore"

--enable-mpi

```
number of processes = 2
matrix size = 100 x 100 (460 nonzero entries)

initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : double
linear solver         : BiCG
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

BiCG: number of iterations = 15 (double = 15, quad = 0)
BiCG: elapsed time         = 2.911400e-03 sec.
BiCG:   preconditioner     = 1.560780e-04 sec.
BiCG:     matrix creation  = 1.459997e-04 sec.
BiCG:   linear solver      = 2.755322e-03 sec.
BiCG: relative residual    = 6.221213e-15
```

2.2.4 Installing

In the directory `lis-($VERSION)`, enter

```
> make install
```

which copies the files to the destination directory as follows:

```
($INSTALLDIR)
 +bin
 |   +lsolve esolve esolver gesolve gesolver hpcg_kernel hpcg_spmvtest spmvtest*
 +include
 |   +lis_config.h lis.h lisf.h
 +lib
 |   +liblis.a
 +share
     +doc/lis examples/lis man
```

`lis_config.h` is the header file required to build the library, and `lis.h` and `lisf.h` are the header files required by the C and Fortran compilers, respectively. `liblis.a` is the library. To ensure that the library has been installed successfully, enter

```
> make installcheck
```

in `lis-($VERSION)`. This runs a test script using the executable files installed in `examples/lis`. `test1`, `etest5`, `etest5b`, `getest5`, `getest5b`, `test3b`, and `spmvtest3b` in `examples/lis` are copied in `($INSTALLDIR)/bin` as `lsolve`, `esolve`, `esolver`, `gesolve`, `gesolver`, `hpcg_kernel`, and `hpcg_spmvtest`, respectively. `examples/lis/spmvtest*` are also copied in `($INSTALLDIR)/bin`.

To remove the copied files in `($INSTALLDIR)`, enter

```
> make uninstall
```

To remove the generated library and executable files in `lis-($VERSION)`, enter

```
> make clean
```

To remove the configuration files in addition to the other generated files, enter

```
> make distclean
```

2.3 Installing on Windows Systems

Use an appropriate tool to extract the archive. To use the Microsoft Build Engine, run the following command in the directory `lis-($VERSION)\win` and generate the configuration file `Makefile` (See `configure.bat --help` for details):

```
> configure.bat
```

The default configuration of `Makefile` is defined in `Makefile.in`. To build the library, run the following command in the directory `lis-($VERSION)\win`:

```
> nmake
```

To ensure that the library has been built successfully, enter

```
> nmake check
```

The following command copies the library to `($INSTALLDIR)\lib`, the executable files to `($INSTALLDIR)\bin`, the header files to `($INSTALLDIR)\include`, and the PDF documents to `($INSTALLDIR)\doc`, respectively:

```
> nmake install
```

To remove the copied files in `($INSTALLDIR)`, enter

```
> nmake uninstall
```

To remove the generated library and executables files in `lis-($VERSION)\win`, enter

```
> nmake clean
```

To remove the configuration files in addition to the other generated files, enter

```
> nmake distclean
```

To use UNIX compatible environments, follow the instructions in the previous section.

2.4 Testing

Test programs are located in `lis-($VERSION)/test`.

2.4.1 test1

```
Usage: test1 matrix_filename rhs_setting solution_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the data of the coefficient matrix from `matrix_filename` and solves the linear equation $Ax = b$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the solution to `solution_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format and the residual history to `rhistory_filename` in the PLAIN format (see Appendix). Both the extended Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for `matrix_filename`. One of the following values can be specified by `rhs_setting`:

0	Use the right-hand side vector b included in the data file
1	Use $b = (1, \ldots, 1)^T$
2	Use $b = A \times (1, \ldots, 1)^T$
`rhs_filename`	The filename for the right-hand side vector

The PLAIN and Matrix Market formats are supported for `rhs_filename`. `test1f.F` is the Fortran version of `test1.c`.

2.4.2 test2

```
Usage: test2 m n matrix_type solution_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$, where the coefficient matrix A of size mn is a discretized two dimensional Laplacian using the five point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by `matrix_type` and the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the solution to `solution_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format and the residual history to

rhistory_filename in the PLAIN format. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values m and n represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension. test2f.F90 is the Fortran 90 version of test2.c.

2.4.3 test2b

```
Usage: test2b m n matrix_type solution_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$, where the coefficient matrix A of size mn is a discretized two dimensional Laplacian using the nine point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by matrix_type and the solver specified by options. It outputs the solution to solution_filename in the extended Matrix Market format and the residual history to rhistory_filename in the PLAIN format. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values m and n represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.4 test3

```
Usage: test3 l m n matrix_type solution_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$, where the coefficient matrix A of size lmn is a discretized three dimensional Laplacian using the seven point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by matrix_type and the solver specified by options. It outputs the solution to solution_filename in the extended Matrix Market format and the residual history to rhistory_filename in the PLAIN format. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values l, m and n represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.5 test3b

```
Usage: test3b l m n matrix_type solution_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$, where the coefficient matrix A of size lmn is a discretized three dimensional Laplacian using the twenty-seven point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by matrix_type and the solver specified by options. It outputs the solution to solution_filename in the extended Matrix Market format and the residual history to rhistory_filename in the PLAIN format. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values l, m and n represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.6 test3c

```
Usage: test3c l m n step [options]
```

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$ for step steps, where the coefficient matrix A of size lmn is a discretized three dimensional Laplacian using the seven point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the CSR format and the solver specified by options. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values of the elements of the matrix and the right-hand side vector are updated at every step. The values l, m and n represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.7 test4

This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$ with a specified solver and a preconditioner, where A is a tridiagonal matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of size 12. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. `test4f.F` is the Fortran version of `test4.c`.

2.4.8 test5

```
Usage: test5 n gamma [options]
```

This program solves a linear equation $Ax = b$, where A is a Toeplitz matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & & & \\ \gamma & 0 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \gamma & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of size n, with the solver specified by `options`. Note that the right-hand vector is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1.

2.4.9 test6

```
Usage: test6 m n
```

`test6.c` is the array version of `test2.c`. This program solves the linear equation $Ax = b$ using the direct method, where the coefficient matrix A of size mn is a discretized two dimensional Laplacian using the five point central difference scheme. The right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The values `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension. `test6f.F90` is the Fortran 90 version of `test6.c`.

2.4.10 test7

```
Usage: test7
```

This program show examples of complex arithmetic. `test7f.F` is the Fortran version of `test7.c`.

2.4.11 test8f

```
Usage: mpiexec -n m test8f
```

This program solves a nonlinear partial differential equation using the Newton-Raphson method, where the preconditioner is updated separately from the solver (see Subsection 3.7).

2.4.12 etest1

```
Usage: etest1 matrix_filename evector_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_filename` and solves the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified eigenvalue to the standard output, the associated eigenvector to `evector_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format, and the residual history to `rhistory_filename` in the PLAIN format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filename. `etest1f.F` is the Fortran version of `etest1.c`. See `etest5` for obtaining multiple eigenpairs.

2.4.13 getest1

```
Usage: getest1 matrix_a_filename matrix_b_filename evector_filename rhistory_filename
 [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_a_filename` and `matrix_b_filename`, and solves the generalized eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda Bx$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified eigenvalue to the standard output, the associated eigenvector to `evector_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format, and the residual history to `rhistory_filename` in the PLAIN format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filenames. See `getest5` for obtaining multiple eigenpairs.

2.4.14 etest2

```
Usage: etest2 m n matrix_type evector_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$, where the coefficient matrix A of size mn is a discretized two dimensional Laplacian using the five point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by `matrix_type` and the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified eigenvalue to the standard output, the associated eigenvector to `evector_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format, and the residual history to `rhistory_filename` in the PLAIN format. The values `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.15 etest3

```
Usage: etest3 l m n matrix_type evector_filename rhistory_filename [options]
```

This program solves the eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$, where the coefficient matrix A of size lmn is a discretized three dimensional Laplacian using the seven point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by `matrix_type` and the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified eigenvalue to the standard output, the associated eigenvector to `evector_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format, and the residual history to `rhistory_filename` in the PLAIN format. The values `l`, `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension. See `etest6` for obtaining multiple eigenpairs.

2.4.16 etest4

```
Usage: etest4 n [options]
```

This program solves the eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with a specified solver, where A is a tridiagonal

matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of size $n \times n$. `etest4f.F` is the Fortran version of `etest4.c`.

2.4.17 etest5

```
Usage: etest5 matrix_filename evalues_filename evectors_filename residuals_filename
 iters_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_filename` and solves the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified number of eigenvalues, the number of which is given by option `-ss`, to `evalues_filename` and the associated eigenvectors, residual norms, and numbers of iterations to
`evectors_filename`, `residuals_filename`, and `iters_filename` respectively in the extended Matrix Market format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filename.

2.4.18 etest5b

```
Usage: etest5b matrix_filename evalues_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_filename` and solves the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified number of Ritz values, the number of which is given by option `-ss`, to `evalues_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filename.

2.4.19 getest5

```
Usage: getest5 matrix_a_filename matrix_b_filename evalues_filename evectors_filename
 residuals_filename iters_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_a_filename` and `matrix_b_filename`, and solves the generalized eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda Bx$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified number of eigenvalues, the number of which is given by option `-ss`, to `evalues_filename` and the associated eigenvectors, residual norms, and numbers of iterations to
`evectors_filename`, `residuals_filename`, and `iters_filename` respectively in the extended Matrix Market format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filenames.

2.4.20 getest5b

```
Usage: getest5b matrix_a_filename matrix_b_filename evalues_filename [options]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_a_filename` and `matrix_b_filename`, and solves the generalized eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda Bx$ with the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified number of eigenvalues, the number of which is given by option `-ss`, to `evalues_filename` in the extended Matrix Market format. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filenames.

2.4.21 etest6

```
Usage: etest6 l m n matrix_type evalues_filename evectors_filename residuals_filename
 iters_filename [options]
```

This program solves the eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$, where the coefficient matrix A of size lmn is a discretized three dimensional Laplacian using the seven point central difference scheme, with the coefficient matrix in the storage format specified by `matrix_type` and the solver specified by `options`. It outputs the specified number of eigenvalues, the number of which is given by option `-ss`, to `evalues_filename` and the associated eigenvectors and residual norms to `evectors_filename`, `residuals_filename`, and `iters_filename` respectively in the extended Matrix Market format. The values `l`, `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.22 etest7

```
Usage: etest7 m n
```

`etest7.c` is the array version of `etest2.c`. This program solves the eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ using the QR algorithm, where the coefficient matrix A of size mn is a discretized two dimensional Laplacian using the five point central difference scheme. The values `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.23 spmvtest1

```
Usage: spmvtest1 n iter [matrix_type]
```

This program computes the matrix-vector multiply of a discretized one dimensional Laplacian

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of size n using the three point central difference scheme and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. If necessary, one of the following values can be specified by `matrix_type`:

0	Measure the performance for the available matrix storage formats
1-11	The number of the matrix storage format

2.4.24 spmvtest2

```
Usage: spmvtest2 m n iter [matrix_type]
```

This program computes the matrix-vector multiply of a discretized two dimensional Laplacian of size mn using the five point central difference scheme and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. If necessary, one of the following values can be specified by `matrix_type`:

0	Measure the performance for the available matrix storage formats
1-11	The number of the matrix storage format

The values `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.25 spmvtest2b

```
Usage: spmvtest2b m n iter [matrix_type]
```

This program computes the matrix-vector multiply of a discretized two dimensional Laplacian of size mn using the nine point central difference scheme and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. If necessary, one of the following values can be specified by `matrix_type`:

0	Measure the performance for the available matrix storage formats
1-11	The number of the matrix storage format

The values `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension.

2.4.26 spmvtest3

```
Usage: spmvtest3 l m n iter [matrix_type]
```

This program computes the matrix-vector multiply of a discretized three dimensional Laplacian of size lmn using the seven point central difference scheme and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The values `l`, `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. If necessary, one of the following values can be specified by `matrix_type`:

0	Measure the performance for the available matrix storage formats
1-11	The number of the matrix storage format

2.4.27 spmvtest3b

```
Usage: spmvtest3b l m n iter [matrix_type]
```

This program computes the matrix-vector multiply of a discretized three dimensional Laplacian of size lmn using the twenty-seven point central difference scheme and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The values `l`, `m` and `n` represent the numbers of grid points in each dimension. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. If necessary, one of the following values can be specified by `matrix_type`:

0	Measure the performance for the available matrix storage formats
1-11	The number of the matrix storage format

2.4.28 spmvtest4

```
Usage: spmvtest4 matrix_filename_list iter [block]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from the files listed in `matrix_filename_list`, and computes the multiplies of matrices in available matrix storage formats and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for the matrix filenames. If necessary, the block size of the BSR and BSC formats can be specified by `block`.

2.4.29 spmvtest5

```
Usage: spmvtest5 matrix_filename matrix_type iter [block]
```

This program inputs the matrix data from `matrix_filename` and compute the multiply of the matrix with `matrix_type` and a vector $(1, \ldots, 1)^T$. The FLOPS performance is measured as the average of `iter` iterations. Both the Matrix Market format and the Harwell-Boeing format are supported for `matrix_filename`. If necessary, the block size of the BSR and BSC formats can be specified by `block`.

2.5 Limitations

The current version has the following limitations:

- Matrix storage formats
  - The VBR format does not support the multiprocessing environment.
  - The SA-AMG preconditioner supports only the CSR format.
  - In the multiprocessing environment, the CSR is the only accepted format for user defined arrays.
- Double-double (quadruple) precision operations (see Section 4)
  - The Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, SOR, IDR(s), COCG, and COCR methods do not support the double-double precision operations.
  - The eigensolvers do not support the double-double precision operations.
  - The Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel and SOR methods in the hybrid preconditioner do not support the double-double precision operations.
  - The I+S and SA-AMG preconditioners do not support the double-double precision operations.
  - The double-double precision operations does not support complex arithmetic.
  - The double-double precision operations cannot be combined with the long-double precision operations.
- Preconditioners
  - The algorithm of the ILU(k) preconditioner is based on the localized ILU preconditioning[41], which factorizes the block diagonal elements in parallel. Note that the convergence behavior approaches to that of the Jacobi preconditioner as the number of threads or processes increases.
  - If a preconditioner other than the Jacobi or SSOR is selected and matrix A is not in the CSR format, a new matrix is created in the CSR format for preconditioning.
  - The SA-AMG preconditioner does not support the BiCG method for unsymmetric matrices.
  - The SA-AMG preconditioner does not support multithreading.
  - The SA-AMG preconditioner does not support complex arithmetic.
  - The assembly of the matrices in the SAINV preconditioner is not parallelized.
  - The user defined preconditioner cannot be used.
- Eigensolvers
  - To compute complex eigenvalues, complex arithmetic must be enabled. Therefore, when computing eigenvalues of unsymmetric matrices, complex arithmetic must always be enabled.

3 Basic Operations

This section describes how to use the library. A program requires the following statements:

- Initialization
- Matrix creation
- Vector creation
- Solver creation
- Value assignment for matrices and vectors
- Solver assignment
- Solver execution
- Finalization

In addition, it must include one of the following compiler directives:

- C `#include "lis.h"`
- Fortran `#include "lisf.h"`

When Lis is installed in `($INSTALLDIR)`, `lis.h` and `lisf.h` are located in `($INSTALLDIR)/include`.

3.1 Initializing and Finalizing

The functions for initializing and finalizing the execution environment must be called at the top and bottom of the program, respectively, as follows:

C

```
1: #include "lis.h"
2: LIS_INT main(LIS_INT argc, char* argv[])
3: {
4:     lis_initialize(&argc, &argv);
5:     ...
6:     lis_finalize();
7: }
```

Fortran

```
1: #include "lisf.h"
2:      call lis_initialize(ierr)
3:     ...
4:      call lis_finalize(ierr)
```

Initializing

For initializing, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_initialize(LIS_INT* argc, char** argv[])`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_initialize(LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

This function initializes the MPI execution environment, and specifies the options on the command line.

The default type of the integer in the C programs is `LIS_INT`, which is equivalent to `int`. If the preprossor macro `_LONG__LONG` is defined, it is replaced with `long long int`. The default type of the integer in the Fortran programs is `LIS_INTEGER`, which is equivalent to `integer`. If the preprocessor

macro `LONG__LONG` is defined, it is replaced with `integer*8`.

Finalizing

For finalizing, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_finalize()`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_finalize(LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

3.2 Operating Vectors

Assume that the size of vector v is *global_n*, and the size of each partial vector stored on *nprocs* processing elements is *local_n*. If *global_n* is divisible, then *local_n* is equal to *global_n / nprocs*. For example, when vector v is stored on two processing elements, as shown in Equation (3.1), *global_n* and *local_n* are 4 and 2, respectively.

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{PE0} \\ \\ \text{PE1} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \tag{3.1}$$

In the case of creating vector v in Equation (3.1), vector v itself is created for the serial and multithreaded environments, while the partial vectors are created and stored on a given number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment.

Programs to create vector v are as follows, where the number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment is assumed to be two:

C (for serial and multithreaded environments)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n;
 2: LIS_VECTOR v;
 3: n = 4;
 4: lis_vector_create(0,&v);
 5: lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n);              /* or lis_vector_set_size(v,n,0); */
 6:
 7: for(i=0;i<n;i++)
 8: {
 9:     lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,(double)i,v);
10: }
```

C (for multiprocessing environment)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n,is,ie;                       /* or LIS_INT  i,ln,is,ie; */
 2: LIS_VECTOR v;
 3: n = 4;                                   /* ln = 2; */
 4: lis_vector_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&v);
 5: lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n);              /* lis_vector_set_size(v,ln,0); */
 6: lis_vector_get_range(v,&is,&ie);
 7: for(i=is;i<ie;i++)
 8: {
 9:     lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,(double)i,v);
10: }
```

Fortran (for serial and multithreaded environments)

```
 1: LIS_INTEGER i,n
 2: LIS_VECTOR v
 3: n = 4
 4: call lis_vector_create(0,v,ierr)
 5: call lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n,ierr)
 6:
 7: do i=1,n
 9:     call lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,DBLE(i),v,ierr)
10: enddo
```

Fortran (for multiprocessing environment)

```
 1: LIS_INTEGER i,n,is,ie
 2: LIS_VECTOR v
 3: n = 4
 4: call lis_vector_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,v,ierr)
 5: call lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n,ierr)
 6: call lis_vector_get_range(v,is,ie,ierr)
 7: do i=is,ie-1
 8:     call lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,DBLE(i),v,ierr);
 9: enddo
```

Creating Vectors

To create vector v, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_vector_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_VECTOR *v)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_vector_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

For the example program above, `comm` must be replaced with the MPI communicator. For the serial and multithreaded environments, the value of `comm` is ignored.

Assigning Sizes

To assign a size to vector v, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_vector_set_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT local_n, LIS_INT global_n)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER local_n, LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Either *local_n* or *global_n* must be provided.

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*. Therefore, both `lis_vector_set_size(v,n,0)` and `lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n)` create a vector of size n.

For the multiprocessing environment, `lis_vector_set_size(v,n,0)` creates a partial vector of size n on each processing element. On the other hand, `lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n)` creates a partial vector of size m_p on processing element p. The values of m_p are determined by the library.

Assigning Values

To assign a value to the i-th element of vector v, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INT flag, LIS_INT i, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_VECTOR v)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INTEGER flag, LIS_INTEGER i, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

For the multiprocessing environment, the i-th row of the global vector must be specified. Either

`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $v[i] = value$, or

`LIS_ADD_VALUE` : $v[i] = v[i] + value$

must be provided for `flag`.

Duplicating Vectors

To create a vector that has the same information as the existing vector, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_vector_duplicate(LIS_VECTOR vin, LIS_VECTOR *vout)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_vector_duplicate(LIS_VECTOR vin, LIS_VECTOR vout, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

This function does not copy the values of the vector. To copy the values as well, the following functions must be called after the above functions:

- C `LIS_INT lis_vector_copy(LIS_VECTOR vsrc, LIS_VECTOR vdst)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_vector_copy(LIS_VECTOR vsrc, LIS_VECTOR vdst, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Destroying Vectors

To destroy the vector, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_vector_destroy(LIS_VECTOR v)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_vector_destroy(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

3.3 Operating Matrices

Assume that the size of matrix A is $global_n \times global_n$, and that the size of each row block of matrix A stored on $nprocs$ processing elements is $local_n \times global_n$. If $global_n$ is divisible, then $local_n$ is equal to $global_n$ / $nprocs$. For example, when the row block of matrix A is stored on two processing elements, as shown in Equation (3.2), $global_n$ and $local_n$ are 4 and 2, respectively.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{array}\right) \begin{array}{l} \text{PE0} \\ \\ \text{PE1} \\ \\ \end{array} \tag{3.2}$$

A matrix in a specific storage format can be created in one of the following three ways:

Method 1: Define Arrays in a Specific Storage Format with Library Functions

For creating matrix A in Equation (3.2) in the CSR format, matrix A itself is created for the serial and multithreaded environments, while partial matrices are created and stored on the given number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment.

Programs to create matrix A in the CSR format are as follows, where the number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment is assumed to be two:

C (for serial and multithreaded environments)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n;
 2: LIS_MATRIX A;
 3: n = 4;
 4: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 5: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);             /* or lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0); */
 6: for(i=0;i<n;i++) {
 7:     if( i>0   ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,1.0,A);
 8:     if( i<n-1 ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,1.0,A);
 9:     lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0,A);
10: }
11: lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR);
12: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

C (for multiprocessing environment)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n,gn,is,ie;
 2: LIS_MATRIX A;
 3: gn = 4;                                 /* or n=2 */
 4: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
 5: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,gn);            /* lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0); */
 6: lis_matrix_get_size(A,&n,&gn);
 7: lis_matrix_get_range(A,&is,&ie);
 8: for(i=is;i<ie;i++) {
 9:     if( i>0    ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,1.0,A);
10:     if( i<gn-1 ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,1.0,A);
11:     lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0,A);
12: }
13: lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR);
14: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

Fortran (for serial and multithreaded environments)

```
 1: LIS_INTEGER i,n
 2: LIS_MATRIX A
 3: n = 4
 4: call lis_matrix_create(0,A,ierr)
 5: call lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n,ierr)
 6: do i=1,n
 7:     if( i>1 ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,1.0d0,A,ierr)
 8:     if( i<n ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,1.0d0,A,ierr)
 9:     call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0d0,A,ierr)
10: enddo
11: call lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR,ierr)
12: call lis_matrix_assemble(A,ierr)
```

Fortran (for multiprocessing environment)

```
 1: LIS_INTEGER i,n,gn,is,ie
 2: LIS_MATRIX A
 3: gn = 4
 4: call lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,A,ierr)
 5: call lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,gn,ierr)
 6: call lis_matrix_get_size(A,n,gn,ierr)
 7: call lis_matrix_get_range(A,is,ie,ierr)
 8: do i=is,ie-1
 9:     if( i>1  ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,1.0d0,A,ierr)
10:     if( i<gn ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,1.0d0,A,ierr)
11:     call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0d0,A,ierr)
12: enddo
13: call lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR,ierr)
14: call lis_matrix_assemble(A,ierr)
```

Creating Matrices

To create matrix A, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_matrix_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_MATRIX *A)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

`comm` must be replaced with the MPI communicator. For the serial and multithreaded environments, the value of `comm` is ignored.

Assigning Sizes

To assign a size to matrix A, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT local_n, LIS_INT global_n)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER local_n, LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Either *local_n* or *global_n* must be provided.

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*. Therefore, both `lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0)` and `lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n)` create a matrix of size $n \times n$.

For the multiprocessing environment, `lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0)` creates a partial matrix of size $n \times N$ on each processing element, where N is the total sum of n. On the other hand, `lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n)` creates a partial matrix of size $m_p \times n$ on processing element p. The values of m_p are determined by the library.

Assigning Values

To assign a value to the element at the i-th row and the j-th column of matrix A, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INT flag, LIS_INT i, LIS_INT j, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_MATRIX A)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INTEGER flag, LIS_INTEGER i, LIS_INTEGER j, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

For the multiprocessing environment, the i-th row and the j-th column of the global matrix must be specified. Either

`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $A(i,j) = value$, or

LIS_ADD_VALUE : $A(i,j) = A(i,j) + value$

must be provided for the parameter flag.

Assigning Storage Formats

To assign a storage format to matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT matrix_type)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER matrix_type, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

where matrix_type is LIS_MATRIX_CSR when the matrix is created. The following storage formats are supported:

Storage format		matrix_type
Compressed Sparse Row	(CSR)	{LIS_MATRIX_CSR|1}
Compressed Sparse Column	(CSC)	{LIS_MATRIX_CSC|2}
Modified Compressed Sparse Row	(MSR)	{LIS_MATRIX_MSR|3}
Diagonal	(DIA)	{LIS_MATRIX_DIA|4}
Ellpack-Itpack Generalized Diagonal	(ELL)	{LIS_MATRIX_ELL|5}
Jagged Diagonal	(JAD)	{LIS_MATRIX_JAD|6}
Block Sparse Row	(BSR)	{LIS_MATRIX_BSR|7}
Block Sparse Column	(BSC)	{LIS_MATRIX_BSC|8}
Variable Block Row	(VBR)	{LIS_MATRIX_VBR|9}
Coordinate	(COO)	{LIS_MATRIX_COO|10}
Dense	(DNS)	{LIS_MATRIX_DNS|11}

Assembling Matrices

After assigning values and storage formats, the following functions must be called:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_assemble(LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_assemble(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

lis_matrix_assemble assembles A into the storage format specified by lis_matrix_set_type.

Destroying Matrices

To destroy the matrix, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_destroy(LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_destroy(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

Method 2: Define Arrays in a Specific Storage Format Directly

For creating matrix A in Equation (3.2) in the CSR format, matrix A itself is created for the serial and multithreaded environments, while the partial matrices are created and stored on the given number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment.

Programs to create matrix A in the CSR format are as follows, where the number of processing elements for the multiprocessing environment is assumed to be two:

C (for serial and multithreaded environments)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,k,n,nnz;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 10; k = 0;
 6: lis_matrix_malloc_csr(n,nnz,&ptr,&index,&value);
 7: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 8: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);              /* or lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0); */
 9:
10: for(i=0;i<n;i++)
11: {
12:     if( i>0   ) {index[k] = i-1; value[k] = 1; k++;}
13:     index[k] = i; value[k] = 2; k++;
14:     if( i<n-1 ) {index[k] = i+1; value[k] = 1; k++;}
15:     ptr[i+1] = k;
16: }
17: ptr[0] = 0;
18: lis_matrix_set_csr(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

C (for multiprocessing environment)

```
 1: LIS_INT i,k,n,nnz,is,ie;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 2; nnz = 5; k = 0;
 6: lis_matrix_malloc_csr(n,nnz,&ptr,&index,&value);
 7: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
 8: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
 9: lis_matrix_get_range(A,&is,&ie);
10: for(i=is;i<ie;i++)
11: {
12:     if( i>0   ) {index[k] = i-1; value[k] = 1; k++;}
13:     index[k] = i; value[k] = 2; k++;
14:     if( i<n-1 ) {index[k] = i+1; value[k] = 1; k++;}
15:     ptr[i-is+1] = k;
16: }
17: ptr[0] = 0;
18: lis_matrix_set_csr(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the CSR format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Method 3: Read Matrix and Vector Data from External Files

Programs to read matrix A in Equation (3.2) in the CSR format and vector b in Equation (3.1) from an external file are as follows:

C (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
1: LIS_MATRIX A;
2: LIS_VECTOR b,x;
3: lis_matrix_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,&A);
4: lis_vector_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,&b);
5: lis_vector_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,&x);
6: lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR);
7: lis_input(A,b,x,"matvec.mtx");
```

Fortran (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
1: LIS_MATRIX A
2: LIS_VECTOR b,x
3: call lis_matrix_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,A,ierr)
4: call lis_vector_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,b,ierr)
5: call lis_vector_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,x,ierr)
6: call lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR,ierr)
7: call lis_input(A,b,x,'matvec.mtx',ierr)
```

The content of the destination file `matvec.mtx` is:

```
%%MatrixMarket matrix coordinate real general
4 4 10 1 0
1 2  1.0e+00
1 1  2.0e+00
2 3  1.0e+00
2 1  1.0e+00
2 2  2.0e+00
3 4  1.0e+00
3 2  1.0e+00
3 3  2.0e+00
4 4  2.0e+00
4 3  1.0e+00
1  0.0e+00
2  1.0e+00
3  2.0e+00
4  3.0e+00
```

Reading from External Files

To input the matrix data for A from an external file, the following functions are used:

- `C  LIS_INT lis_input_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, char *filename)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_input(LIS_MATRIX A,`
  `character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

`filename` must be replaced with the file path. The following file formats are supported:

- The Matrix Market format
- The Harwell-Boeing format

To read the data for matrix A and vectors b and x from external files, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_input(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x, char *filename)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_input(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x, character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

`filename` must be replaced with the file path. The following file formats are supported:

- The Extended Matrix Market format (extended to allow vector data)
- The Harwell-Boeing format

3.4 Solving Linear Equations

A program to solve the linear equation $Ax = b$ with a specified solver is as follows:

C (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
 1: LIS_MATRIX A;
 2: LIS_VECTOR b,x;
 3: LIS_SOLVER solver;
 4:
 5: /* Create matrix and vector */
 6:
 7: lis_solver_create(&solver);
 8: lis_solver_set_option("-i bicg -p none",solver);
 9: lis_solver_set_option("-tol 1.0e-12",solver);
10: lis_solve(A,b,x,solver);
```

Fortran (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
 1: LIS_MATRIX A
 2: LIS_VECTOR b,x
 3: LIS_SOLVER solver
 4:
 5: /* Create matrix and vector */
 6:
 7: call lis_solver_create(solver,ierr)
 8: call lis_solver_set_option('-i bicg -p none',solver,ierr)
 9: call lis_solver_set_option('-tol 1.0e-12',solver,ierr)
10: call lis_solve(A,b,x,solver,ierr)
```

Creating Solvers

To create a solver, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_solver_create(LIS_SOLVER *solver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_solver_create(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Monitoring Residuals and Custom Convergence

Applications can attach C callbacks to a linear solver without changing the command line options. A residual monitor is registered with

```
LIS_INT lis_solver_set_monitor(
    LIS_SOLVER solver,
    LIS_SOLVER_MONITOR_CALLBACK monitor,
    void *user_data);
```

and a custom convergence callback is registered with

```
LIS_INT lis_solver_set_convergence(
    LIS_SOLVER solver,
    LIS_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_CALLBACK convergence,
    void *user_data);
```

The monitor observes residual progress and does not change the solver decision. The convergence callback returns a nonzero value to accept a convergence candidate and zero to reject it. Passing a null callback restores the default behavior. The application retains ownership of `user_data`.

Callbacks receive one of the following residual classifications:

```
LIS_SOLVER_RESIDUAL_RECURSIVE
LIS_SOLVER_RESIDUAL_PROJECTED
LIS_SOLVER_RESIDUAL_TRUE
```

`LIS_SOLVER_RESIDUAL_PROJECTED` identifies a Krylov projected residual estimate, while `LIS_SOLVER_RESIDUAL_TRUE` identifies an explicitly evaluated residual of the original system. Restarted GMRES-family solvers use projected residuals to form convergence candidates and perform a true-residual decision before solver-level success.

For switch-precision GMRES, the double-precision switch threshold is reported to the monitor but remains an algorithmic precision-switch criterion. Custom convergence controls the final convergence phase and does not redefine the double-to-quad switch threshold.

The common initial-residual path reports a true residual. Sequence recovery also honors a custom convergence veto when an independently certified physical residual would otherwise promote a failed iterative attempt to success.

A custom callback does not bypass the final safety certification in `lis_solve`. A successful iterative result is still rejected when the final true residual is non-finite or exceeds the solver tolerance. Callback configuration is part of the solver object and is preserved by `lis_solver_reset_sequence`.

Specifying Options

To specify options, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_solver_set_option(char *text, LIS_SOLVER solver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_solver_set_option(character text, LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

or

- C `LIS_INT lis_solver_set_optionC(LIS_SOLVER solver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_solver_set_optionC(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

`lis_solver_set_optionC` is a function that sets the options specified on the command line, and passes them to `solver` when the program is run.

The table below shows the available command line options, where `-i {cg|1}` means `-i cg` or `-i 1` and `-maxiter [1000]` indicates that `-maxiter` defaults to $1,000$.

Options for Linear Solvers (Default: `-i bicg`)

Solver	Option	Auxiliary Options	
CG	`-i {cg|1}`		
BiCG	`-i {bicg|2}`		
CGS	`-i {cgs|3}`		
BiCGSTAB	`-i {bicgstab|4}`		
BiCGSTAB(l)	`-i {bicgstabl|5}`	`-ell [2]`	The degree l
GPBiCG	`-i {gpbicg|6}`		
TFQMR	`-i {tfqmr|7}`		
Orthomin(m)	`-i {orthomin|8}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
GMRES(m)	`-i {gmres|9}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
Jacobi	`-i {jacobi|10}`		
Gauss-Seidel	`-i {gs|11}`		
SOR	`-i {sor|12}`	`-omega [1.9]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
BiCGSafe	`-i {bicgsafe|13}`		
CR	`-i {cr|14}`		
BiCR	`-i {bicr|15}`		
CRS	`-i {crs|16}`		
BiCRSTAB	`-i {bicrstab|17}`		
GPBiCR	`-i {gpbicr|18}`		
BiCRSafe	`-i {bicrsafe|19}`		
FGMRES(m)	`-i {fgmres|20}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
IDR(s)	`-i {idrs|21}`	`-irestart [2]`	The restart value s
IDR(1)	`-i {idr1|22}`		
MINRES	`-i {minres|23}`		
COCG	`-i {cocg|24}`		
COCR	`-i {cocr|25}`		
GCRO-DR	`-i {gcrodr|26}`	`-gcrodr_k [40]`	The subspace dimension
		`-gcrodr_keep [8]`	The number of recycled vectors
		`-gcrodr_keep_quality [0.9]`	The threshold to keep vectors
		`-gcrodr_reject_quality [0.35]`	The threshold to reject vectors
FGCRO-DR	`-i {fgcrodr|27}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
		`-fgcrodr_k [8]`	The dimension of subspace
		`-fgcrodr_keep [0.90]`	The threshold to keep space
		`-fgcrodr_reject [0.10]`	The threshold to reject space
		`-fgcrodr_update [true]`	Enable recycle-space updates

Options for Preconditioners (Default: `-p none`)

Preconditioner	Option	Auxiliary Options	
None	`-p {none|0}`		
Jacobi	`-p {jacobi|1}`		
ILU(k)	`-p {ilu|2}`	`-ilu_fill [0]`	The fill level k
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
SSOR	`-p {ssor|3}`	`-ssor_omega [1.0]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
Hybrid	`-p {hybrid|4}`	`-hybrid_i [sor]`	The linear solver
		`-hybrid_maxiter [25]`	The maximum number of iterations
		`-hybrid_tol [1.0e-3]`	The convergence tolerance
		`-hybrid_omega [1.5]`	The relaxation coefficient ω of the SOR $(0 < \omega < 2)$
		`-hybrid_ell [2]`	The degree l of the BiCGSTAB(l)
		`-hybrid_restart [40]`	The restart values of the GMRES and Orthomin
I+S	`-p {is|5}`	`-is_alpha [1.0]`	The parameter α of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
		`-is_m [3]`	The parameter m of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
SAINV	`-p {sainv|6}`	`-sainv_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
SA-AMG	`-p {saamg|7}`	`-saamg_unsym [false]`	Select the unsymmetric version (The matrix structure must be symmetric)
		`-saamg_theta [0.05|0.12]`	The drop criterion $a_{ij}^2 \leq \theta^2 \lvert a_{ii}\rvert\lvert a_{jj}\rvert$ (symmetric or unsymmetric)
Crout ILU	`-p {iluc|8}`	`-iluc_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
		`-iluc_rate [5.0]`	The ratio of the maximum fill-in
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
ILUT	`-p {ilut|9}`	`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
		`-ilut_rcm [0]`	Optional symmetric RCM (serial CSR, double)
		`-ilut_row_scale [0]`	Optional max-abs row equilibration
		`-ilut_drop [0.05]`	Alias for `-iluc_drop`
		`-ilut_rate [5.0]`	Alias for `-iluc_rate`
MFAMG	`-p {mfamg|12}`		
		`-mfamg_block_size [1]`	The local contiguous smoother block size (1: weighted Jacobi; 2–16: block Jacobi)
Additive Schwarz	`-adds true`	`-adds_iter [1]`	The number of iterations

Other Options

Option	
`-maxiter [1000]`	The maximum number of iterations
`-maxiter_noimp [0]`	The maximum number of consecutive iterations allowed without residual improvement before early stopping (default: 0, which disables early stopping)
`-tol [1.0e-12]`	The convergence tolerance tol
`-tol_w [1.0]`	The convergence tolerance tol_w
`-print [0]`	The output of the residual history
	`-print {none|0}` None
	`-print {mem|1}` Save the residual history
	`-print {out|2}` Output it to the standard output
	`-print {all|3}` Save the residual history and output it to the standard output
`-scale [0]`	The scaling (The result will overwrite the original matrix and vectors)
	`-scale {none|0}` No scaling
	`-scale {jacobi|1}` The Jacobi scaling $D^{-1}Ax = D^{-1}b$ (D represents the diagonal of $A = (a_{ij})$)
	`-scale {symm_diag|2}` The diagonal scaling $D^{-1/2}AD^{-1/2}x = D^{-1/2}b$ ($D^{-1/2}$ represents the diagonal matrix with $1/\sqrt{a_{ii}}$ as the diagonal)
`-initx_zeros [1]`	The behavior of the initial vector x_0
	`-initx_zeros {false|0}` The components are given by the argument `x` of the function `lis_solve()`
	`-initx_zeros {true|1}` All the components are set to 0
`-conv_cond [0]`	The convergence condition
	`-conv_cond {nrm2_r|0}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_2 \leq tol * \|\|b - Ax_0\|\|_2$
	`-conv_cond {nrm2_b|1}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_2 \leq tol * \|\|b\|\|_2$
	`-conv_cond {nrm1_b|2}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_1 \leq tol_w * \|\|b\|\|_1 + tol$
`-omp_num_threads [t]`	The number of threads (`t` represents the maximum number of threads)
`-storage [0]`	The matrix storage format
`-storage_block [2]`	The block size of the BSR and BSC formats
`-f [0]`	The precision of the linear solver
	`-f {double|0}` Double precision
	`-f {quad|1}` Double-double (quadruple) precision

Solving Linear Equations

To solve the linear equation $Ax = b$, the following functions are used:

- C
```
LIS_INT lis_solve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
 LIS_SOLVER solver)
```
- Fortran
```
subroutine lis_solve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
 LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

3.5 Solving Eigenvalue Problems

A program to solve the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with a specified solver is as follows:

C (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
 1: LIS_MATRIX A;
 2: LIS_VECTOR x;
 3: LIS_REAL evalue;
 4: LIS_ESOLVER esolver;
 5:
 6: /* Create matrix and vector */
 7:
 8: lis_esolver_create(&esolver);
 9: lis_esolver_set_option("-e ii -i bicg -p none",esolver);
10: lis_esolver_set_option("-etol 1.0e-12 -tol 1.0e-12",esolver);
11: lis_esolve(A,x,evalue,esolver);
```

Fortran (for serial, multithreaded and multiprocessing environments)

```
 1: LIS_MATRIX A
 2: LIS_VECTOR x
 3: LIS_REAL evalue
 4: LIS_ESOLVER esolver
 5:
 6: /* Create matrix and vector */
 7:
 8: call lis_esolver_create(esolver,ierr)
 9: call lis_esolver_set_option('-e ii -i bicg -p none',esolver,ierr)
10: call lis_esolver_set_option('-etol 1.0e-12 -tol 1.0e-12',esolver,ierr)
11: call lis_esolve(A,x,evalue,esolver,ierr)
```

Creating Eigensolvers

To create an eigensolver, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_esolver_create(LIS_ESOLVER *esolver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_esolver_create(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

Specifying Options

To specify options, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_esolver_set_option(char *text, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_esolver_set_option(character text, LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

or

- C `LIS_INT lis_esolver_set_optionC(LIS_ESOLVER esolver)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_esolver_set_optionC(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

`lis_esolver_set_optionC` is a function that sets the options specified in the command line, and passes them to `esolver` when the program is run.

The table below shows the available command line options, where `-e {pi|1}` means `-e pi` or `-e 1` and `-emaxiter [1000]` indicates that `-emaxiter` defaults to $1,000$.

Options for Eigensolvers (Default: `-e cr`)

Eigensolver	Option	Auxiliary Options	
Power	`-e {pi|1}`		
Inverse	`-e {ii|2}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Rayleigh Quotient	`-e {rqi|3}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
CG	`-e {cg|4}`	`-i [cg]`	The linear solver
CR	`-e {cr|5}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Subspace	`-e {si|6}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Lanczos	`-e {li|7}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Arnoldi	`-e {ai|8}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Power	`-e {gpi|9}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Inverse	`-e {gii|10}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Rayleigh Quotient	`-e {grqi|11}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized CG	`-e {gcg|12}`	`-i [cg]`	The linear solver
Generalized CR	`-e {gcr|13}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Subspace	`-e {gsi|14}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Lanczos	`-e {gli|15}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Arnoldi	`-e {gai|16}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Native FEAST	`-e {feast|17}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the search subspace
		`-feast_emin`	The lower bound of target interval
		`-feast_emax`	The upper bound of target interval
		`-feast_ratio [0.30]`	The contour ellipse aspect ratio
		`-feast_points [8]`	The number of contour points
		`-feast_solver [gmres]`	The inner linear solver
Native Krylov	`-e {krylov|18}`	`-ss [1]`	The result-vector capacity
		`-nev [1]`	The requested eigenpairs
		`-kncv [0]`	The Krylov subspace size

Options for Preconditioners (Default: `-p none`)

Preconditioner	Option	Auxiliary Options	
None	`-p {none|0}`		
Jacobi	`-p {jacobi|1}`		
ILU(k)	`-p {ilu|2}`	`-ilu_fill [0]`	The fill level k
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
SSOR	`-p {ssor|3}`	`-ssor_omega [1.0]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
Hybrid	`-p {hybrid|4}`	`-hybrid_i [sor]`	The linear solver
		`-hybrid_maxiter [25]`	The maximum number of iterations
		`-hybrid_tol [1.0e-3]`	The convergence tolerance
		`-hybrid_omega [1.5]`	The relaxation coefficient ω of the SOR $(0 < \omega < 2)$
		`-hybrid_ell [2]`	The degree l of the BiCGSTAB(l)
		`-hybrid_restart [40]`	The restart values of the GMRES and Orthomin
I+S	`-p {is|5}`	`-is_alpha [1.0]`	The parameter α of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
		`-is_m [3]`	The parameter m of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
SAINV	`-p {sainv|6}`	`-sainv_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
SA-AMG	`-p {saamg|7}`	`-saamg_unsym [false]`	Select the unsymmetric version (The matrix structure must be symmetric)
		`-saamg_theta [0.05|0.12]`	The drop criterion $a_{ij}^2 \leq \theta^2 \lvert a_{ii}\rvert\lvert a_{jj}\rvert$ (symmetric or unsymmetric)
Crout ILU	`-p {iluc|8}`	`-iluc_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
		`-iluc_rate [5.0]`	The ratio of the maximum fill-in
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
ILUT	`-p {ilut|9}`	`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
		`-ilut_rcm [0]`	Optional symmetric RCM (serial CSR, double)
		`-ilut_row_scale [0]`	Optional max-abs row equilibration
		`-ilut_drop [0.05]`	Alias for `-iluc_drop`
		`-ilut_rate [5.0]`	Alias for `-iluc_rate`
MFAMG	`-p {mfamg|12}`		
		`-mfamg_block_size [1]`	The local contiguous smoother block size (1: weighted Jacobi; 2–16: block Jacobi)
Additive Schwarz	`-adds true`	`-adds_iter [1]`	The number of iterations

Other Options

Option	
`-emaxiter [1000]`	The maximum number of iterations
`-etol [1.0e-12]`	The convergence tolerance
`-eprint [0]`	The output of the residual history
	`-eprint {none|0}` None
	`-eprint {mem|1}` Save the residual history
	`-eprint {out|2}` Output it to the standard output
	`-print {all|3}` Save the residual history and output it to the standard output
`-ie [ii]`	The inner eigensolver used in Subspace, Lanczos, and Arnoldi
`-ige [gii]`	The inner eigensolver used in Generalized Subspace, Generalized Lanczos, and Generalized Arnoldi
`-shift [0.0]`	The amount of the real part of the shift σ to compute $A - \sigma B$
`-shift_im [0.0]`	The amount of the imaginary part of the shift σ
`-initx_ones [1]`	The behavior of the initial vector x_0
	`-initx_ones {false|0}` The components are given by the argument `x` of the function `lis_esolve()`
	`-initx_ones {true|1}` All the components are set to 1
`-omp_num_threads [t]`	The number of threads (`t` represents the maximum number of threads)
`-estorage [0]`	The matrix storage format
`-estorage_block [2]`	The block size of the BSR and BSC formats
`-ef [0]`	The precision of the eigensolver
	`-ef {double|0}` Double precision
	`-ef {quad|1}` Double-double (quadruple) precision
`-rval [0]`	The Ritz values
	`-rval {false|0}` The eigenpairs are computed based on the Ritz values
	`-rval {true|1}` Only the Ritz values are computed
`-nev [1]`	The number of requested eigenpairs ($\leq$ `ss`)
`-etransform [0]`	The generalized eigenvalue transformation selection
	`-etransform {auto|0}` Select the default transformation behavior
	`-etransform {shift-invert|1}` Shift-invert $T = (A - \sigma B)^{-1} B$
	`-etransform {buckling|2}` Buckling $T = (A - \sigma B)^{-1} A$

Solving Eigenvalue Problems

To solve the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$, the following functions are used:

- C
```
LIS_INT lis_esolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x,
 LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
```
- Fortran
```
subroutine lis_esolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x,
 LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

To solve the generalized eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda Bx$, the following functions are used instead:

- C
```
LIS_INT lis_gesolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
 LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
```
- Fortran
```
subroutine lis_gesolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
 LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

3.6 Writing Programs

The following are the programs for solving the linear equation $Ax = b$, where matrix A is a tridiagonal matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

of size 12. The the right-hand side vector b is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The programs are located in the directory `lis-($VERSION)/test`.

Test program: test4.c

```
 1: #include <stdio.h>
 2: #include "lis.h"
 3: main(LIS_INT argc, char *argv[])
 4: {
 5:     LIS_INT i,n,gn,is,ie,iter;
 6:     LIS_MATRIX A;
 7:     LIS_VECTOR b,x,u;
 8:     LIS_SOLVER solver;
 9:     n = 12;
10:     lis_initialize(&argc,&argv);
11:     lis_matrix_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12:     lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
13:     lis_matrix_get_size(A,&n,&gn);
14:     lis_matrix_get_range(A,&is,&ie);
15:     for(i=is;i<ie;i++)
16:     {
17:         if( i>0 ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,-1.0,A);
18:         if( i<gn-1 ) lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,-1.0,A);
19:         lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0,A);
20:     }
21:     lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR);
22:     lis_matrix_assemble(A);
23:
24:     lis_vector_duplicate(A,&u);
25:     lis_vector_duplicate(A,&b);
26:     lis_vector_duplicate(A,&x);
27:     lis_vector_set_all(1.0,u);
28:     lis_matvec(A,u,b);
29:
30:     lis_solver_create(&solver);
31:     lis_solver_set_optionC(solver);
32:     lis_solve(A,b,x,solver);
33:     lis_solver_get_iter(solver,&iter);
34:     printf("number of iterations = %d\n",iter);
35:     lis_vector_print(x);
36:     lis_matrix_destroy(A);
37:     lis_vector_destroy(u);
38:     lis_vector_destroy(b);
39:     lis_vector_destroy(x);
40:     lis_solver_destroy(solver);
41:     lis_finalize();
42:     return 0;
43: }
}
```

Test program: test4f.F

```
 1:      implicit none
 2:
 3:#include "lisf.h"
 4:
 5:      LIS_INTEGER i,n,gn,is,ie,iter,ierr
 6:      LIS_MATRIX A
 7:      LIS_VECTOR b,x,u
 8:      LIS_SOLVER solver
 9:      n  = 12
10:      call lis_initialize(ierr)
11:      call lis_matrix_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,A,ierr)
12:      call lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n,ierr)
13:      call lis_matrix_get_size(A,n,gn,ierr)
14:      call lis_matrix_get_range(A,is,ie,ierr)
15:      do i=is,ie-1
16:        if( i>1  ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i-1,-1.0d0,
17:     .                                       A,ierr)
18:        if( i<gn ) call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i+1,-1.0d0,
19:     .                                       A,ierr)
20:        call lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,i,2.0d0,A,ierr)
21:      enddo
22:      call lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR,ierr)
23:      call lis_matrix_assemble(A,ierr)
24:
25:      call lis_vector_duplicate(A,u,ierr)
26:      call lis_vector_duplicate(A,b,ierr)
27:      call lis_vector_duplicate(A,x,ierr)
28:      call lis_vector_set_all(1.0d0,u,ierr)
29:      call lis_matvec(A,u,b,ierr)
30:
31:      call lis_solver_create(solver,ierr)
32:      call lis_solver_set_optionC(solver,ierr)
33:      call lis_solve(A,b,x,solver,ierr)
34:      call lis_solver_get_iter(solver,iter,ierr)
35:      write(*,*) 'number of iterations = ',iter
36:      call lis_vector_print(x,ierr)
37:      call lis_matrix_destroy(A,ierr)
38:      call lis_vector_destroy(b,ierr)
39:      call lis_vector_destroy(x,ierr)
40:      call lis_vector_destroy(u,ierr)
41:      call lis_solver_destroy(solver,ierr)
42:      call lis_finalize(ierr)
43:
44:      stop
45:      end
```

3.7 An Alternate Workflow: PSD

The previous section represents one of two workflows in Lis. The present workflow represents a decoupling of the preconditioner and the solver (Preconditioner and Solver Decoupled, or PSD), in the sense that the preconditioner can be updated *separately* from the solver; in the workflow presented in the previous section, the preconditioner is updated with *every* call to lis_solve. This property (conditional updating of the preconditioner) turns out to be quite useful in solving certain problems, including some nonlinear partial differential equations. For nonlinear PDEs, iterative solution methods are used (*e.g.*, Newton-Raphson) to calculate a solution. In the current context, each Newton-Raphson iteration calculates an incremental improvement to a solution vector via the solution of a linear system of equations. To support this functionality, the following (additional) functions must be used:

- lis_matrix_psd_set_value: Re-define the value of an existing matrix component.
- lis_matrix_psd_reset_scale: Set the matrix "scaled" status to *false*. Note that this call and the following one are only needed for the case non-trivial scaling.
- lis_vector_psd_reset_scale: Set the vector "scaled" status to *false*.
- lis_solver_set_matrix: Associate the given matrix and solver. Note that this must be done before the call to lis_precon_psd_create.
- lis_precon_psd_create: Create data structures associated with the chosen preconditioner.
- lis_precon_psd_update: Evaluate the preconditioner.

It is noted that this workflow currently has the following restrictions:

- The only matrix format currently supported is CSR.
- The only solver currently supported is GMRES.
- The only preconditioners currently supported are ILU(k) and SA-AMG.

Error checking has been implemented to prevent any unsupported cases from running.

The following pseudo-code listing presents an example of the workflow. An actual implementation can be seen in test problem test8f.F90.

Pseudo-code example of workflow

```
 1:      PROGRAM psd_driver
 2:
 3:      implicit none
 4:
 5:#include "lisf.h"
 6:
 7:      LIS_INTEGER i,n,gn,is,ie,iter,ierr
 8:      LIS_MATRIX A
 9:      LIS_VECTOR b,x
10:      LIS_SOLVER solver
11:      REAL :: u(:),du
12:
13:      CALL lis_initialize(ierr)
14:
15:     !=================================================================
16:     ! initialization, only done once
17:     !=================================================================
18:      CALL lis_matrix_create(LIS_COMM_WORLD,A,ierr)
19:      CALL lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n,ierr)
20:      CALL lis_matrix_get_size(A,n,gn,ierr)
21:      CALL lis_matrix_get_range(A,is,ie,ierr)
22:
23:      CALL UpdateLinearSystem(RHS,LHS)
24:      DO i=is,ie-1
25:         DO j=1,gn
26:             IF (LHS(i,j) exists) THEN
27:                   CALL lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,j,LHS(i,j),A,ierr)
28:             END IF
29:         END DO
30:      END DO
31:      CALL lis_matrix_set_type(A,LIS_MATRIX_CSR,ierr)
32:      CALL lis_matrix_assemble(A,ierr)
33:
34:      CALL lis_vector_duplicate(A,b,ierr)
35:      CALL lis_vector_duplicate(A,x,ierr)
36:      DO i=is,ie-1
37:           CALL lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,RHS(i),b,ierr)
38:      END DO
39:      u = u_initial
40:
41:      CALL lis_solver_create(solver,ierr)
42:      WRITE(UNIT=options,FMT='(a)') "-p ilu -i gmres -print out -scale none"
43:      CALL lis_solver_set_option(TRIM(options),solver,ierr)
44:
45:     !=================================================================
46:     ! everything up to this point is more or less identical to the standard workflow.
47:     ! Now comes the preconditioner initialization, and the Newton-Raphson
48:     ! iteration.
49:     !=================================================================
50:     CALL lis_solver_set_matrix(A,solver,ierr)
51:     CALL lis_precon_psd_create(solver,precon,ierr)
52:     ! evaluate the preconditioner, at least once . . .
53:     CALL lis_precon_psd_update(solver,precon,ierr)
54:
```

Pseudo-code example of workflow (contd.)

```
 55:     DO
 56:
 57:         IF (UpdateLHS) THEN
 58:             DO i=is,ie-1
 59:                 DO j=1,gn
 60:                     IF (component (i,j) exists) THEN
 61:                         CALL lis_matrix_psd_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,j,LHS(i,j),A,ierr)
 62:                     END IF
 63:                 END DO
 64:              END DO
 65:              CALL lis_matrix_psd_reset_scale(A,ierr)
 66:         END IF
 67:
 68:         ! update RHS every iteration
 69:         DO i=is,ie-1
 70:             CALL lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INS_VALUE,i,RHS(i),b,ierr)
 71:         END DO
 72:         CALL lis_vector_psd_reset_scale(A,ierr)
 73:
 74:         IF (UpdateLHS) THEN
 75:             CALL lis_precon_psd_update(solver,precon,ierr)
 76:         END IF
 77:         CALL lis_solve_kernel(A,b,x,solver,precon,ierr)
 78:         CALL lis_solver_get_iter(solver,iter,ierr)
 79:         write(*,*) 'number of iterations = ',iter
 80:         CALL lis_vector_print(x,ierr)
 81:
 82:         ! update the solution
 83:         DO i=is,ie-1
 84:             CALL lis_vector_get_value(x,i,du,ierr)
 85:             u(i)=u(i)-du
 86:         END DO
 87:
 88:         CALL UpdateLinearSystem(RHS,LHS)
 89:
 90:         IF (termination criteria satisfied) EXIT
 91:
 92:     END DO
 93:
 94:
 95:      CALL lis_matrix_destroy(A,ierr)
 96:      CALL lis_vector_destroy(b,ierr)
 97:      CALL lis_vector_destroy(x,ierr)
 98:      CALL lis_vector_destroy(u,ierr)
 99:      CALL lis_solver_destroy(solver,ierr)
100:
101:      CALL lis_finalize(ierr)
102:
103:      END PROGRAM psd_driver
```

3.8 Matrix-Free Computations

Starting from Version 2.1.13, Lis introduces `LIS_MATRIX_USER` and `LIS_MATRIX_OPERATOR` for matrix-free computations.

3.8.1 User-Defined Shell Matrix (`LIS_MATRIX_USER`)

This interface allows applications to retain custom matrix formats and register callback functions for matrix-vector products. To extract the diagonal elements of a user-defined matrix, the following function is provided to register an optional diagonal callback function: `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_user_diagonal(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT (*callback)(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR d))`

- `A`: The target matrix defined as `LIS_MATRIX_USER`.
- `callback`: The user-defined function pointer that computes and stores the diagonal into vector `d`.

User-defined matrices can optionally provide block matrix-vector callbacks. The callbacks are registered independently of the existing scalar callbacks using:

```
LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_user_matvec_block(
  LIS_MATRIX A,
  LIS_MATRIX_USER_MATVEC_BLOCK matvec_block,
  LIS_MATRIX_USER_MATVEC_BLOCK matvech_block)
```

The block callback type is:

```
LIS_INT (*callback)(void *user_data, LIS_INT nvec,
              LIS_VECTOR X[], LIS_VECTOR Y[])
```

The arrays `X` and `Y` contain `nvec` vectors. The application retains ownership of these vectors. The `matvec_block` callback computes $Y_i = AX_i$, while `matvech_block` computes the corresponding Hermitian-transpose operation.

The public functions
`lis_matvec_block(A,nvec,X,Y)` and
`lis_matvech_block(A,nvec,X,Y)`
apply a matrix to several vectors. If a user-defined matrix provides a native block callback, it is invoked once for the complete vector block. Otherwise, Lis automatically falls back to the existing scalar matrix-vector operation for each vector. Therefore, existing matrix formats and existing user-defined scalar callbacks remain compatible without modification.

Passing `NULL` block callbacks to `lis_matrix_set_user_matvec_block()` restores the scalar fallback behavior.

3.8.2 Linear-Combination Matrix Operator (`LIS_MATRIX_OPERATOR`)

This operator represents the linear combination of two matrices $C = \alpha A + \beta B$ without altering the original matrices. For operator matrices, the diagonal is automatically evaluated recursively as follows:

$$\mathrm{diag}(\alpha A + \beta B) = \alpha \cdot \mathrm{diag}(A) + \beta \cdot \mathrm{diag}(B)$$

3.8.3 Shifted Generalized Eigenvalue Solvers with Matrix Operators

For shifted generalized eigenvalue problems $(A - \sigma B)x = \lambda Bx$, Generalized Power Iteration (GPI), Generalized Inverse Iteration (GII), and Generalized Conjugate Residual (GCR) solvers now utilize `LIS_MATRIX_OPERATOR` to dynamically create a temporary operator for $A - \sigma B$. This ensures the original matrices remain pristine and enables full support for user-defined custom matrices (`LIS_MATRIX_USER`). Shifted `LIS_MATRIX_USER` remains unsupported for other methods like Lanczos.

3.8.4 Native Restarted Krylov Eigensolver

The native symmetric restarted Krylov solver is selected with `-e krylov` (numeric identifier 18). It computes several eigenpairs of real symmetric standard $Ax = \lambda x$ and generalized $Ax = \lambda Bx$ eigenproblems with Rayleigh–Ritz projection, thick restarting, metric reorthogonalization and explicit residual verification. It is an additional solver, not a replacement for the existing subspace iteration, Lanczos, Arnoldi or FEAST methods. Its distinguishing features are a standalone callback API, optional semidefinite metric and hard locking, and an inertia-based interval helper. No comparative performance superiority is claimed.

Standard Lis eigensolver interface

The method is available through `lis_esolve` and `lis_gesolve` for local matrices, including `LIS_MATRIX_USER`. In the following C example the application has prepared A, B and the initial vector x.

```
LIS_ESOLVER esolver;
LIS_SCALAR lambda0;
LIS_INT status;

lis_esolver_create(&esolver);
lis_esolver_set_option(
    "-e krylov -ss 4 -nev 4 -kncv 20 "
    "-kwhich LM -etol 1e-9 -emaxiter 500",
    esolver);
status = lis_gesolve(A, B, x, &lambda0, esolver);
/* Check status and residuals; then destroy esolver. */
```

For the standard problem use `lis_esolve(A,x,&lambda0,esolver)` instead. The most relevant options are:

- `-ss n` specifies the result capacity and `-nev k` the requested number of eigenpairs ($1 \le k \le n_{\mathrm{ss}}$, $k < n$).
- `-kncv n` selects the internal Krylov subspace size. It must exceed k; zero chooses $\min(n, 3k + 8)$.
- `-kwhich LM`, `SM`, `LA` or `SA` selects largest/smallest magnitude or algebraic ordering of the *transformed* Ritz values.
- `-etol t` and `-emaxiter m` set the residual tolerance and iteration/restart limit.
- `-kresidual_scale a` supplies an estimate of $\|A\|$ for residual scaling. Zero uses an automatically sampled estimate.
- `-kinner_tol t` enables explicit verification of shifted linear solves when positive, at additional cost.
- `-ksemidefinite 1` enables a positive-semidefinite B metric for generalized shift-invert; this is opt-in.
- `-khardlock 1` enables persistent locking and metric deflation of converged pairs, with purging and reinitialization of the active subspace. The default is off.
- `-shift sigma` and `-etransform shift-invert` configure the shift. The `buckling` transformation requires nonzero shift and positive-definite A.

The existing Lis linear solver and preconditioner options configure the shifted solve; preconditioner setup is reused across Krylov iterations.

Transformations and metric normalization

The supported operations and mappings from the Ritz value μ to the physical eigenvalue λ are:

- Standard: $\mathcal{T} = A$, with $\lambda = \mu$ and Euclidean normalization.

- Generalized shift-invert: $\mathcal{T} = (A - \sigma B)^{-1}B$, with $\lambda = \sigma + 1/\mu$ and the positive-definite B metric (or semidefinite B when enabled).
- Generalized buckling: $\mathcal{T} = (A - \sigma B)^{-1}A$, with $\lambda = \sigma\mu/(\mu - 1)$ and the positive-definite A metric. Here B may be indefinite.

The shifted operator must be nonsingular and the inverse action must be sufficiently accurate and nearly symmetric. Ritz values too close to an inverse-transformation pole cannot be represented as valid physical eigenvalues.

In the semidefinite mode, starting and replenishment directions are mapped through $(A - \sigma B)^{-1}B$. Zero-metric directions are rejected. This mode seeks finite eigenpairs with nonzero B-norm; a rank-deficient metric can result in partial convergence. Arbitrary singular matrix pencils are not supported. For further implementation details see `doc/native-krylov-eigensolver.md`.

3.8.5 Half Precision Preconditioner Storage

Lis can optionally store the numerical L and U factor values of the ILU(k) and ILUT preconditioners in IEEE 754 binary16 format. This feature reduces the storage required for the numerical factors; matrix indices, the inverse diagonal, vectors, arithmetic operations, residuals, and convergence tests remain in the normal Lis scalar precision.

The feature is enabled at build time with `--enable-half`. The run-time option is

```
-precon_half {0|1|2}
```

where

- `0` disables half precision preconditioner storage;
- `1` enables binary16 storage with a quality probe and automatic fallback to the normal numerical factors if the compressed factors do not satisfy the quality criterion;
- `2` enables binary16 storage without the quality probe. Hard validity and finite-value checks are still applied, and normal factors are retained if half storage cannot be used safely.

The half storage mode is a policy setting. If half storage is unavailable for the selected build or scalar configuration, Lis keeps the normal preconditioner factors and continues without an error.

For ILU(k), the half numerical factors are refreshed after a PSD numerical preconditioner update. ILUT uses the same binary16 storage and application kernels when the preconditioner is created normally.

The default relative tolerance of the quality probe is 5×10^{-2}. It can be overridden with the environment variable `LIS_HALF_PROBE_TOL`.

On supported x86 systems, Lis may use the F16C instruction set to decode binary16 factor values at run time. The scalar decoder remains available as the reference and fallback implementation. Setting `LIS_HALF_NO_SIMD=1` forces the scalar decoder.

3.8.6 Preconditioner Reuse and Compatibility with User-Defined Matrices

Starting from Version 2.1.15, Lis clarifies preconditioner ownership and improves support for repeated solves with user-defined matrices (`LIS_MATRIX_USER`), relaxing previous restrictions when compatible prebuilt preconditioners are supplied.

3.8.7 Solver-Managed Feature Enhancements

Version 2.1.16 now supports the symmetric diagonal scaling of shell matrices without any direct modifications to the original matrix structure or the right-hand side vector. Furthermore, solver-managed near-nullspace support and a two-level deflation correction have been incorporated for FGMRES solvers to improve convergence robustness in nested iterations.

3.8.8 MFAMG Preconditioner

MFAMG is a built-in matrix-free aggregation multigrid preconditioner. It builds a multilevel aggregation hierarchy from one or more user-supplied near-nullspace vectors. MFAMG supports CSR matrices and, in serial, `LIS_MATRIX_USER` matrices. In MPI environments, CSR matrices are currently required. MFAMG currently supports double precision and requires `-scale none`. The option `-mfamg_block_size [1]` controls the local smoother block size. The default value 1 preserves the weighted-Jacobi smoother. Values from 2 through 16 enable block Jacobi using consecutive local unknowns. Blocks do not cross process boundaries, and the final local block may contain fewer unknowns than the requested block size. Each usable diagonal block is factored with pivoting. If a block is numerically singular, MFAMG falls back to the weighted-Jacobi correction for that block when its scalar diagonal entries remain usable. When the existing MFAMG numeric-update path reuses a hierarchy, the block factors are refreshed from the updated matrix values.

3.8.9 Native FEAST eigensolver

The native FEAST eigensolver computes eigenpairs inside the real interval specified by `-feast_emin` and `-feast_emax`. Both interval bounds are required and must satisfy `-feast_emin < -feast_emax`. The subspace dimension is selected by `-ss`. The contour integration uses `-feast_points` quadrature points and the positive ellipse aspect ratio `-feast_ratio`.

The shifted linear systems may be solved with `-feast_solver gmres`, `fgmres`, `gcrodr`, or `fgcrodr`. GMRES is used by default. Native FEAST is available for standard and generalized eigenvalue problems and supports both real and complex scalar builds.

3.9 Compiling and Linking

Provided below is an example `test4.c` located in the directory `lis-($VERSION)/test`, compiled on the SGI Altix 3700 using the Intel C/C++ Compiler (icc). Since the library includes some Fortran 90 codes when the SA-AMG preconditioner is selected, a Fortran 90 compiler must be used for the linking. The preprocessor macro `USE_MPI` must be defined for the multiprocessing environment. The preprocessor macros `_LONG__LONG` for C and `LONG__LONG` for Fortran must be defined when using the 64bit integer.

For the serial environment

Compiling

```
> icc -c -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4.c
```

Linking

```
> icc -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

Linking (with SA-AMG)

```
> ifort -nofor_main -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

For multithreaded environment

Compiling

```
> icc -c -openmp -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4.c
```

Linking

```
> icc -openmp -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

Linking (with SA-AMG)

```
> ifort -nofor_main -openmp -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

For multiprocessing environment

Compiling

```
> icc -c -DUSE_MPI -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4.c
```

Linking

```
> icc -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

Linking (with SA-AMG)

```
> ifort -nofor_main -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

For multithreaded and multiprocessing environments

Compiling

```
> icc -c -openmp -DUSE_MPI -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4.c
```

Linking

```
> icc -openmp -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

Linking (with SA-AMG)

```
> ifort -nofor_main -openmp -o test4 test4.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

Provided below is an example `test4f.F` located in the directory `lis-($VERSION)/test`, compiled on the SGI Altix 3700 using the Intel Fortran Compiler (ifort). Since compiler directives are used in the program, an appropriate compiler option should be specified to use the preprocessor. `-fpp` is the option for for the Intel compiler.

For serial environment

Compiling

```
> ifort -c -fpp -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4f.F
```

Linking

```
> ifort -o test4f test4f.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

For multithreaded environment

Compiling

```
> ifort -c -fpp -openmp -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4f.F
```

Linking

```
> ifort -openmp -o test4f test4f.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis
```

For multiprocessing environment

Compiling

```
> ifort -c -fpp -DUSE_MPI -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4f.F
```

Linking

```
> ifort -o test4f test4f.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

For multithreaded and multiprocessing environments

Compiling

```
> ifort -c -fpp -openmp -DUSE_MPI -I($INSTALLDIR)/include test4f.F
```

Linking

```
> ifort -openmp -o test4f test4f.o -L($INSTALLDIR)/lib -llis -lmpi
```

3.10 Running

The test programs `test4` and `test4f` in the directory `lis-($VERSION)/test` are run as follows:

For serial environment

```
> ./test4 -i bicgstab
```

For multithreaded environment

```
> env OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 ./test4 -i bicgstab
```

For multiprocessing environment

```
> mpirun -np 2 ./test4 -i bicgstab
```

For multithreaded and multiprocessing environment

```
> mpirun -np 2 env OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 ./test4 -i bicgstab
```

The solution will be returned:

```
initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : double
linear solver         : BiCGSTAB
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

    0 1.000000e+000
    1 1.000000e+000
    2 1.000000e+000
    3 1.000000e+000
    4 1.000000e+000
    5 1.000000e+000
    6 1.000000e+000
    7 1.000000e+000
    8 1.000000e+000
```

```
 9 1.000000e+000
10 1.000000e+000
11 1.000000e+000
```

3.11 Zero DOFs on a Process

For the case of multiple MPI processes, it is possible to specify $global_n = 0$ and $local_n \geq 0$. This will allow one or more MPI processes to have zero degrees of freedom (DOFs). However, it is still the case that, for $global_n = 0$, the summation of $local_n$ over all processes should be greater than zero.

4 Quadruple Precision Operations

Double precision operations sometimes require a large number of iterations because of the rounding error. Besides long double precision operations, Lis supports "double-double" precision operations, which are effectively quadruple precision operations achieved by combining two double precision floating point numbers[54, 55]. To use the double-double precision with the same interface as the double precision operations, both the matrix and vectors are assumed to be double precision. Lis also supports the performance acceleration of the double-double precision operations with the SIMD instructions, such as Intel's Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE)[60].

4.1 Using Quadruple Precision Operations

The test program `test5.c` solves a linear equation $Ax = b$, where A is a Toeplitz matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & & \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & & & & \\ \gamma & 0 & 2 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \gamma & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & \gamma & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The right-hand vector is set such that the values of the elements of the solution x are 1. The value n is the size of matrix A. `test5` with option `-f` is run:

Double precision
To run the test, enter

```
> ./test5 200 2.0 -f double
```

and the following results will be returned:

```
n = 200, gamma = 2.000000

initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : double
linear solver         : BiCG
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

BiCG: number of iterations = 1001 (double = 1001, quad = 0)
BiCG: elapsed time         = 2.044368e-02 sec.
BiCG:   preconditioner     = 4.768372e-06 sec.
BiCG:     matrix creation  = 4.768372e-06 sec.
BiCG:   linear solver      = 2.043891e-02 sec.
BiCG: relative residual    = 8.917591e+01
```

Quadruple precision
To run the test, enter

```
> ./test5 200 2.0 -f quad
```

and the following results will be returned:

```
n = 200, gamma = 2.000000
```

```
initial vector x      : all components set to 0
precision             : quad
linear solver         : BiCG
preconditioner        : none
convergence condition : ||b-Ax||_2 <= 1.0e-12 * ||b-Ax_0||_2
matrix storage format : CSR
linear solver status  : normal end

BiCG: number of iterations = 230 (double = 230, quad = 0)
BiCG: elapsed time         = 2.267408e-02 sec.
BiCG:   preconditioner     = 4.549026e-04 sec.
BiCG:     matrix creation  = 5.006790e-06 sec.
BiCG:   linear solver      = 2.221918e-02 sec.
BiCG: relative residual    = 6.499145e-11
```

5 Matrix Storage Formats

This section describes the matrix storage formats supported by the library. Assume that the matrix row (column) number begins with 0 and that the number of nonzero elements of matrix A of size $n \times n$ is nnz.

5.1 Compressed Sparse Row (CSR)

The CSR format uses three arrays `ptr`, `index` and `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the nonzero elements of matrix A along the row.
- `index` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the column numbers of the nonzero elements stored in the array `value`.
- `ptr` is an integer array of length $n + 1$, which stores the starting points of the rows of the arrays `value` and `index`.

5.1.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 2 shows how matrix A in Figure 2 is stored in the CSR format. A program to create the matrix in the CSR format is as follows:

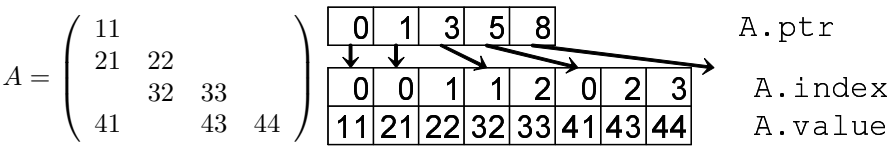


Figure 2: Data structure of CSR format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8;
 6: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (n+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 9: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
10: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
11:
12: ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 1; ptr[2] = 3; ptr[3] = 5; ptr[4] = 8;
13: index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1; index[3] =  1;
14: index[4] =  2; index[5] =  0; index[6] =  2; index[7] =  3;
15: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 22; value[3] = 32;
16: value[4] = 33; value[5] = 41; value[6] = 43; value[7] = 44;
17:
18: lis_matrix_set_csr(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.1.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 3 shows how matrix A in Figure 2 is stored in the CSR format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the CSR format on two processing elements is as follows:

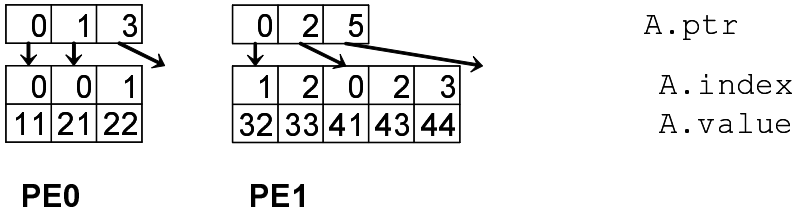


Figure 3: Data structure of CSR format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,k,n,nnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 3;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 5;}
 8: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (n+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
11: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
13: if( my_rank==0 ) {
14:     ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 1; ptr[2] = 3;
15:     index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1;
16:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 22;}
17: else {
18:     ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 2; ptr[2] = 5;
19:     index[0] =  1; index[1] =  2; index[2] =  0; index[3] =  2; index[4] =  3;
20:     value[0] = 32; value[1] = 33; value[2] = 41; value[3] = 43; value[4] = 44;}
21: lis_matrix_set_csr(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
22: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.1.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the CSR format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.2 Compressed Sparse Column (CSC)

The CSS format uses three arrays `ptr`, `index` and `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the nonzero elements of matrix A along the column.
- `index` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the row numbers of the nonzero elements stored in the array `value`.
- `ptr` is an integer array of length $n+1$, which stores the starting points of the rows of the arrays `value` and `index`.

5.2.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 4 shows how matrix A in Figure 4 is stored in the CSC format. A program to create the matrix in the CSC format is as follows:

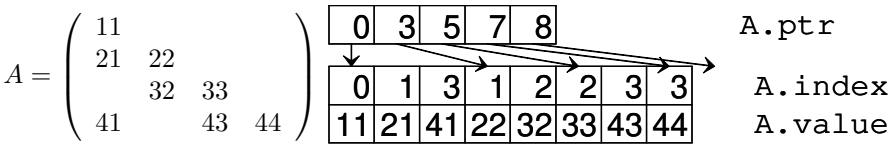


Figure 4: Data structure of CSC format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8;
 6: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (n+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 9: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
10: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
11:
12: ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 3; ptr[2] = 5; ptr[3] = 7; ptr[4] = 8;
13: index[0] =  0; index[1] =  1; index[2] =  3; index[3] =  1;
14: index[4] =  2; index[5] =  2; index[6] =  3; index[7] =  3;
15: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 41; value[3] = 22;
16: value[4] = 32; value[5] = 33; value[6] = 43; value[7] = 44;
17:
18: lis_matrix_set_csc(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.2.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 5 shows how matrix A in Figure 4 is stored on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the CSC format on two processing elements is as follows:

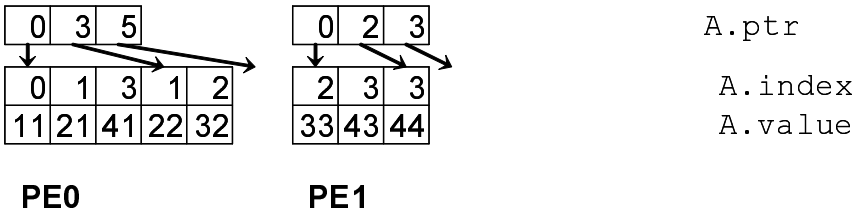


Figure 5: Data structure of CSC format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,k,n,nnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 3;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 5;}
 8: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (n+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
11: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
13: if( my_rank==0 ) {
14:     ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 3; ptr[2] = 5;
15:     index[0] =  0; index[1] =  1; index[2] =  3; index[3] =  1; index[4] =  2;
16:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 41; value[3] = 22; value[4] = 32}
17: else {
18:     ptr[0] = 0; ptr[1] = 2; ptr[2] = 3;
19:     index[0] =  2; index[1] =  3; index[2] =  3;
20:     value[0] = 33; value[1] = 43; value[2] = 44;}
21: lis_matrix_set_csc(nnz,ptr,index,value,A);
22: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.2.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the CSC format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_csc(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_csc(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER row(), LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.3 Modified Compressed Sparse Row (MSR)

The MSR format uses two arrays `index` and `value` to store data. Assume that ndz represents the number of zero elements of the diagonal.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $nnz + ndz + 1$, which stores the diagonal of matrix A down to the n-th element. The $n+1$-th element is not used. For the $n+2$-th and after, the values of the nonzero elements except the diagonal of matrix A are stored along the row.
- `index` is an integer array of length $nnz + ndz + 1$, which stores the starting points of the rows of the off-diagonal elements of matrix A down to the $n+1$-th element. For the $n+2$-th and after, it stores the row numbers of the off-diagonal elements of matrix A stored in the array `value`.

5.3.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 6 shows how matrix A is stored in the MSR format. A program to create the matrix in the MSR format is as follows:

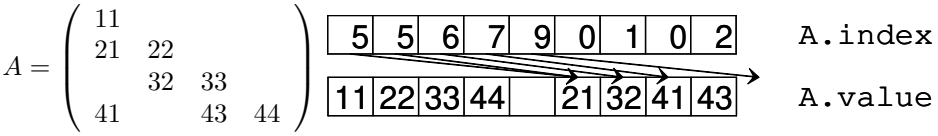


Figure 6: Data structure of MSR format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,ndz;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8; ndz = 0;
 6: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nnz+ndz+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( (nnz+ndz+1)*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 8: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 9: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
10:
11: index[0] =  5; index[1] =  5; index[2] =  6; index[3] =  7;
12: index[4] =  9; index[5] =  0; index[6] =  1; index[7] =  0; index[8] =  2;
13: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 22; value[2] = 33; value[3] = 44;
14: value[4] =  0; value[5] = 21; value[6] = 32; value[7] = 41; value[8] = 43;
15:
16: lis_matrix_set_msr(nnz,ndz,index,value,A);
17: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.3.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 7 shows how matrix A in Figure 6 is stored in the MSR format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the MSR format on two processing element is as follows:

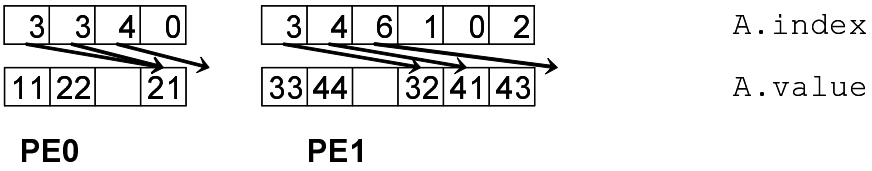


Figure 7: Data structure of MSR format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,k,n,nnz,ndz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 3; ndz = 0;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 5; ndz = 0;}
 8: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nnz+ndz+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( (nnz+ndz+1)*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
10: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
11: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
12: if( my_rank==0 ) {
13:     index[0] =  3; index[1] =  3; index[2] =  4; index[3] =  0;
14:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 22; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 21;}
15: else {
16:     index[0] =  3; index[1] =  4; index[2] =  6; index[3] =  1;
17:     index[4] =  0; index[5] =  2;
18:     value[0] = 33; value[1] = 44; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 32;
19:     value[4] = 41; value[5] = 43;}
20: lis_matrix_set_msr(nnz,ndz,index,value,A);
21: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.3.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the MSR format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_msr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ndz, LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_matrix_set_msr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ndz, LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

5.4 Diagonal (DIA)

The DIA format uses two arrays `index` and `value` to store data. Assume that *nnd* represents the number of nonzero diagonal elements of matrix A.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $nnd \times n$, which stores the values of the nonzero diagonal elements of matrix A.
- `index` is an integer array of length *nnd*, which stores the offsets from the main diagonal.

For the multithreaded environment, the following modifications have been made: the format uses two arrays `index` and `value` to store data. Assume that *nprocs* represents the number of threads. nnd_p is the number of nonzero diagonal elements of the partial matrix into which the row block of matrix A is divided. *maxnnd* is the maximum value nnd_p.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $maxnnd \times n$, which stores the values of the nonzero diagonal elements of matrix A.
- `index` is an integer array of length $nprocs \times maxnnd$, which stores the offsets from the main diagonal.

5.4.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial Environment)

The diagram on the right in Figure 8 shows how matrix A in Figure 8 is stored in the DIA format. A program to create the matrix in the DIA format is as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & & & \\ 21 & 22 & & \\ & 32 & 33 & \\ 41 & & 43 & 44 \end{pmatrix}$$

-3	-1	0									
0	0	0	41	0	21	32	43	11	22	33	44

`A.index`
`A.value`

Figure 8: Data structure of DIA format (for serial environment).

For serial environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnd;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnd = 3;
 6: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnd*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*nnd*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 8: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 9: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
10:
11: index[0] = -3; index[1] = -1; index[2] =  0;
12: value[0] =  0; value[1] =  0; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 41;
13: value[4] =  0; value[5] = 21; value[6] = 32; value[7] = 43;
14: value[8] = 11; value[9] = 22; value[10]= 33; value[11]= 44;
15:
16: lis_matrix_set_dia(nnd,index,value,A);
17: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.4.2 Creating Matrices (for Multithreaded Environment)

Figure 9 shows how matrix A in Figure 8 is stored in the DIA format on two threads. A program to create the matrix in the DIA format on two threads is as follows:

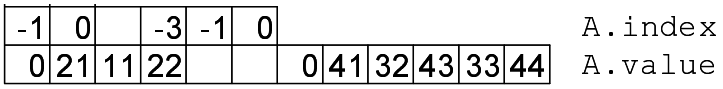


Figure 9: Data structure of DIA format (for multithreaded environment).

For multithreaded environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,maxnnd,nprocs;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; maxnnd = 3; nprocs = 2;
 6: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( maxnnd*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*maxnnd*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 8: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 9: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
10:
11: index[0] = -1; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  0; index[3] = -3; index[4] = -1; index[5] =  0;
12: value[0] =  0; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 11; value[3] = 22; value[4] =  0; value[5] =  0;
13: value[6] =  0; value[7] = 41; value[8] = 32; value[9] = 43; value[10]= 33; value[11]= 44;
14:
15: lis_matrix_set_dia(maxnnd,index,value,A);
16: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.4.3 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 10 shows how matrix A in Figure 8 is stored in the DIA format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the DIA format on two processing elements is as follows:

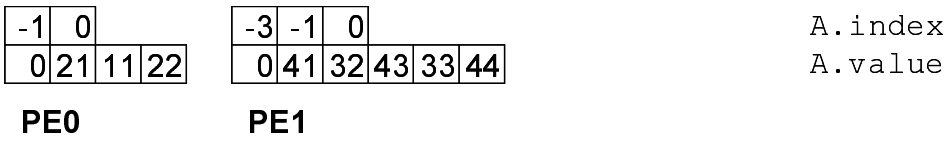


Figure 10: Data structure of DIA format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n,nnd,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnd = 2;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnd = 3;}
 8: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnd*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*nnd*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
10: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
11: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
12: if( my_rank==0 ) {
13:     index[0] = -1; index[1] =  0;
14:     value[0] =  0; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 11; value[3] = 22;}
15: else {
16:     index[0] = -3; index[1] = -1; index[2] =  0;
17:     value[0] =  0; value[1] = 41; value[2] = 32; value[3] = 43; value[4] = 33;
18:     value[5] = 44;}
19: lis_matrix_set_dia(nnd,index,value,A);
20: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.4.4 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the DIA format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_dia(LIS_INT nnd, LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_dia(LIS_INTEGER nnd, LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.5 Ellpack-Itpack Generalized Diagonal (ELL)

The ELL format uses two arrays `index` and `value` to store data. Assume that $maxnzr$ is the maximum value of the number of nonzero elements in the rows of matrix A.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $maxnzr \times n$, which stores the values of the nonzero elements of the rows of matrix A along the column. The first column consists of the first nonzero elements of each row. If there is no nonzero elements to be stored, then 0 is stored.
- `index` is an integer array of length $maxnzr \times n$, which stores the column numbers of the nonzero elements stored in the array `value`. If the number of nonzero elements in the i-th row is nnz, then `index`$[nnz \times n + i]$ stores row number i.

5.5.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 11 shows how matrix A in Figure 11 is stored in the ELL format. A program to create the matrix in the ELL format is as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & & & \\ 21 & 22 & & \\ & 32 & 33 & \\ 41 & & 43 & 44 \end{pmatrix}$$

0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	A.index
11	21	32	41	0	22	33	43	0	0	0	44	A.value

Figure 11: Data structure of ELL format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,maxnzr;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; maxnzr = 3;
 6: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( n*maxnzr*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*maxnzr*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 8: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 9: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
10:
11: index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1; index[3] =  0; index[4] =  0; index[5] =  1;
12: index[6] =  2; index[7] =  2; index[8] =  0; index[9] =  1; index[10]=  2; index[11]=  3;
13: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 32; value[3] = 41; value[4] =  0; value[5] = 22;
14: value[6] = 33; value[7] = 43; value[8] =  0; value[9] =  0; value[10]=  0; value[11]= 44;
15:
16: lis_matrix_set_ell(maxnzr,index,value,A);
17: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.5.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 12 shows how matrix A in Figure 11 is stored in the ELL format. A program to create the matrix in the ELL format on two processing elements is as follows:

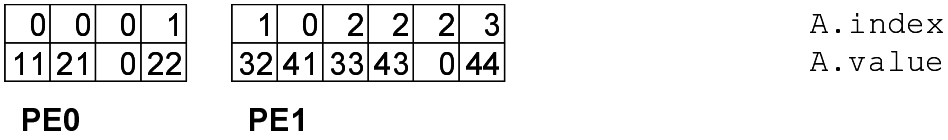


Figure 12: Data structure of ELL format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n,maxnzr,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; maxnzr = 2;}
 7: else             {n = 2; maxnzr = 3;}
 8: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( n*maxnzr*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*maxnzr*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
10: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
11: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
12: if( my_rank==0 ) {
13:     index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  0; index[3] =  1;
14:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;}
15: else {
16:     index[0] =  1; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  2; index[3] =  2; index[4] =  2;
17:     index[5] =  3;
18:     value[0] = 32; value[1] = 41; value[2] = 33; value[3] = 43; value[4] =  0;
19:     value[5] = 44;}
20: lis_matrix_set_ell(maxnzr,index,value,A);
21: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.5.3 Associating Arrays

To associate an array required by the ELL format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_ell(LIS_INT maxnzr, LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_ell(LIS_INTEGER maxnzr, LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.6 Jagged Diagonal (JAD)

The JAD format first sorts the nonzero elements of the rows in decreasing order of size, and then stores them along the column. The JAD format uses four arrays, `perm`, `ptr`, `index`, and `value`, to store data. Assume that $maxnzr$ represents the maximum value of the number of nonzero elements of matrix A.

- `perm` is an integer array of length n, which stores the sorted row numbers.
- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the values of the jagged diagonal elements of the sorted matrix A. The first jagged diagonal consists of the values of the first nonzero elements of each row. The next jagged diagonal consists of the values of the second nonzero elements, and so on.
- `index` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the row numbers of the nonzero elements stored in the array `value`.
- `ptr` is an integer array of length $maxnzr+1$, which stores the starting points of the jagged diagonal elements.

For the multithreaded environment, the following modifications have been made: the format uses four arrays, `perm`, `ptr`, `index`, and `value`, to store data. Assume that $nprocs$ is the number of threads. $maxnzr_p$ is the number of nonzero diagonal elements of the partial matrix into which the row block of matrix A is divided. $maxmaxnzr$ is the maximum value of $maxnzr_p$.

- `perm` is an integer array of length n, which stores the sorted row numbers.
- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the values of the jagged diagonal elements of the sorted matrix A. The first jagged diagonal consists of the values of the first nonzero elements of each row. The next jagged diagonal consist of the values of the second nonzero elements of each row, and so on.
- `index` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the row numbers of the nonzero elements stored in the array `value`.
- `ptr` is an integer array of length $nprocs \times (maxmaxnzr + 1)$, which stores the starting points of the jagged diagonal elements.

5.6.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial Environment)

The diagram on the right in Figure 13 shows how matrix A in Figure 13 is stored in the JAD format. A program to create the matrix in the JAD format is as follows:

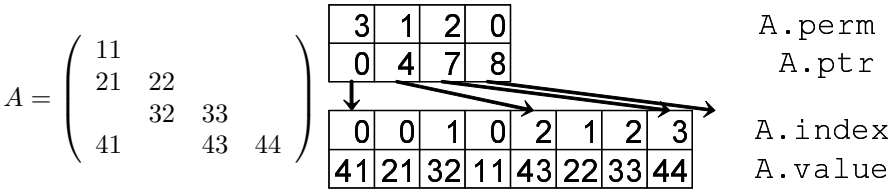


Figure 13: Data structure of JAD format (for serial environment).

For serial environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,maxnzr;
 2: LIS_INT *perm,*ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8; maxnzr = 3;
 6: perm  = (LIS_INT *)malloc( n*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (maxnzr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
10: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
11: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
12:
13: perm[0] = 3; perm[1] = 1; perm[2] = 2; perm[3] = 0;
14: ptr[0]  = 0; ptr[1]  = 4; ptr[2]  = 7; ptr[3]  = 8;
15: index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1; index[3] =  0;
16: index[4] =  2; index[5] =  1; index[6] =  2; index[7] =  3;
17: value[0] = 41; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 32; value[3] = 11;
18: value[4] = 43; value[5] = 22; value[6] = 33; value[7] = 44;
19:
20: lis_matrix_set_jad(nnz,maxnzr,perm,ptr,index,value,A);
21: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.6.2 Creating Matrices (for Multithreaded Environment)

Figure 14 shows how matrix A in Figure 13 is stored in the JAD format on two threads. A program to create the matrix in the JAD format on two threads is as follows:

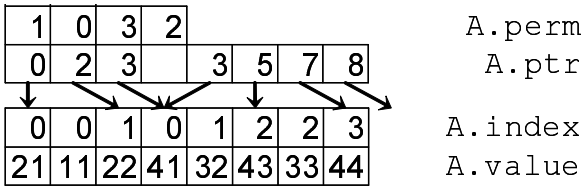


Figure 14: Data structure of JAD format (for multithreaded environment).

For multithreaded environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,maxmaxnzr,nprocs;
 2: LIS_INT *perm,*ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8; maxmaxnzr = 3; nprocs = 2;
 6: perm  = (LIS_INT *)malloc( n*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nprocs*(maxmaxnzr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
10: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
11: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
12:
13: perm[0] = 1; perm[1] = 0; perm[2] = 3; perm[3] = 2;
14: ptr[0]  = 0; ptr[1]  = 2; ptr[2]  = 3; ptr[3]  = 0;
15: ptr[4]  = 3; ptr[5]  = 5; ptr[6]  = 7; ptr[7]  = 8;
16: index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1; index[3] =  0;
17: index[4] =  1; index[5] =  2; index[6] =  2; index[7] =  3;
18: value[0] = 21; value[1] = 11; value[2] = 22; value[3] = 41;
19: value[4] = 32; value[5] = 43; value[6] = 33; value[7] = 44;
20:
21: lis_matrix_set_jad(nnz,maxmaxnzr,perm,ptr,index,value,A);
22: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.6.3 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 15 shows how matrix A in Figure 13 is stored in the JAD format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the JAD format on two processing elements is as follows:

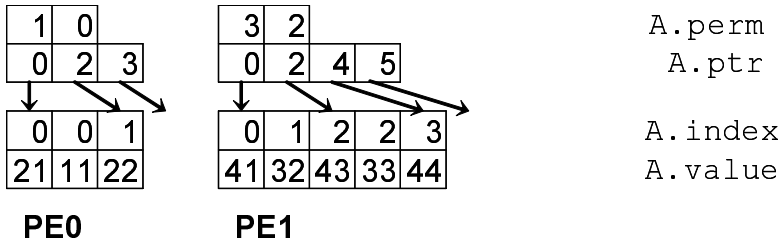


Figure 15: Data structure of JAD format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT i,n,nnz,maxnzr,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *perm,*ptr,*index;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 3; maxnzr = 2;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 5; maxnzr = 3;}
 8: perm  = (LIS_INT *)malloc( n*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: ptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (maxnzr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: index = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
11: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
12: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
13: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
14: if( my_rank==0 ) {
15:     perm[0] = 1; perm[1] = 0;
16:     ptr[0]  = 0; ptr[1]  = 2; ptr[2]  = 3;
17:     index[0] =  0; index[1] =  0; index[2] =  1;
18:     value[0] = 21; value[1] = 11; value[2] = 22;}
19: else {
20:     perm[0] = 3; perm[1] = 2;
21:     ptr[0]  = 0; ptr[1]  = 2; ptr[2]  = 4; ptr[3]  = 5;
22:     index[0] =  0; index[1] =  1; index[2] =  2; index[3] =  2; index[4] =  3;
23:     value[0] = 41; value[1] = 32; value[2] = 43; value[3] = 33; value[4] = 44;}
24: lis_matrix_set_jad(nnz,maxnzr,perm,ptr,index,value,A);
25: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.6.4 Associating Arrays

To associate an array required by the JAD format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_jad(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT maxnzr, LIS_INT perm[], LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_jad(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER maxnzr, LIS_INTEGER perm(), LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.7 Block Sparse Row (BSR)

The BSR format breaks down matrix A into partial matrices called blocks of size $r \times c$. The BSR format stores the nonzero blocks, in which at least one nonzero element exists, in a format similar to that of CSR. Assume that $nr = n/r$ and $bnnz$ are the numbers of nonzero blocks of A. The BSR format uses three arrays `bptr`, `bindex` and `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $bnnz \times r \times c$, which stores the values of the elements of the nonzero blocks.
- `bindex` is an integer array of length $bnnz$, which stores the block column numbers of the nonzero blocks.
- `bptr` is an integer array of length $nr + 1$, which stores the starting points of the block rows in the array `bindex`.

5.7.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 16 shows how matrix A in Figure 16 is stored in the BSR format. A program to create the matrix in the BSR format is as follows:

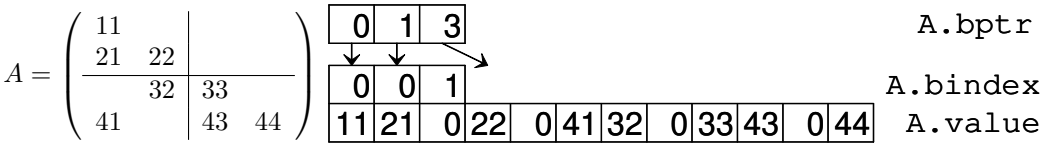


Figure 16: Data structure of BSR format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,bnr,bnc,nr,nc,bnnz;
 2: LIS_INT *bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 3; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;
 6: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( bnr*bnc*bnnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 9: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
10: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
11:
12: bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1; bptr[2] = 3;
13: bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  0; bindex[2] =  1;
14: value[0]  = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;
15: value[4]  =  0; value[5] = 41; value[6] = 32; value[7] =  0;
16: value[8]  = 33; value[9] = 43; value[10]=  0; value[11]= 44;
17:
18: lis_matrix_set_bsr(bnr,bnc,bnnz,bptr,bindex,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.7.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 17 shows how matrix A in Figure 16 is stored in the BSR format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the BSR format on two processing elements is as follows:

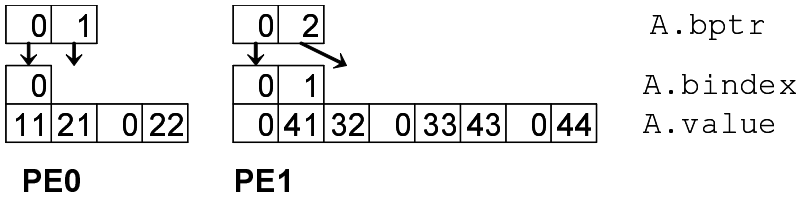


Figure 17: Data structure of BSR format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,bnr,bnc,nr,nc,bnnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 1; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;}
 7: else             {n = 2; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 2; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;}
 8: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( bnr*bnc*bnnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
11: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
13: if( my_rank==0 ) {
14:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1;
15:     bindex[0] =  0;
16:     value[0]  = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;}
17: else {
18:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 2;
19:     bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  1;
20:     value[0]  =  0; value[1]  = 41; value[2] = 32; value[3] =  0;
21:     value[4]  = 33; value[5]  = 43; value[6] =  0; value[7] = 44;}
22: lis_matrix_set_bsr(bnr,bnc,bnnz,bptr,bindex,value,A);
23: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.7.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the BSR format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_bsr(LIS_INT bnr, LIS_INT bnc, LIS_INT bnnz, LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_bsr(LIS_INTEGER bnr, LIS_INTEGER bnc, LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER bptr(), LIS_INTEGER bindex(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.8 Block Sparse Column (BSC)

The BSC format breaks down matrix A into partial matrices called blocks of size $r \times c$. The BSC format stores the nonzero blocks, in which at least one nonzero element exists, in a format similar to that of CSC. Assume that $nc = n/c$ and $bnnz$ are the numbers of the nonzero blocks of A. The BSC format uses three arrays `bptr`, `bindex` and `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $bnnz \times r \times c$, which stores the values of the elements of the nonzero blocks.
- `bindex` is an integer array of length $bnnz$, which stores the block row numbers of the nonzero blocks.
- `bptr` is an integer array of length $nc + 1$, which stores the starting points of the block columns in the array `bindex`.

5.8.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 18 shows how matrix A in Figure 18 is stored in the BSC format. A program to create the matrix in the BSC format is as follows:

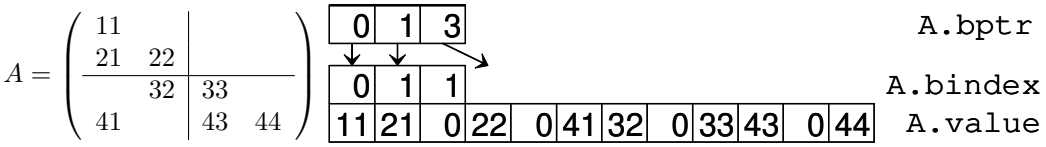


Figure 18: Data structure of BSC format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,bnr,bnc,nr,nc,bnnz;
 2: LIS_INT *bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 3; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;
 6: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nc+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( bnr*bnc*bnnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 9: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
10: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
11:
12: bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1; bptr[2] = 3;
13: bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  1; bindex[2] =  1;
14: value[0]  = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;
15: value[4]  =  0; value[5] = 41; value[6] = 32; value[7] =  0;
16: value[8]  = 33; value[9] = 43; value[10]=  0; value[11]= 44;
17:
18: lis_matrix_set_bsc(bnr,bnc,bnnz,bptr,bindex,value,A);
19: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.8.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 19 shows how matrix A in Figure 18 is stored in the BSC format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the BSC format on two processing elements is as follows:

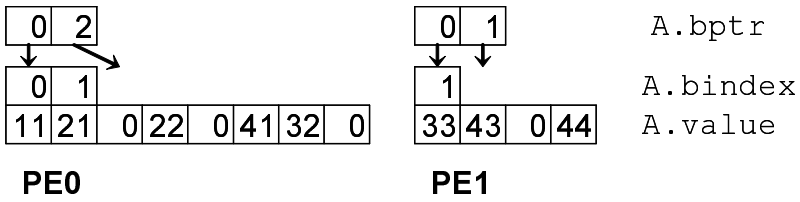


Figure 19: Data structure of BSC format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,bnr,bnc,nr,nc,bnnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 2; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;}
 7: else             {n = 2; bnr = 2; bnc = 2; bnnz = 1; nr = (n-1)/bnr+1; nc = (n-1)/bnc+1;}
 8: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( bnr*bnc*bnnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
11: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
13: if( my_rank==0 ) {
14:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 2;
15:     bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  1;
16:     value[0]  = 11; value[1]  = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;
17:     value[4]  =  0; value[5]  = 41; value[6] = 32; value[7] =  0;}
18: else {
19:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1;
20:     bindex[0] =  1;
21:     value[0]  = 33; value[1]  = 43; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 44;}
22: lis_matrix_set_bsc(bnr,bnc,bnnz,bptr,bindex,value,A);
23: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.8.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the BSC format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_bsc(LIS_INT bnr, LIS_INT bnc, LIS_INT bnnz, LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
- Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_bsc(LIS_INTEGER bnr, LIS_INTEGER bnc, LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER bptr(), LIS_INTEGER bindex(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)

5.9 Variable Block Row (VBR)

The VBR format is the generalized version of the BSR format. The division points of the rows and columns are given by the arrays `row` and `col`. The VBR format stores the nonzero blocks (the blocks in which at least one nonzero element exists) in a format similar to that of CSR. Assume that nr and nc are the numbers of row and column divisions, respectively, and that $bnnz$ denotes the number of nonzero blocks of A, and nnz denotes the total number of elements of the nonzero blocks. The VBR format uses six arrays, `bptr`, `bindex`, `row`, `col`, `ptr`, and `value`, to store data.

- `row` is an integer array of length $nr + 1$, which stores the starting row number of the block rows.
- `col` is an integer array of length $nc + 1$, which stores the starting column number of the block columns.
- `bindex` is an integer array of length $bnnz$, which stores the block column numbers of the nonzero blocks.
- `bptr` is an integer array of length $nr + 1$, which stores the starting points of the block rows in the array `bindex`.
- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the values of the elements of the nonzero blocks.
- `ptr` is an integer array of length $bnnz + 1$, which stores the starting points of the nonzero blocks in the array `value`.

5.9.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 20 shows how matrix A in Figure 20 is stored in the VBR format. A program to create the matrix in the VBR format is as follows:

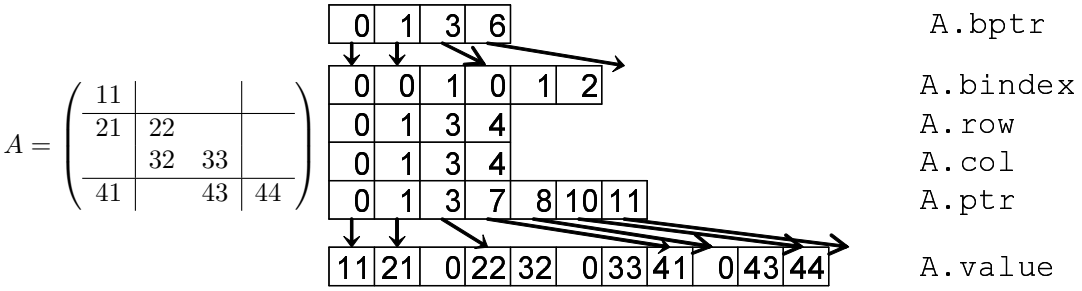


Figure 20: Data structure of VBR format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,nr,nc,bnnz;
 2: LIS_INT *row,*col,*ptr,*bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 11; bnnz = 6; nr = 3; nc = 3;
 6: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: row    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: col    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nc+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: ptr    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (bnnz+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
11: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
12: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
13: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
14:
15: bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1; bptr[2] = 3; bptr[3] = 6;
16: row[0]  = 0; row[1]  = 1; row[2]  = 3; row[3] = 4;
17: col[0]  = 0; col[1]  = 1; col[2]  = 3; col[3] = 4;
18: bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  0; bindex[2] =  1; bindex[3] =  0;
19: bindex[4] =  1; bindex[5] =  2;
20: ptr[0]    =  0; ptr[1]    =  1; ptr[2]    =  3; ptr[3]    =  7;
21: ptr[4]    =  8; ptr[5]    = 10; ptr[6]    = 11;
22: value[0]  = 11; value[1]  = 21; value[2]  =  0; value[3]  = 22;
23: value[4]  = 32; value[5]  =  0; value[6]  = 33; value[7]  = 41;
24: value[8]  =  0; value[9]  = 43; value[10] = 44;
25:
26: lis_matrix_set_vbr(nnz,nr,nc,bnnz,row,col,ptr,bptr,bindex,value,A);
27: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.9.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 21 shows how matrix A in Figure 20 is stored in the VBR format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the VBR format on two processing elements is as follows:

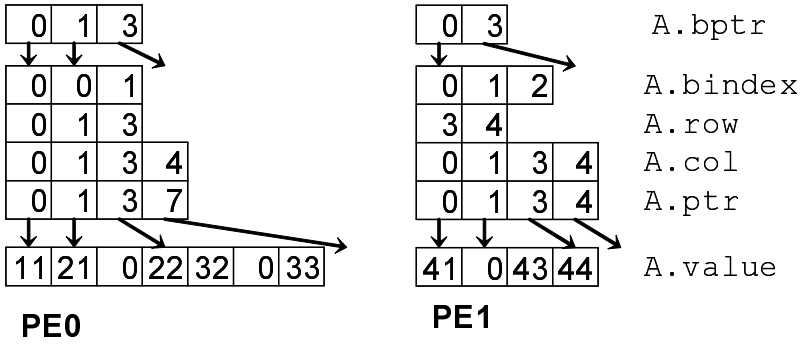


Figure 21: Data structure of VBR format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,nr,nc,bnnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *row,*col,*ptr,*bptr,*bindex;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 7; bnnz = 3; nr = 2; nc = 3;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 4; bnnz = 3; nr = 1; nc = 3;}
 8: bptr   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: row    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nr+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: col    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (nc+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
11: ptr    = (LIS_INT *)malloc( (bnnz+1)*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
12: bindex = (LIS_INT *)malloc( bnnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
13: value  = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
14: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
15: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
16: if( my_rank==0 ) {
17:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 1; bptr[2] = 3;
18:     row[0]  = 0; row[1]  = 1; row[2]  = 3;
19:     col[0]  = 0; col[1]  = 1; col[2]  = 3; col[3] = 4;
20:     bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  0; bindex[2] =  1;
21:     ptr[0]    =  0; ptr[1]    =  1; ptr[2]    =  3; ptr[3]    =  7;
22:     value[0]  = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;
23:     value[4]  = 32; value[5] =  0; value[6] = 33;}
24: else {
25:     bptr[0] = 0; bptr[1] = 3;
26:     row[0]  = 3; row[1]  = 4;
27:     col[0]  = 0; col[1]  = 1; col[2]  = 3; col[3] = 4;
28:     bindex[0] =  0; bindex[1] =  1; bindex[2] =  2;
29:     ptr[0]    =  0; ptr[1]    =  1; ptr[2]    =  3; ptr[3]    =  4;
30:     value[0]  = 41; value[1]  =  0; value[2]  = 43; value[3]  = 44;}
31: lis_matrix_set_vbr(nnz,nr,nc,bnnz,row,col,ptr,bptr,bindex,value,A);
32: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.9.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the VBR format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- `C` `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_vbr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT nr, LIS_INT nc, LIS_INT bnnz, LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT col[], LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)`
- `Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_vbr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER nr, LIS_INTEGER nc, LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER row(), LIS_INTEGER col(), LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER bptr(), LIS_INTEGER bindex(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

5.10 Coordinate (COO)

The COO format uses three arrays `row`, `col` and `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length nnz, which stores the values of the nonzero elements.
- `row` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the row numbers of the nonzero elements.
- `col` is an integer array of length nnz, which stores the column numbers of the nonzero elements.

5.10.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The diagram on the right in Figure 22 shows how matrix A in Figure 22 is stored in the COO format. A program to create the matrix in the COO format is as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & & & \\ 21 & 22 & & \\ & 32 & 33 & \\ 41 & & 43 & 44 \end{pmatrix}$$

0	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	A.row
0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	A.col
11	21	41	22	32	33	43	44	A.value

Figure 22: Data structure of COO format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz;
 2: LIS_INT *row,*col;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: n = 4; nnz = 8;
 6: row   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 7: col   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 8: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 9: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
10: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
11:
12: row[0] = 0; row[1] = 1; row[2] = 3; row[3] = 1;
13: row[4] = 2; row[5] = 2; row[6] = 3; row[7] = 3;
14: col[0] = 0; col[1] = 0; col[2] = 0; col[3] = 1;
15: col[4] = 1; col[5] = 2; col[6] = 2; col[7] = 3;
16: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 41; value[3] = 22;
17: value[4] = 32; value[5] = 33; value[6] = 43; value[7] = 44;
18:
19: lis_matrix_set_coo(nnz,row,col,value,A);
20: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.10.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 23 shows how matrix A in Figure 22 is stored in the COO format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the COO format on two processing elements is as follows:

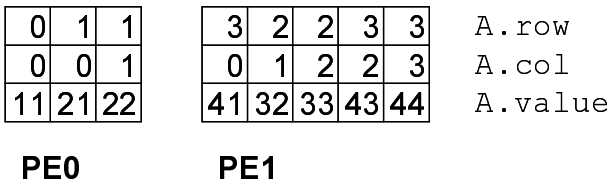


Figure 23: Data structure of COO format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,nnz,my_rank;
 2: LIS_INT *row,*col;
 3: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 4: LIS_MATRIX A;
 5: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 6: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2; nnz = 3;}
 7: else             {n = 2; nnz = 5;}
 8: row   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
 9: col   = (LIS_INT *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_INT) );
10: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( nnz*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
11: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
12: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
13: if( my_rank==0 ) {
14:     row[0] = 0; row[1] = 1; row[2] = 1;
15:     col[0] = 0; col[1] = 0; col[2] = 1;
16:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] = 22;}
17: else {
18:     row[0] = 3; row[1] = 2; row[2] = 2; row[3] = 3; row[4] = 3;
19:     col[0] = 0; col[1] = 1; col[2] = 2; col[3] = 2; col[4] = 3;
20:     value[0] = 41; value[1] = 32; value[2] = 33; value[3] = 43; value[4] = 44;}
21: lis_matrix_set_coo(nnz,row,col,value,A);
22: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.10.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the COO format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_coo(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT col[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_matrix_set_coo(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER row(), LIS_INTEGER col(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

5.11 Dense (DNS)

The DNS format uses one array `value` to store data.

- `value` is a double precision array of length $n \times n$, which stores the values of the elements with priority given to the columns.

5.11.1 Creating Matrices (for Serial and Multithreaded Environments)

The right diagram in Figure 24 shows how matrix A in Figure 24 is stored in the DNS format. A program to create the matrix in the DNS format is as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & & & \\ 21 & 22 & & \\ & 32 & 33 & \\ 41 & & 43 & 44 \end{pmatrix}$$

11	21	0	41	0	22	32	0
0	0	33	43	0	0	0	44

A.Value

Figure 24: Data structure of DNS format (for serial and multithreaded environments).

For serial and multithreaded environments

```
 1: LIS_INT n;
 2: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 3: LIS_MATRIX A;
 4: n = 4;
 5: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*n*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 6: lis_matrix_create(0,&A);
 7: lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n);
 8:
 9: value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 41;
10: value[4] =  0; value[5] = 22; value[6] = 32; value[7] =  0;
11: value[8] =  0; value[9] =  0; value[10]= 33; value[11]= 43;
12: value[12]=  0; value[13]=  0; value[14]=  0; value[15]= 44;
13:
14: lis_matrix_set_dns(value,A);
15: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.11.2 Creating Matrices (for Multiprocessing Environment)

Figure 25 shows how matrix A in Figure 24 is stored in the DNS format on two processing elements. A program to create the matrix in the DNS format on two processing elements is as follows:

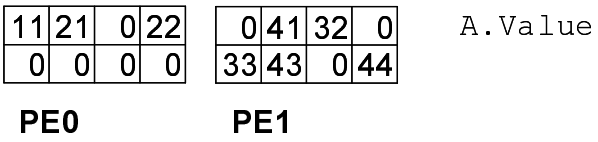


Figure 25: Data structure of DNS format (for multiprocessing environment).

For multiprocessing environment

```
 1: LIS_INT n,my_rank;
 2: LIS_SCALAR *value;
 3: LIS_MATRIX A;
 4: MPI_Comm_rank(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&my_rank);
 5: if( my_rank==0 ) {n = 2;}
 6: else             {n = 2;}
 7: value = (LIS_SCALAR *)malloc( n*n*sizeof(LIS_SCALAR) );
 8: lis_matrix_create(MPI_COMM_WORLD,&A);
 9: lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0);
10: if( my_rank==0 ) {
11:     value[0] = 11; value[1] = 21; value[2] =  0; value[3] = 22;
12:     value[4] =  0; value[5] =  0; value[6] =  0; value[7] =  0;}
13: else {
14:     value[0] =  0; value[1] = 41; value[2] = 32; value[3] =  0;
15:     value[4] = 33; value[5] = 43; value[6] =  0; value[7] = 44;}
16: lis_matrix_set_dns(value,A);
17: lis_matrix_assemble(A);
```

5.11.3 Associating Arrays

To associate the arrays in the DNS format with matrix A, the following functions are used:

- C `LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_dns(LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)`
- Fortran `subroutine lis_matrix_set_dns(LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)`

6 Functions

This section describes the functions which can be employed by the user. The statuses of the solvers are defined as follows:

LIS_SUCCESS(0)	Normal termination
LIS_ILL_OPTION(1)	Illegal option
LIS_BREAKDOWN(2)	Breakdown (division by zero)
LIS_OUT_OF_MEMORY(3)	Out of working memory
LIS_MAXITER(4)	Maximum number of iterations
LIS_NOT_IMPLEMENTED(5)	Not implemented
LIS_ERR_FILE_IO(6)	File I/O error

6.1 Operating Vector Elements

Assume that the size of vector v is $global_n$ and that the size of the partial vectors stored on $nprocs$ processing elements is $local_n$. $global_n$ and $local_n$ are called the global size and the local size, respectively.

6.1.1 lis_vector_create

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_VECTOR *v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Create vector v.

Input

`comm`	The MPI communicator

Output

`v`	The vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note
For the serial and multithreaded environments, the value of `comm` is ignored.

6.1.2 lis_vector_destroy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_destroy(LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_destroy(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Destroy vector v.

Input

`v`	The vector to be destroyed

Output

`ierr`	The return code

6.1.3 lis_vector_duplicate

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_duplicate(void *vin, LIS_VECTOR *vout)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_duplicate(LIS_VECTOR vin, LIS_VECTOR vout,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Create vector v_{out}, which has the same information as v_{in}.

Input

`vin`	The source vector or matrix

Output

`vout`	The destination vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The function `lis_vector_duplicate` does not copy the values, but allocates only the memory. To copy the values as well, the function `lis_vector_copy` must be called after this function.

6.1.4 lis_vector_set_size

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_set_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT local_n,
         LIS_INT global_n)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER local_n,
         LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the size of vector v.

Input

`v`	The vector
`local_n`	The size of the partial vector
`global_n`	The size of the global vector

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

Either *local_n* or *global_n* must be provided.

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*. Therefore, both `lis_vector_set_size(v,n,0)` and `lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n)` create a vector of size n.

For the multiprocessing environment, `lis_vector_set_size(v,n,0)` creates a partial vector of size n on each processing element. On the other hand, `lis_vector_set_size(v,0,n)` creates a partial vector of size m_p on processing element p. The values of m_p are determined by the library.

6.1.5 lis_vector_get_size

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_get_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT *local_n,
         LIS_INT *global_n)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_get_size(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER local_n,
         LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the size of vector v.

Input

`v`	The vector

Output

`local_n`	The size of the partial vector
`global_n`	The size of the global vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*.

6.1.6 lis_vector_get_range

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_get_range(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT *is, LIS_INT *ie)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_get_range(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER is,
         LIS_INTEGER ie, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the location of the partial vector v in the global vector.

Input

`v`	The partial vector

Output

`is`	The location where the partial vector v starts in the global vector
`ie`	The location where the partial vector v ends in the global vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the serial and multithreaded environments, a vector of size n results in $is = 0$ and $ie = n$ in the C version, and $is = 1$ and $ie = n + 1$ in the Fortran version.

6.1.7 lis_vector_set_value

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INT flag, LIS_INT i, LIS_SCALAR value,
         LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_value(LIS_INTEGER flag, LIS_INTEGER i,
         LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the scalar value to the i-th row of vector v.

Input

flag	LIS_INS_VALUE : $v[i] = value$ LIS_ADD_VALUE : $v[i] = v[i] + value$
i	The location where the value is assigned
value	The scalar value to be assigned
v	The vector

Output

v	The vector with the scalar value assigned to the i-th row
ierr	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, the i-th row of the global vector must be specified instead of the i-th row of the partial vector.

6.1.8 lis_vector_get_value

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_get_value(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT i, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_get_value(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER i,
         LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the scalar value of the i-th row of vector v.

Input

i	The location where the value is assigned
v	The source vector

Output

value	The value of the i-th row
ierr	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, the i-th row of the global vector must be specified.

6.1.9 lis_vector_set_values

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_set_values(LIS_INT flag, LIS_INT count,
         LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_values(LIS_INTEGER flag, LIS_INTEGER count,
         LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign scalar $value[i]$ to the $index[i]$-th row of vector v, where $i = 0, 1, ..., count - 1$.

Input

`flag`	`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $v[index[i]] = value[i]$ `LIS_ADD_VALUE` : $v[index[i]] = v[index[i]] + value[i]$
`count`	The number of elements in the array that stores the scalar values to be assigned
`index`	The array that stores the location where the scalar values are assigned
`value`	The array that stores the scalar values to be assigned
`v`	The vector

Output

`v`	The vector with scalar $value[i]$ assigned to the $index[i]$-th row
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, the $index[i]$-th row of the global vector must be specified instead of the $index[i]$-th row of the partial vector.

6.1.10 lis_vector_get_values

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_get_values(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT start, LIS_INT count,
         LIS_SCALAR value[])
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_get_values(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER start,
         LIS_INTEGER count, LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get scalar $value[i]$ of the $start + i$-th row of vector v, where $i = 0, 1, ..., count - 1$.

Input

`start`	The starting location
`count`	The number of values to get
`v`	The source vector

Output

`value`	The array to store the scalar values
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, the $start + i$-th row of the global vector must be specified.

6.1.11 lis_vector_scatter

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_scatter(LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_scatter(LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_VECTOR v,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign scalar $value[i]$ to the i-th row of vector v, where $i = 0, 1, ..., global_n - 1$.

Input

`value`	The array that stores the scalar values to be assigned

Output

`v`	The vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, this function is implemented by `MPI_Scatterv`.

6.1.12 lis_vector_gather

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_gather(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_SCALAR value[])
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_gather(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_SCALAR value(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get scalar $value[i]$ of the i-th row of vector v, where $i = 0, 1, ..., global_n - 1$.

Input

v	The source vector

Output

value	The array that stores the scalar values
ierr	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, this function is implemented by MPI_Allgatherv.

6.1.13 lis_vector_is_null

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_is_null(LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_is_null(LIS_VECTOR v,LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Determine if vector v is available.

Input

v	The vector

Output

ierr	The return code	
	LIS_TRUE	Available
	LIS_FALSE	Not available

6.2 Operating Matrix Elements

Assume that the size of matrix A is $global_n \times global_n$ and that the size of each partial matrix stored on $nprocs$ processing elements is $local_n \times global_n$. Here, $global_n$ and $local_n$ are called the number of rows of the global matrix and the number of rows of the partial matrix, respectively.

6.2.1 lis_matrix_create

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_MATRIX *A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_create(LIS_Comm comm, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Create matrix A.

Input

`comm`	The MPI communicator

Output

`A`	The matrix
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the serial and multithreaded environments, the value of `comm` is ignored.

6.2.2 lis_matrix_destroy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_destroy(LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_destroy(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Destroy matrix A.

Input

`A`	The matrix to be destroyed

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

The function `lis_matrix_destroy` frees the memory for the set of arrays associated with matrix A.

6.2.3 lis_matrix_duplicate

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_duplicate(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX *Aout)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_duplicate(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX Aout,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Create matrix A_{out} which has the same information as A_{in}.

Input

`Ain`	The source matrix

Output

`Aout`	The destination matrix
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The function `lis_matrix_duplicate` does not copy the values of the elements of the matrix, but allocates only the memory. To copy the values of the elements as well, the function `lis_matrix_copy` must be called after this function.

6.2.4 lis_matrix_malloc

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_malloc(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT nnz_row, LIS_INT nnz[])
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_malloc(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER nnz_row,
         LIS_INTEGER nnz[], LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Allocate memory for matrix A.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`nnz_row`	The average number of nonzero elements in each row
`nnz`	The array of numbers of nonzero elements in each row

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

Either `nnz_row` or `nnz` must be provided.

This function allocates memory for the function `lis_matrix_set_value`.

6.2.5 lis_matrix_set_value

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INT flag, LIS_INT i, LIS_INT j,
         LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_value(LIS_INTEGER flag, LIS_INTEGER i,
         LIS_INTEGER j, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the scalar value to the (i, j)-th element of matrix A.

Input

`flag`	`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $A[i,j] = value$ `LIS_ADD_VALUE` : $A[i,j] = A[i,j] + value$
`i`	The row number of the matrix
`j`	The column number of the matrix
`value`	The value to be assigned
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, the i-th row and the j-th column of the global matrix must be specified.

The function `lis_matrix_set_value` stores the assigned value in a temporary internal format. Therefore, after `lis_matrix_set_value` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called.

For large matrices, the introduction of the function `lis_matrix_set_type` should be considered. See `lis-($VERSION)/test/test2.c` and `lis-($VERSION)/test/test2f.F90` for details.

6.2.6 lis_matrix_assemble

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_assemble(LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_assemble(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assemble matrix A into the specified storage format.

Input

`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix assembled into the specified storage format
`ierr`	The return code

6.2.7 lis_matrix_set_size

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT local_n,
         LIS_INT global_n)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER local_n,
         LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the size of matrix A.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`local_n`	The number of rows of the partial matrix
`global_n`	The number of rows of the global matrix

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

Either *local_n* or *global_n* must be provided.

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*. Therefore, both `lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0)` and `lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n)` create a matrix of size $n \times n$.

For the multiprocessing environment, `lis_matrix_set_size(A,n,0)` creates a partial matrix of size $n \times N$ on each processing element, where N is the total sum of n. On the other hand, `lis_matrix_set_size(A,0,n)` creates a partial matrix of size $m_p \times n$ on processing element p. The values of m_p are determined by the library.

6.2.8 lis_matrix_get_size

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_get_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT *local_n,
         LIS_INT *global_n)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_get_size(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER local_n,
         LIS_INTEGER global_n, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the size of matrix A.

Input

`A`	The matrix

Output

`local_n`	The number of rows of the partial matrix
`global_n`	The number of rows of the global matrix
`ierr`	The return code

Note

For the serial and multithreaded environments, *local_n* is equal to *global_n*.

6.2.9 lis_matrix_get_range

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_get_range(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT *is, LIS_INT *ie)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_get_range(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER is,
         LIS_INTEGER ie, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the location of partial matrix A in the global matrix.

Input

A	The partial matrix

Output

is	The location where partial matrix A starts in the global matrix
ie	The location where partial matrix A ends in the global matrix
ierr	The return code

Note

For the serial and multithreaded environments, a matrix of $n \times n$ results in $is = 0$ and $ie = n$ in the C version, and $is = 1$ and $ie = n + 1$ in the Fortran version.

6.2.10 lis_matrix_get_nnz

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_get_nnz(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT *nnz)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_get_nnz(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER nnz,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the number of nonzero elements of matrix A.

Input

A	The matrix

Output

nnz	The number of nonzero elements
ierr	The return code

Note

For the multiprocessing environment, this function gets the number of nonzero elements of partial matrix A.

6.2.11 lis_matrix_set_type

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT matrix_type)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER matrix_type,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the storage format.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`matrix_type`	The storage format

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

`matrix_type` of A is `LIS_MATRIX_CSR` when the matrix is created. The table below shows the available storage formats for `matrix_type`.

Storage format		`matrix_type`
Compressed Sparse Row	(CSR)	`{LIS_MATRIX_CSR|1}`
Compressed Sparse Column	(CSC)	`{LIS_MATRIX_CSC|2}`
Modified Compressed Sparse Row	(MSR)	`{LIS_MATRIX_MSR|3}`
Diagonal	(DIA)	`{LIS_MATRIX_DIA|4}`
Ellpack-Itpack Generalized Diagonal	(ELL)	`{LIS_MATRIX_ELL|5}`
Jagged Diagonal	(JAD)	`{LIS_MATRIX_JAD|6}`
Block Sparse Row	(BSR)	`{LIS_MATRIX_BSR|7}`
Block Sparse Column	(BSC)	`{LIS_MATRIX_BSC|8}`
Variable Block Row	(VBR)	`{LIS_MATRIX_VBR|9}`
Coordinate	(COO)	`{LIS_MATRIX_COO|10}`
Dense	(DNS)	`{LIS_MATRIX_DNS|11}`

6.2.12 lis_matrix_get_type

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_get_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT *matrix_type)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_get_type(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER matrix_type,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the storage format.

Input

`A`	The matrix

Output

`matrix_type`	The storage format
`ierr`	The return code

6.2.13 lis_matrix_set_csr

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_csr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ptr(),
         LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the CSR format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`ptr, index, value`	The arrays in the CSR format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_csr` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.14 lis_matrix_set_csc

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_csc(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_csc(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ptr(),
         LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the CSC format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`ptr, index, value`	The arrays in the CSC format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_csc` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.15 lis_matrix_set_msr

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_msr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT ndz, LIS_INT index[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_msr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER ndz,
         LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the MSR format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`ndz`	The number of nonzero elements in the diagonal
`index, value`	The arrays in the MSR format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_msr` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.16 lis_matrix_set_dia

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_dia(LIS_INT nnd, LIS_INT index[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_dia(LIS_INTEGER nnd, LIS_INTEGER index(),
         LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the DIA format with matrix A.

Input

`nnd`	The number of nonzero diagonal elements
`index, value`	The arrays in the DIA format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_dia` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.17 lis_matrix_set_ell

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_ell(LIS_INT maxnzr, LIS_INT index[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_ell(LIS_INTEGER maxnzr,
         LIS_INTEGER index(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the ELL format with matrix A.

Input

`maxnzr`	The maximum number of nonzero elements in each row
`index, value`	The arrays in the ELL format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_ell` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.18 lis_matrix_set_jad

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_jad(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT maxnzr, LIS_INT perm[],
         LIS_INT ptr[], LIS_INT index[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_jad(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER maxnzr,
         LIS_INTEGER perm(), LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER index(),
         LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the JAD format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`maxnzr`	The maximum number of nonzero elements in each row
`perm, ptr, index, value`	The arrays in the JAD format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_jad` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.19 lis_matrix_set_bsr

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_bsr(LIS_INT bnr, LIS_INT bnc, LIS_INT bnnz,
         LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_bsr(LIS_INTEGER bnr, LIS_INTEGER bnc,
         LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER bptr(), LIS_INTEGER bindex(),
         LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the BSR format with matrix A.

Input

`bnr`	The row block size
`bnc`	The column block size
`bnnz`	The number of nonzero blocks
`bptr, bindex, value`	The arrays in the BSR format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_bsr` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.20 lis_matrix_set_bsc

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_bsc(LIS_INT bnr, LIS_INT bnc, LIS_INT bnnz,
         LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_bsc(LIS_INTEGER bnr, LIS_INTEGER bnc,
         LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER bptr(), LIS_INTEGER bindex(),
         LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the BSC format with matrix A.

Input

`bnr`	The row block size
`bnc`	The column block size
`bnnz`	The number of nonzero blocks
`bptr, bindex, value`	The arrays in the BSC format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_bsc` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.21 lis_matrix_set_vbr

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_vbr(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT nr, LIS_INT nc,
         LIS_INT bnnz, LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT col[], LIS_INT ptr[],
         LIS_INT bptr[], LIS_INT bindex[], LIS_SCALAR value[],
         LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_vbr(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER nr,
         LIS_INTEGER nc, LIS_INTEGER bnnz, LIS_INTEGER row(),
         LIS_INTEGER col(), LIS_INTEGER ptr(), LIS_INTEGER bptr(),
         LIS_INTEGER bindex(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the VBR format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`nr`	The number of row blocks
`nc`	The number of column blocks
`bnnz`	The number of nonzero blocks
`row, col, ptr, bptr, bindex, value`	The arrays in the VBR format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_vbr` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.22 lis_matrix_set_coo

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_coo(LIS_INT nnz, LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT col[],
         LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_coo(LIS_INTEGER nnz, LIS_INTEGER row(),
         LIS_INTEGER col(), LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the arrays in the COO format with matrix A.

Input

`nnz`	The number of nonzero elements
`row, col, value`	The arrays in the COO format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_coo` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.23 lis_matrix_set_dns

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_dns(LIS_SCALAR value[], LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_dns(LIS_SCALAR value(), LIS_MATRIX A,
        LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Associate the array in the DNS format with matrix A.

Input

`value`	The array in the DNS format
`A`	The matrix

Output

`A`	The matrix associated with the array

Note

After `lis_matrix_set_dns` is called, the function `lis_matrix_assemble` must be called. Array indexing must be zero-origin in the Fortran version.

6.2.24 lis_matrix_unset

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_unset(LIS_MATRIX A)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_unset(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Unassociate the arrays from matrix A without deallocating memory.

Input

`A`	The matrix associated with the arrays

Output

`A`	The unassociated matrix

Note

After `lis_matrix_unset` is called, the function `lis_matrix_destroy` must be called.

6.3 Computing with Vectors and Matrices

6.3.1 lis_vector_swap

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_swap(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_swap(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Swap the values of the vector elements.

Input

`x, y`	The source vectors

Output

`x, y`	The destination vectors
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.2 lis_vector_copy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_copy(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_copy(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Copy the values of the vector elements.

Input

`x`	The source vector

Output

`y`	The destination vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.3 lis_vector_axpy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_axpy(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_axpy(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $y = \alpha x + y$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The vectors

Output

`y`	$\alpha x + y$ (vector y is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.4 lis_vector_xpay

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_xpay(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_xpay(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $y = x + \alpha y$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The vectors

Output

`y`	$x + \alpha y$ (vector y is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.5 lis_vector_axpyz

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_axpyz(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_VECTOR z)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_axpyz(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_VECTOR z, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $z = \alpha x + y$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The vectors

Output

`z`	$\alpha x + y$
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.6 lis_vector_scale

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_scale(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_scale(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Multiply vector x by scalar α.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`x`	The vector

Output

`x`	αx (vector x is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.7 lis_vector_pmul

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_pmul(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_VECTOR z)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_pmul(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_VECTOR z,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Multiply each element of vector x by the corresponding element of y.

Input

x, y	The vectors

Output

z	The vector that stores the multiplied elements of x
ierr	The return code

6.3.8 lis_vector_pdiv

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_pdiv(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_VECTOR z)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_pdiv(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_VECTOR z,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Divide each element of vector x by the corresponding element of y.

Input

x, y	The vectors

Output

z	The vector that stores the divided elements of x
ierr	The return code

6.3.9 lis_vector_set_all

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_set_all(LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_set_all(LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the scalar value to the elements of vector x.

Input

value	The scalar value to be assigned
x	The vector

Output

x	The vector with the value assigned to the elements
ierr	The return code

6.3.10 lis_vector_abs

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_abs(LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_abs(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the absolute values of the elements of vector x.

Input

x	The vector

Output

x	The vector that stores the absolute values
ierr	The return code

6.3.11 lis_vector_reciprocal

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_reciprocal(LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_reciprocal(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the reciprocal values of the elements of vector x.

Input

x	The vector

Output

x	The vector that stores the reciprocal values
ierr	The return code

6.3.12 lis_vector_conjugate

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_conjugate(LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_conjugate(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the conjugate complex values of the elements of vector x.

Input

x	The vector

Output

x	The vector that stores the conjugate complex values
ierr	The return code

6.3.13 lis_vector_shift

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_shift(LIS_SCALAR sigma, LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_shift(LIS_SCALAR sigma, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Shift vector x.

Input

`sigma`	The amount of the shift
`x`	The vector

Output

`x`	The vector that stores the shifted elements $x_i - \sigma$
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.14 lis_vector_dot

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_dot(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_dot(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_SCALAR value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the Hermitian inner product $x^H y$.

Input

`x, y`	The vectors

Output

`value`	The inner product
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.15 lis_vector_nhdot

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_nhdot(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_nhdot(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y, LIS_SCALAR value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the non-Hermitian inner product $x^T y$.

Input

`x, y`	The vectors

Output

`value`	The inner product
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.16 lis_vector_nrm1

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_nrm1(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_nrm1(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the 1-norm of vector x.

Input

`x`	The vector

Output

`value`	The 1-norm of the vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.17 lis_vector_nrm2

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_nrm2(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_REAL *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_nrm2(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_REAL value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the 2-norm of vector x.

Input

`x`	The vector

Output

`value`	The 2-norm of the vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.18 lis_vector_nrmi

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_nrmi(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_nrmi(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the infinity norm of vector x.

Input

x	The vector

Output

value	The infinity norm of the vector
ierr	The return code

6.3.19 lis_vector_sum

```
C       LIS_INT lis_vector_sum(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_vector_sum(LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the elements of vector x.

Input

x	The vector

Output

value	The sum of the vector elements
ierr	The return code

6.3.20 lis_matrix_set_blocksize

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_set_blocksize(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT bnr, LIS_INT bnc,
         LIS_INT row[], LIS_INT col[])
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_set_blocksize(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER bnr,
         LIS_INTEGER bnc, LIS_INTEGER row[], LIS_INTEGER col[], LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the block size of the BSR, BSC, and VBR formats.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`bnr`	The row block size of the BSR (BSC) format or the number of row blocks of the VBR format
`bnc`	The olumn block size of the BSR (BSC) format or the number of column blocks of the VBR format
`row`	The array of the row division information about the VBR format
`col`	The array of the column division information about the VBR format

Output

`ierr`	The return code

6.3.21 lis_matrix_convert

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_convert(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX Aout)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_convert(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX Aout,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Convert matrix A_{in} into A_{out} of the format specified by `lis_matrix_set_type`.

Input

`Ain`	The source matrix

Output

`Aout`	The destination matrix
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The storage format of A_{out} is set by `lis_matrix_set_type`. The block size of the BSR, BSC, and VBR formats is set by `lis_matrix_set_blocksize`. See `lis-($VERSION)/test/test2.c` and `lis-($VERSION)/test/test2f.F90`.

The conversions indicated by 1 in the table below are performed directly, and the others are performed via the indicated formats. The conversions with no indication are performed via the CSR format.

Src \Dst	CSR	CSC	MSR	DIA	ELL	JAD	BSR	BSC	VBR	COO	DNS
CSR		1	1	1	1	1	1	CSC	1	1	1
COO	1	1	1	CSR	CSR	CSR	CSR	CSC	CSR		CSR

6.3.22 lis_matrix_copy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_copy(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX Aout)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_copy(LIS_MATRIX Ain, LIS_MATRIX Aout,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Copy the values of the matrix elements.

Input

`Ain`	The source matrix

Output

`Aout`	The destination matrix
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.23 lis_matrix_axpy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_axpy(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_axpy(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the matrices $B = \alpha A + B$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`A, B`	The matrices

Output

`B`	$\alpha A + B$ (matrix B is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

Matrices A, B must be in the DNS format.

6.3.24 lis_matrix_xpay

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_xpay(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_xpay(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the matrices $B = A + \alpha B$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`A, B`	The matrices

Output

`B`	$A + \alpha B$ (matrix B is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Matrices A, B must be in the DNS format.

6.3.25 lis_matrix_axpyz

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_axpyz(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_MATRIX C)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_axpyz(LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_MATRIX C, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the matrices $C = \alpha A + B$.

Input

`alpha`	The scalar value
`A, B`	The matrices

Output

`C`	$\alpha A + B$
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Matrices A, B, and C must be in the DNS format.

6.3.26 lis_matrix_scale

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_scale(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR d,
         LIS_INT action)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_scale(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b,
         LIS_VECTOR d, LIS_INTEGER action, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Scale matrix A and vector b.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`b`	The vector
`action`	`LIS_SCALE_JACOBI` : Jacobi scaling $D^{-1}Ax = D^{-1}b$, where D represents the diagonal of $A = (a_{ij})$
	`LIS_SCALE_SYMM_DIAG` : Diagonal scaling $D^{-1/2}AD^{-1/2}x = D^{-1/2}b$, where $D^{-1/2}$ represents a diagonal matrix with $1/\sqrt{a_{ii}}$ as the diagonal

Output

`A`	The scaled matrix
`b`	The scaled vector
`d`	The vector that stores the diagonal elements of D^{-1} or $D^{-1/2}$
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.27 lis_matrix_get_diagonal

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_get_diagonal(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR d)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_get_diagonal(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR d,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Store the diagonal elements of matrix A to vector d.

Input

`A`	The matrix

Output

`d`	The vector that stores the diagonal elements of the matrix
`ierr`	The return code

6.3.28 lis_matrix_shift_diagonal

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_shift_diagonal(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_SCALAR sigma)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_shift_diagonal(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_SCALAR sigma,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Shift the diagonal elements of matrix A.

Input

sigma	The amount of the shift
A	The matrix

Output

A	The shifted matrix $A - \sigma E$
ierr	The return code

6.3.29 lis_matrix_shift_matrix

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matrix_shift_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_SCALAR sigma)
Fortran subroutine lis_matrix_shift_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_SCALAR sigma, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Shift the matrix elements of matrix A.

Input

sigma	The amount of the shift
A	The matrix
B	The matrix

Output

A	The shifted matrix $A - \sigma B$
ierr	The return code

6.3.30 lis_matvec

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matvec(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_matvec(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-vector product $y = Ax$.

Input

A	The matrix
x	The vector

Output

y	Ax
ierr	The return code

6.3.31 lis_matvech

```
C       LIS_INT lis_matvech(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y)
Fortran subroutine lis_matvech(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_VECTOR y,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-vector product $y = A^H x$.

Input

A	The matrix
x	The vector

Output

y	$A^H x$
ierr	The return code

6.4 Solving Linear Equations

6.4.1 lis_solver_create

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_create(LIS_SOLVER *solver)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_create(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Create the solver.

Input

None

Output

`solver`	The solver
`ierr`	The return code

Note
`solver` has the information on the solver, the preconditioner, etc.

6.4.2 lis_solver_destroy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_destroy(LIS_SOLVER solver)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_destroy(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Destroy the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver to be destroyed

Output

`ierr`	The return code

6.4.3 lis_solver_set_nullspace

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_set_nullspace(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT nvec,
                    LIS_VECTOR vectors[])
```

Set an exact right-nullspace basis for the linear solver. LIS stores solver-owned orthonormal copies of the supplied vectors. The basis vectors must be linearly independent and compatible with the solver vectors.

The current exact-nullspace deflation path is available for GMRES, FGMRES, GCRO-DR and FGCRO-DR with `-scale none` and the default precision. The projection is applied to solution-space corrections. The right-hand side and residual are not projected, so a singular system must have a compatible right-hand side in order to converge.

`solver` The solver

`nvec` The number of exact-nullspace basis vectors

`vectors` The exact right-nullspace basis vectors

6.4.4 lis_solver_clear_nullspace

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_clear_nullspace(LIS_SOLVER solver)
```

Clear the exact right-nullspace basis stored in the solver.

`solver` The solver

6.4.5 lis_precon_create

```
C       LIS_INT lis_precon_create(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_PRECON *precon)
Fortran subroutine lis_precon_create(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_PRECON precon,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Create the preconditioner.

Input

None

Output

`solver`	The solver
`precon`	The preconditioner
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.6 lis_precon_destroy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_precon_destroy(LIS_PRECON precon)
Fortran subroutine lis_precon_destroy(LIS_PRECON precon, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Destroy the preconditioner.

Input

`precon`	The preconditioner to be destroyed

Output

`ierr`	The return code

6.4.7 lis_solver_set_option

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_set_option(char *text, LIS_SOLVER solver)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_set_option(character text, LIS_SOLVER solver,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Set the options for the solver.

Input

`text`	The command line options

Output

`solver`	The solver
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The table below shows the available command line options, where `-i {cg|1}` means `-i cg` or `-i 1` and `-maxiter [1000]` indicates that `-maxiter` defaults to $1,000$.

Options for Linear Solvers (Default: `-i bicg`)

Solver	Option	Auxiliary Options	
CG	`-i {cg|1}`		
BiCG	`-i {bicg|2}`		
CGS	`-i {cgs|3}`		
BiCGSTAB	`-i {bicgstab|4}`		
BiCGSTAB(l)	`-i {bicgstabl|5}`	`-ell [2]`	The degree l
GPBiCG	`-i {gpbicg|6}`		
TFQMR	`-i {tfqmr|7}`		
Orthomin(m)	`-i {orthomin|8}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
GMRES(m)	`-i {gmres|9}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
Jacobi	`-i {jacobi|10}`		
Gauss-Seidel	`-i {gs|11}`		
SOR	`-i {sor|12}`	`-omega [1.9]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
BiCGSafe	`-i {bicgsafe|13}`		
CR	`-i {cr|14}`		
BiCR	`-i {bicr|15}`		
CRS	`-i {crs|16}`		
BiCRSTAB	`-i {bicrstab|17}`		
GPBiCR	`-i {gpbicr|18}`		
BiCRSafe	`-i {bicrsafe|19}`		
FGMRES(m)	`-i {fgmres|20}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
IDR(s)	`-i {idrs|21}`	`-irestart [2]`	The restart value s
IDR(1)	`-i {idr1|22}`		
MINRES	`-i {minres|23}`		
COCG	`-i {cocg|24}`		
COCR	`-i {cocr|25}`		
GCRO-DR	`-i {gcrodr|26}`	`-gcrodr_k [40]`	The subspace dimension
		`-gcrodr_keep [8]`	The number of recycled vectors
		`-gcrodr_keep_quality [0.9]`	The threshold to keep vectors
		`-gcrodr_reject_quality [0.35]`	The threshold to reject vectors
FGCRO-DR	`-i {fgcrodr|27}`	`-restart [40]`	The restart value m
		`-fgcrodr_k [8]`	The dimension of subspace
		`-fgcrodr_keep [0.90]`	The threshold to keep space
		`-fgcrodr_reject [0.10]`	The threshold to reject space
		`-fgcrodr_update [true]`	Enable recycle-space updates

Options for Preconditioners (Default: `-p none`)

Preconditioner	Option	Auxiliary Options	
None	`-p {none|0}`		
Jacobi	`-p {jacobi|1}`		
ILU(k)	`-p {ilu|2}`	`-ilu_fill [0]`	The fill level k
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
SSOR	`-p {ssor|3}`	`-ssor_omega [1.0]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
Hybrid	`-p {hybrid|4}`	`-hybrid_i [sor]`	The linear solver
		`-hybrid_maxiter [25]`	The maximum number of iterations
		`-hybrid_tol [1.0e-3]`	The convergence tolerance
		`-hybrid_omega [1.5]`	The relaxation coefficient ω of the SOR $(0 < \omega < 2)$
		`-hybrid_ell [2]`	The degree l of the BiCGSTAB(l)
		`-hybrid_restart [40]`	The restart values of the GMRES and Orthomin
I+S	`-p {is|5}`	`-is_alpha [1.0]`	The parameter α of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
		`-is_m [3]`	The parameter m of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
SAINV	`-p {sainv|6}`	`-sainv_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
SA-AMG	`-p {saamg|7}`	`-saamg_unsym [false]`	Select the unsymmetric version (The matrix structure must be symmetric)
		`-saamg_theta [0.05|0.12]`	The drop criterion $a_{ij}^2 \leq \theta^2 \lvert a_{ii}\rvert\lvert a_{jj}\rvert$ (symmetric or unsymmetric)
Crout ILU	`-p {iluc|8}`	`-iluc_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
		`-iluc_rate [5.0]`	The ratio of the maximum fill-in
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
ILUT	`-p {ilut|9}`	`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
		`-ilut_rcm [0]`	Optional symmetric RCM (serial CSR, double)
		`-ilut_row_scale [0]`	Optional max-abs row equilibration
		`-ilut_drop [0.05]`	Alias for `-iluc_drop`
		`-ilut_rate [5.0]`	Alias for `-iluc_rate`
MFAMG	`-p {mfamg|12}`		
		`-mfamg_block_size [1]`	The local contiguous smoother block size (1: weighted Jacobi; 2–16: block Jacobi)
Additive Schwarz	`-adds true`	`-adds_iter [1]`	The number of iterations

Other Options

Option	
`-maxiter [1000]`	The maximum number of iterations
`-maxiter_noimp [0]`	The maximum number of consecutive iterations allowed without residual improvement before early stopping (default: 0, which disables early stopping)
`-tol [1.0e-12]`	The convergence tolerance tol
`-tol_w [1.0]`	The convergence tolerance tol_w
`-print [0]`	The output of the residual history
	`-print {none|0}` None
	`-print {mem|1}` Save the residual history
	`-print {out|2}` Output it to the standard output
	`-print {all|3}` Save the residual history and output it to the standard output
`-scale [0]`	The scaling (The result will overwrite the original matrix and vectors)
	`-scale {none|0}` No scaling
	`-scale {jacobi|1}` The Jacobi scaling $D^{-1}Ax = D^{-1}b$ (D represents the diagonal of $A = (a_{ij})$)
	`-scale {symm_diag|2}` The diagonal scaling $D^{-1/2}AD^{-1/2}x = D^{-1/2}b$ ($D^{-1/2}$ represents the diagonal matrix with $1/\sqrt{a_{ii}}$ as the diagonal)
`-initx_zeros [1]`	The behavior of the initial vector x_0
	`-initx_zeros {false|0}` The components are given by the argument `x` of the function `lis_solve()`
	`-initx_zeros {true|1}` All the components are set to 0
`-conv_cond [0]`	The convergence condition
	`-conv_cond {nrm2_r|0}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_2 \leq tol * \|\|b - Ax_0\|\|_2$
	`-conv_cond {nrm2_b|1}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_2 \leq tol * \|\|b\|\|_2$
	`-conv_cond {nrm1_b|2}` $\|\|b - Ax\|\|_1 \leq tol_w * \|\|b\|\|_1 + tol$
`-omp_num_threads [t]`	The number of threads (`t` represents the maximum number of threads)
`-storage [0]`	The matrix storage format
`-storage_block [2]`	The block size of the BSR and BSC formats
`-f [0]`	The precision of the linear solver
	`-f {double|0}` Double precision
	`-f {quad|1}` Double-double (quadruple) precision

6.4.8 lis_solver_set_optionC

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_set_optionC(LIS_SOLVER solver)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_set_optionC(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Set the options for the solver on the command line.

Input

None

Output

`solver`	The solver
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.9 lis_solve

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SOLVER solver)
Fortran subroutine lis_solve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Solve the linear equation $Ax = b$ with the specified solver.

Input

`A`	The coefficient matrix
`b`	The right-hand side vector
`x`	The initial vector
`solver`	The solver

Output

`x`	The solution
`solver`	The number of iterations, the execution time, etc.
`ierr`	The return code

Note

If the option `-initx_zeros {false|0}` is specified, the initial vector is given by the argument `x`. Otherwise, all the components of the initial vector are set to 0.

This function returns 0 if the status of the solver (`solver->retcode`) is `LIS_BREAKDOWN` or `LIS_MAXITER`. See also the function `lis_solver_get_status()`.

6.4.10 lis_solve_kernel

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solve_kernel(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_PRECON, precon)
Fortran subroutine lis_solve_kernel(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_PRECON precon, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Solve the linear equation $Ax = b$ with the specified solver and the predefined preconditioner.

Input

`A`	The coefficient matrix
`b`	The right-hand side vector
`x`	The initial vector
`solver`	The solver
`precon`	The preconditioner

Output

`x`	The solution
`solver`	The number of iterations, the execution time, etc.
`ierr`	The return code

Note

See `lis-($VERSION)/src/esolver/lis_esolver_ii.c`, which computes the smallest eigenvalue by calling `lis_solve_kernel` multiple times, for example.

This function returns 0 if the status of the solver (`solver->retcode`) is `LIS_BREAKDOWN` or `LIS_MAXITER`. See also the function `lis_solver_get_status()`.

6.4.11 lis_solver_get_status

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_status(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT *status)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_status(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER status,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the status from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`status`	The status
`ierr`	The return code

Note

This function returns the status of the solver (`solver->retcode`).

6.4.12 lis_solver_get_iter

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_iter(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT *iter)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_iter(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER iter,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the number of iterations from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`iter`	The number of iterations
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.13 lis_solver_get_iterex

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_iterex(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT *iter,
         LIS_INT *iter_double, LIS_INT *iter_quad)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_iterex(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER iter,
         LIS_INTEGER iter_double, LIS_INTEGER iter_quad, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the detailed information on the number of iterations from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`iter`	The number of iterations
`iter_double`	The number of double precision iterations
`iter_quad`	The number of double-double (quadruple) precision iterations
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.14 lis_solver_get_time

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_time(LIS_SOLVER solver, double *time)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_time(LIS_SOLVER solver, real*8 time,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the execution time from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`time`	The time in seconds of the execution
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.15 lis_solver_get_timeex

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_timeex(LIS_SOLVER solver, double *time,
         double *itime, double *ptime, double *p_c_time, double *p_i_time)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_timeex(LIS_SOLVER solver, real*8 time,
         real*8 itime, real*8 ptime, real*8 p_c_time, real*8 p_i_time,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the detailed information on the execution time from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`time`	The total time in seconds
`itime`	The time in seconds of the iterations
`ptime`	The time in seconds of the preconditioning
`p_c_time`	The time in seconds of the creation of the preconditioner
`p_i_time`	The time in seconds of the iterations in the preconditioner
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.16 lis_solver_get_residualnorm

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_residualnorm(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_REAL *residual)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_residualnorm(LIS_SOLVER solver,
         LIS_REAL residual, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the relative residual norm $||b - Ax||_2/||b||_2$ from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`residual`	The relative residual norm $||b - Ax||_2/||b||_2$
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.17 lis_solver_get_rhistory

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_rhistory(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_rhistory(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_VECTOR v,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the residual history from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`v`	The vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Vector v must be created in advance with the function `lis_vector_create`. When vector v is shorter than the residual history, it stores the residual history in order to vector v.

6.4.18 lis_solver_get_solver

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_solver(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT *nsol)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_solver(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER nsol,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the solver number from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`nsol`	The solver number
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.19 lis_solver_get_precon

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_precon(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INT *precon_type)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_precon(LIS_SOLVER solver, LIS_INTEGER precon_type,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the preconditioner number from the solver.

Input

`solver`	The solver

Output

`precon_type`	The preconditioner number
`ierr`	The return code

6.4.20 lis_solver_get_solvername

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_solvername(LIS_INT nsol, char *name)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_solvername(LIS_INTEGER nsol, character name,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the solver name from the solver number.

Input

nsol	The solver number

Output

name	The solver name
ierr	The return code

6.4.21 lis_solver_get_preconname

```
C       LIS_INT lis_solver_get_preconname(LIS_INT precon_type, char *name)
Fortran subroutine lis_solver_get_preconname(LIS_INTEGER precon_type,
         character name, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the preconditioner name from the preconditioner number.

Input

precon_type	The preconditioner number

Output

name	The preconditioner name
ierr	The return code

6.5 Solving Eigenvalue Problems

6.5.1 lis_esolver_create

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_create(LIS_ESOLVER *esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_create(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Create the eigensolver.

Input

None

Output

`esolver`	The eigensolver
`ierr`	The return code

Note
`esolver` has the information on the eigensolver, the preconditioner, etc.

6.5.2 lis_esolver_destroy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_destroy(LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_destroy(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Destroy the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver to be destoyed

Output

`ierr`	The return code

6.5.3 lis_esolver_set_option

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_set_option(char *text, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_set_option(character text, LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Set the options for the eigensolver.

Input

`text`	The command line options

Output

`esolver`	The eigensolver
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The table below shows the available command line options, where `-e {pi|1}` means `-e pi` or `-e 1` and `-emaxiter [1000]` indicates that `-emaxiter` defaults to 1,000.

Options for Eigensolvers (Default: `-e cr`)

Eigensolver	Option	Auxiliary Options	
Power	`-e {pi|1}`		
Inverse	`-e {ii|2}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Rayleigh Quotient	`-e {rqi|3}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
CG	`-e {cg|4}`	`-i [cg]`	The linear solver
CR	`-e {cr|5}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Subspace	`-e {si|6}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Lanczos	`-e {li|7}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Arnoldi	`-e {ai|8}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Power	`-e {gpi|9}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Inverse	`-e {gii|10}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Rayleigh Quotient	`-e {grqi|11}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized CG	`-e {gcg|12}`	`-i [cg]`	The linear solver
Generalized CR	`-e {gcr|13}`	`-i [bicg]`	The linear solver
Generalized Subspace	`-e {gsi|14}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Lanczos	`-e {gli|15}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Generalized Arnoldi	`-e {gai|16}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the subspace
Native FEAST	`-e {feast|17}`	`-ss [1]`	The size of the search subspace
		`-feast_emin`	The lower bound of target interval
		`-feast_emax`	The upper bound of target interval
		`-feast_ratio [0.30]`	The contour ellipse aspect ratio
		`-feast_points [8]`	The number of contour points
		`-feast_solver [gmres]`	The inner linear solver
Native Krylov	`-e {krylov|18}`	`-ss [1]`	The result-vector capacity
		`-nev [1]`	The requested eigenpairs
		`-kncv [0]`	The Krylov subspace size

Options for Preconditioners (Default: `-p none`)

Preconditioner	Option	Auxiliary Options	
None	`-p {none|0}`		
Jacobi	`-p {jacobi|1}`		
ILU(k)	`-p {ilu|2}`	`-ilu_fill [0]`	The fill level k
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
SSOR	`-p {ssor|3}`	`-ssor_omega [1.0]`	The relaxation coefficient ω $(0 < \omega < 2)$
Hybrid	`-p {hybrid|4}`	`-hybrid_i [sor]`	The linear solver
		`-hybrid_maxiter [25]`	The maximum number of iterations
		`-hybrid_tol [1.0e-3]`	The convergence tolerance
		`-hybrid_omega [1.5]`	The relaxation coefficient ω of the SOR $(0 < \omega < 2)$
		`-hybrid_ell [2]`	The degree l of the BiCGSTAB(l)
		`-hybrid_restart [40]`	The restart values of the GMRES and Orthomin
I+S	`-p {is|5}`	`-is_alpha [1.0]`	The parameter α of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
		`-is_m [3]`	The parameter m of $I + \alpha S^{(m)}$
SAINV	`-p {sainv|6}`	`-sainv_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
SA-AMG	`-p {saamg|7}`	`-saamg_unsym [false]`	Select the unsymmetric version (The matrix structure must be symmetric)
		`-saamg_theta [0.05|0.12]`	The drop criterion $a_{ij}^2 \leq \theta^2 \lvert a_{ii}\rvert\lvert a_{jj}\rvert$ (symmetric or unsymmetric)
Crout ILU	`-p {iluc|8}`	`-iluc_drop [0.05]`	The drop criterion
		`-iluc_rate [5.0]`	The ratio of the maximum fill-in
		`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
ILUT	`-p {ilut|9}`	`-ilu_pivot_tol [0.0]`	The relative small-pivot threshold
		`-ilut_rcm [0]`	Optional symmetric RCM (serial CSR, double)
		`-ilut_row_scale [0]`	Optional max-abs row equilibration
		`-ilut_drop [0.05]`	Alias for `-iluc_drop`
		`-ilut_rate [5.0]`	Alias for `-iluc_rate`
MFAMG	`-p {mfamg|12}`		
		`-mfamg_block_size [1]`	The local contiguous smoother block size (1: weighted Jacobi; 2–16: block Jacobi)
Additive Schwarz	`-adds true`	`-adds_iter [1]`	The number of iterations

Other Options

Option	
`-emaxiter [1000]`	The maximum number of iterations
`-etol [1.0e-12]`	The convergence tolerance
`-eprint [0]`	The output of the residual history
	`-eprint {none|0}` None
	`-eprint {mem|1}` Save the residual history
	`-eprint {out|2}` Output it to the standard output
	`-eprint {all|3}` Save the residual history and output it to the standard output
`-ie [ii]`	The inner eigensolver used in Subspace, Lanczos, and Arnoldi
`-ige [gii]`	The inner eigensolver used in Generalized Subspace, Generalized Lanczos, and Generalized Arnoldi
`-shift [0.0]`	The amount of the real part of the shift σ to compute $A - \sigma B$
`-shift_im [0.0]`	The amount of the imaginary part of the shift σ
`-initx_ones [1]`	The behavior of the initial vector x_0
	`-initx_ones {false|0}` The components are given by the argument `x` of the function `lis_esolve()`
	`-initx_ones {true|1}` All the components are set to 1
`-omp_num_threads [t]`	The number of threads (`t` represents the maximum number of threads)
`-estorage [0]`	The matrix storage format
`-estorage_block [2]`	The block size of the BSR and BSC formats
`-ef [0]`	The precision of the eigensolver
	`-ef {double|0}` Double precision
	`-ef {quad|1}` Double-double (quadruple) precision
`-rval [0]`	The Ritz values
	`-rval {false|0}` The eigenpairs are computed based on the Ritz values
	`-rval {true|1}` Only the Ritz values are computed
`-nev [1]`	The number of requested eigenpairs ($\leq$ `ss`))
`-etransform [0]`	The generalized eigenvalue transformation selection
	`-etransform {auto|0}` Select the default transformation behavior
	`-etransform {shift-invert|1}` Shift-invert $T = (A - \sigma B)^{-1} B$
	`-etransform {buckling|2}` Buckling $T = (A - \sigma B)^{-1} A$

6.5.4 lis_esolver_set_optionC

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_set_optionC(LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_set_optionC(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Set the options for the eigensolver on the command line.

Input

None

Output

`esolver`	The eigensolver
`ierr`	The return code

6.5.5 lis_esolve

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Solve the standard eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda x$ with the specified eigensolver.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`x`	The initial vector
`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`evalue`	The default eigenvalue
`x`	The associated eigenvector
`esolver`	The number of iterations, the execution time, etc.
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The default eigenvalue is the eigenvalue of mode 0. In the following sections, the default eigenpair means the eigenvalue of mode 0 and the associated eigenvector.

If the option `-initx_ones {false|0}` is specified, the initial vector is given by the argument `x`. Otherwise, all the components of the initial vector are set to 1.

This function returns 0 if the status of the eigensolver (`esolver->retcode`) is `LIS_MAXITER`. See also the function `lis_esolver_get_status()`.

6.5.6 lis_gesolve

```
C       LIS_INT lis_gesolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver)
Fortran subroutine lis_gesolve(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_MATRIX B,
         LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Solve the generalized eigenvalue problem $Ax = \lambda Bx$ with the specified eigensolver.

Input

`A`	The matrix
`B`	The matrix
`x`	The initial vector
`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`evalue`	The default eigenvalue
`x`	The associated eigenvector
`esolver`	The number of iterations, the execution time, etc.
`ierr`	The return code

Note

If the option `-initx_ones {false|0}` is specified, the initial vector is given by the argument `x`. Otherwise, all the components of the initial vector are set to 1.

This function returns 0 if the status of the eigensolver (`esolver->retcode`) is `LIS_MAXITER`. See also the function `lis_esolver_get_status()`.

6.5.7 lis_esolver_get_status

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_status(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT *status)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_status(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER status,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the status from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

status	The status
ierr	The return code

Note

This function returns the status of the eigensolver (esolver->retcode).

6.5.8 lis_esolver_get_iter

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_iter(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT *iter)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_iter(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER iter,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the number of iterations for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

iter	The number of iterations
ierr	The return code

6.5.9 lis_esolver_get_iterex

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_iterex(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT *iter,
         LIS_INT *iter_double, LIS_INT *iter_quad)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_iterex(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INTEGER iter,
         LIS_INTEGER iter_double, LIS_INTEGER iter_quad, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the detailed information on the number of iterations for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`iter`	The number of iterations
`iter_double`	The number of double precision iterations
`iter_quad`	The number of double-double (quadruple) precision iterations
`ierr`	The return code

6.5.10 lis_esolver_get_time

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_time(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, double *time)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_time(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, real*8 time,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the execution time for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`time`	The time in seconds of the execution
`ierr`	The return code

6.5.11 lis_esolver_get_timeex

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_timeex(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, double *time,
         double *itime, double *ptime, double *p_c_time, double *p_i_time)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_timeex(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, real*8 time,
         real*8 itime, real*8 ptime, real*8 p_c_time, real*8 p_i_time,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the detailed information on the execution time for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

time	The total time in seconds
itime	The time in seconds of the iterations
ptime	The time in seconds of the preconditioning
p_c_time	The time in seconds of the creation of the preconditioner
p_i_time	The time in seconds of the iterations in the preconditioner
ierr	The return code

6.5.12 lis_esolver_get_residualnorm

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_residualnorm(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_REAL *residual)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_residualnorm(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_REAL residual, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the relative residual norm $||\lambda x-(B^{-1})Ax||_2/||\lambda x||_2$ for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

residual	The relative residual norm $||\lambda x - Ax||_2/||\lambda x||_2$
ierr	The return code

6.5.13 lis_esolver_get_rhistory

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_rhistory(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_rhistory(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_VECTOR v,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the residual history for the default eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`v`	The vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Vector v must be created in advance with the function `lis_vector_create`. When vector v is shorter than the residual history, it stores the residual history in order to vector v.

6.5.14 lis_esolver_get_evalues

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_evalues(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_evalues(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get all the eigenvalues from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`v`	The vector which stores the eigenvalues
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Vector v must be created in advance with the function `lis_vector_create`.

6.5.15 lis_esolver_get_evectors

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_evectors(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_MATRIX M)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_evectors(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_MATRIX M, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get all the eigenvectors from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`M`	The matrix in the COO format which stores the eigenvectors
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Matrix M must be created in advance with the function `lis_matrix_create`. The i-th eigenvector is stored on the i-th column of the matrix M. See `lis-($VERSION)/test/etest5.c`.

6.5.16 lis_esolver_get_residualnorms

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_residualnorms(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_residualnorms(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the relative residual norms $||\lambda x - (B^{-1})Ax||_2/||\lambda x||_2$ of all the eigenpairs from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver

Output

`v`	The vector which stores the residual norms
`ierr`	The return code

Note

Vector v must be created in advance with the function `lis_vector_create`.

6.5.17 lis_esolver_get_iters

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_iters(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_VECTOR v)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_iter(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the numbers of iterations of all the eigenpairs from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

v	The vector which stores the numbers of iterations
ierr	The return code

Note

Vector v must be created in advance with the function `lis_vector_create`.

6.5.18 lis_esolver_get_specific_evalue

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_specific_evalue(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_SCALAR *evalue)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_specific_evalue(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_SCALAR evalue, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the specified eigenvalue from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver
mode	The mode number of the eigenvalue

Output

evalue	The eigenvalue
ierr	The return code

6.5.19 lis_esolver_get_specific_evector

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_specific_evector(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT mode,
         LIS_VECTOR x)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_specific_evector(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_VECTOR x, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the specified eigenvector from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver
`mode`	The mode number of the eigenvector

Output

`x`	The eigenvector
`ierr`	The return code

6.5.20 lis_esolver_get_specific_residualnorm

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_specific_residualnorm(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_REAL *residual)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_specific_residualnorm(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_REAL residual, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the relative residual norm $||\lambda x-(B^{-1})Ax||_2/||\lambda x||_2$ of the specified eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

`esolver`	The eigensolver
`mode`	The mode number of the eigenpair

Output

`residual`	The residual norm
`ierr`	The return code

6.5.21 lis_esolver_get_specific_iter

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_specific_iter(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT mode,
         LIS_INT *iter)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_specific_iter(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INT mode, LIS_INT iter, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the numbers of iterations of the specified eigenpair from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver
mode	The mode number of the eigenpair

Output

iter	The numbers of iterations
ierr	The return code

6.5.22 lis_esolver_get_esolver

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_esolver(LIS_ESOLVER esolver, LIS_INT *nesol)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_esolver(LIS_ESOLVER esolver,
         LIS_INTEGER nesol, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the eigensolver number from the eigensolver.

Input

esolver	The eigensolver

Output

nesol	The eigensolver number
ierr	The return code

6.5.23 lis_esolver_get_esolvername

```
C       LIS_INT lis_esolver_get_esolvername(LIS_INT nesol, char *ename)
Fortran subroutine lis_esolver_get_esolvername(LIS_INTEGER nesol, character ename,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the eigensolver name from the eigensolver number.

Input

nesol	The eigensolver number

Output

ename	The eigensolver name
ierr	The return code

6.6 Computing with Arrays

The following functions, which are not parallelized, are for local processing. Array data are stored in column-major order. Array indexing is zero-origin. See `lis-($VERSION)/test/test6.c` and `lis-($VERSION)/test/test6f.F90`.

6.6.1 lis_array_swap

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_swap(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_swap(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Swap the values of the vector elements.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x, y`	The source arrays that store vectors x, y of size n

Output

`x, y`	The destination arrays
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.2 lis_array_copy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_copy(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_copy(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Copy the values of the vector elements.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x`	The source array that stores vector x

Output

`y`	The destination array
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.3 lis_array_axpy

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_axpy(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x[],
         LIS_SCALAR y[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_axpy(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $y = \alpha x + y$.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`y`	$\alpha x + y$ (vector y is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.4 lis_array_xpay

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_xpay(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR alpha,
         LIS_SCALAR y[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_xpay(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR alpha,
         LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $y = x + \alpha y$.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`y`	$x + \alpha y$ (vector y is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.5 lis_array_axpyz

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_axpyz(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x[],
         LIS_SCALAR y[], LIS_SCALAR z[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_axpyz(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_SCALAR z(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the vectors $z = \alpha x + y$.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`alpha`	The scalar value
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`z`	$\alpha x + y$
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.6 lis_array_scale

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_scale(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_scale(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR alpha, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Multiply vector x by scalar α.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`alpha`	The scalar value
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`x`	αx (vector x is overwritten)
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.7 lis_array_pmul

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_pmul(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[],
         LIS_SCALAR z[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_pmul(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_SCALAR z(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Multiply each element of vector x by the corresponding element of y.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`z`	The array that stores the multiplied elements of x
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.8 lis_array_pdiv

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_pdiv(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[],
         LIS_SCALAR z[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_pdiv(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_SCALAR z(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Divide each element of vector x by the corresponding element of y.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`z`	The array that stores the divided elements of x
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.9 lis_array_set_all

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_set_all(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_set_all(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR value,
         LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Assign the scalar value to the elements of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`value`	The scalar value to be assigned
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`x`	The array with the value assigned to the elements
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.10 lis_array_abs

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_abs(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_abs(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the absolute values of the elements of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`x`	The array that stores the absolute values
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.11 lis_array_reciprocal

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_reciprocal(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_reciprocal(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the reciprocal values of the elements of vector x.

Input

n	The size of the vector
x	The array that stores vector x

Output

x	The array that stores the reciprocal values
ierr	The return code

6.6.12 lis_array_conjugate

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_conjugate(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_conjugate(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Get the conjugate values of the elements of vector x.

Input

n	The size of the vector
x	The array that stores vector x

Output

x	The array that stores the conjugate values
ierr	The return code

6.6.13 lis_array_shift

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_shift(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR sigma, LIS_SCALAR x[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_shift(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR sigma, LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Shift vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`sigma`	The amount of the shift
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`x`	The array that stores the shifted elements $x_i - \sigma$
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.14 lis_array_dot

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_dot(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[],
         LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_dot(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the Hermitian inner product $x^H y$ of vectors x, y.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`value`	The Hermitian inner product
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.15 lis_array_nhdot

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_nhdot(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[],
         LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_nhdot(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(),
         LIS_SCALAR value, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the non-Hermitian inner product $x^T y$ of vectors x, y.

Input

`n`	The size of the vectors
`x, y`	The arrays that store vectors x, y

Output

`value`	The non-Hermitian inner product
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.16 lis_array_nrm1

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_nrm1(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_REAL *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_nrm1(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_REAL value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the 1-norm of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`value`	The 1-norm of the vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.17 lis_array_nrm2

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_nrm2(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_REAL *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_nrm2(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_REAL value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the 2-norm of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`value`	The 2-norm of the vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.18 lis_array_nrmi

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_nrmi(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_REAL *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_nrmi(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_REAL value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the infinity norm of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`value`	The infinity norm of the vector
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.19 lis_array_sum

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_sum(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR *value)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_sum(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR value,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the sum of the elements of vector x.

Input

`n`	The size of the vector
`x`	The array that stores vector x

Output

`value`	The sum of the vector elements
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.20 lis_array_matvec

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_matvec(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR x[],
         LIS_SCALAR y[], LIS_INT op)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_matvec(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_INTEGER op, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-vector product Ax.

Input

n	The size of the matrix and vectors
a	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$
x	The array that stores vector x of size n
y	The array that stores vector y of size n
op	LIS_INS_VALUE : $y = Ax$ LIS_SUB_VALUE : $y = y - Ax$

Output

y	y
ierr	The return code

6.6.21 lis_array_matvech

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_matvech(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR x[],
         LIS_SCALAR y[], LIS_INT op)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_matvech(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR x(),
         LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_INTEGER op, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-vector product $A^H x$.

Input

n	The size of the matrix and vectors
a	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$
x	The array that stores vector x of size n
y	The array that stores vector y of size n
op	LIS_INS_VALUE : $y = A^H x$ LIS_SUB_VALUE : $y = y - A^H x$

Output

y	y
ierr	The return code

6.6.22 lis_array_matvec_ns

```
C       LIS_INTEGER lis_array_matvec_ns(LIS_INT m, LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[],
         LIS_INT lda, LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR y[], LIS_INT op)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_matvec_ns(LIS_INTEGER m, LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a()
         LIS_INTEGER lda, LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR y(), LIS_INTEGER op,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-vector product Ax, where matrix A is not square.

Input

`m, n`	The sizes of the matrix and vectors
`a`	The array that stores matrix A of size $m \times n$
`lda`	The size of the leading dimension of array A
`x`	The array that stores vector x of size n
`y`	The array that stores vector y of size m
`op`	`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $y = Ax$ `LIS_SUB_VALUE` : $y = y - Ax$

Output

`y`	y
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.23 lis_array_matmat

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_matmat(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR b[],
         LIS_SCALAR c[], LIS_INT op)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_matmat(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR b(),
         LIS_SCALAR c(), LIS_INTEGER op, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-matrix product AB.

Input

n	The size of the matrices
a	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$
b	The array that stores matrix B of size $n \times n$
c	The array that stores matrix C of size $n \times n$
op	LIS_INS_VALUE : $C = AB$ LIS_SUB_VALUE : $C = C - AB$

Output

c	C
ierr	The return code

6.6.24 lis_array_matmat_ns

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_matmat_ns(LIS_INT l, LIS_INT m, LIS_INT n,
         LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_INT lda, LIS_SCALAR b[], LIS_INT ldb, LIS_SCALAR c[],
         LIS_INT ldc, LIS_INT op)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_matmat_ns(LIS_INTEGER l, LIS_INTEGER m, LIS_INTEGER n,
         LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_INTEGER lda, LIS_SCALAR b(), LIS_INTEGER ldb,
         LIS_SCALAR c(), LIS_INTEGER ldc, LIS_INTEGER op, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the matrix-matrix product AB, where matrices A, B are not square.

Input

`m, n`	The sizes of the matrices
`a`	The array that stores matrix A of size $l \times m$
`lda`	The size of the leading dimension of array A
`b`	The array that stores matrix B of size $m \times n$
`ldb`	The size of the leading dimension of array B
`c`	The array that stores matrix C of size $l \times n$
`ldc`	The size of the leading dimension of array C
`op`	`LIS_INS_VALUE` : $C = AB$ `LIS_SUB_VALUE` : $C = C - AB$

Output

`c`	C
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.25 lis_array_ge

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_ge(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_ge(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the inverse of matrix A with the Gaussian elimination.

Input

n	The size of the matrix
a	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$

Output

a	The inverse A^{-1}
ierr	The return code

6.6.26 lis_array_solve

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_solve(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR b[],
          LIS_SCALAR x[], LIS_SCALAR w[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_solve(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR b(),
          LIS_SCALAR x(), LIS_SCALAR w(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Solve the linear equation $Ax = b$ with the direct method.

Input

n	The size of the matrix
a	The array that stores coefficient matrix A of size $n \times n$
b	The array that stores right-hand side vector b of size n
w	The work array of size $n \times n$

Output

x	The array that stores solution x
ierr	The return code

6.6.27 lis_array_cgs

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_cgs(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR q[],
         LIS_SCALAR r[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_cgs(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR q(),
         LIS_SCALAR r(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the QR factorization $QR = A$ with the classical Gram-Schmidt process.

Input

`n`	The size of the matrices
`a`	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$

Output

`q`	The array that stores orthogonal matrix Q of size $n \times n$
`r`	The array that stores upper-triangular matrix R of size $n \times n$
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.28 lis_array_mgs

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_mgs(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR q[],
         LIS_SCALAR r[])
Fortran subroutine lis_array_mgs(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR q(),
         LIS_SCALAR r(), LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the QR factorization $QR = A$ with the modified Gram-Schmidt process.

Input

`n`	The size of the matrices
`a`	The array that stores matrix A of size $n \times n$

Output

`q`	The array that stores orthogonal matrix Q of size $n \times n$
`r`	The array that stores upper-triangular matrix R of size $n \times n$
`ierr`	The return code

6.6.29 lis_array_qr

```
C       LIS_INT lis_array_qr(LIS_INT n, LIS_SCALAR a[], LIS_SCALAR q[],
         LIS_SCALAR r[], LIS_INT *qriter, LIS_REAL *qrerr)
Fortran subroutine lis_array_qr(LIS_INTEGER n, LIS_SCALAR a(), LIS_SCALAR q(),
         LIS_SCALAR r(), LIS_INTEGER qriter, LIS_REAL qrerr, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Calculate the eigenvalues of matrix A with the QR algorithm.

Input

`n`	The size of the matrices
`a`	The array that stores symmetric matrix A of size $n \times n$
`q`	The work array of size $n \times n$
`r`	The work array of size $n \times n$

Output

`a`	The array that stores the block upper-triangular matrix with eigenvalues in the block diagonal elements after similarity transformation
`qriter`	The number of iterations of the QR algorithm
`qrerr`	The 2-norm of the first subdiagonal element $A(2,1)$ after similarity transformation
`ierr`	The return code

6.7 Operating External Files

6.7.1 lis_input

```
C       LIS_INT lis_input(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_input(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Read the matrix and vector data from the external file.

Input

`filename`	The source file

Output

`A`	The matrix in the specified storage format
`b`	The right-hand side vector
`x`	The solution
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The following file formats are supported:

- The extended Matrix Market format (extended to allow vector data)
- The Harwell-Boeing format

6.7.2 lis_input_vector

```
C       LIS_INT lis_input_vector(LIS_VECTOR v, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_input_vector(LIS_VECTOR v, character filename,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Read the vector data from the external file.

Input

`filename`	The source file

Output

`v`	The vector
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The following file formats are supported:

- The PLAIN format
- The extended Matrix Market format (extended to allow vector data)

6.7.3 lis_input_matrix

```
C       LIS_INT lis_input_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_input_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, character filename,
         LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Read the matrix data from the external file.

Input

`filename`	The source file

Output

`A`	The matrix in the specified storage format
`x`	The solution
`ierr`	The return code

Note

The following file formats are supported:

- The Matrix Market format
- The Harwell-Boeing format

6.7.4 lis_output

```
C       LIS_INT lis_output(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_INT format, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_output(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_VECTOR b, LIS_VECTOR x,
         LIS_INTEGER format, character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Write the matrix and vector data into the external file.

Input

`A`	The matrix	
`b`	The right-hand side vector	
`x`	The solution	
`format`	The file format	
	`LIS_FMT_MM`	The Matrix Market format
`filename`	The destination file	

Output

`ierr`	The return code

Note

In the C version, `NULL` can be input if the vector should not be written to the external file.

6.7.5 lis_output_vector

```
C       LIS_INT lis_output_vector(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INT format, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_output_vector(LIS_VECTOR v, LIS_INTEGER format,
         character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Write the vector data into the external file.

Input

v	The vector	
format	The file format	
	LIS_FMT_PLAIN	The PLAIN format
	LIS_FMT_MM	The Matrix Market format
filename	The destination file	

Output

ierr	The return code

6.7.6 lis_output_matrix

```
C       LIS_INT lis_output_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INT format, char *filename)
Fortran subroutine lis_output_matrix(LIS_MATRIX A, LIS_INTEGER format,
         character filename, LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Write the matrix data into the external file.

Input

A	The matrix	
format	The file format	
	LIS_FMT_MM	The Matrix Market format
filename	The destination file	

Output

ierr	The return code

6.8 Other Functions

6.8.1 lis_initialize

```
C       LIS_INT lis_initialize(LIS_INT* argc, char** argv[])
Fortran subroutine lis_initialize(LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Initialize the execution environment.

Input

argc	The number of command line arguments
argv	The command line argument

Output

ierr	The return code

6.8.2 lis_finalize

```
C       LIS_INT lis_finalize()
Fortran subroutine lis_finalize(LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description

Finalize the execution environment.

Input

None

Output

ierr	The return code

6.8.3 lis_wtime

```
C       double lis_wtime()
Fortran real*8 lis_wtime()
```

Description
Measure the elapsed time.

Input

None

Output
The elapsed time in seconds from the given point is returned as the double precision number.

Note
To measure the processing time, call `lis_wtime` to get the starting time, call it again to get the ending time, and calculate the difference.

6.8.4 CHKERR

```
C       void CHKERR(LIS_INT ierr)
Fortran subroutine CHKERR(LIS_INTEGER ierr)
```

Description
Check the value of the return code.

Input

`ierr`	The return code

Output

None

Note
If the value of the return code is not 0, it calls `lis_finalize` and terminates the program.

6.8.5 lis_printf

```
C       LIS_INT lis_printf(LIS_Comm comm, const char *mess, ...)
```

Description

Print message on processing element 0.

Input

`comm`	The MPI communicator

Output

`mess`	The message

Note

The string '%D' is replaced with '%lld' if LIS_INT is long long int, and is replaced with '%d' if it is int.

For the serial and multithreaded environments, the value of `comm` is ignored.

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A File Formats

This section describes the file formats available for the library. Note that both the upper and lower triangular entries need to be stored irrespective of whether the matrix is symmetric or not in the Harwell-Boeing Format.

A.1 Extended Matrix Market Format

The Matrix Market format does not support the vector data. The extended Matrix Market format is the extension of the Matrix Market format to handle the matrix and vector data. Assume that the number of nonzero elements of matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ of size $M \times N$ is L and that $a_{ij} = A(I, J)$. The format is as follows:

```
%%MatrixMarket matrix coordinate real general  <-- Header
%                                              <-+
%                                                | Comment lines with 0 or more lines
%                                              <-+
M N L B X                                      <-- Numbers of rows, columns, and
I1 J1 A(I1,J1)                                 <-+    nonzero elements (0 or 1) (0 or 1)
I2 J2 A(I2,J2)                                   | Row and column number values
 . . .                                           | The index is one-origin
IL JL A(IL,JL)                                 <-+
I1 B(I1)                                       <-+
I2 B(I2)                                         | Right-hand side vector (exists only when B=1)
 . . .                                           | Row number value
IM B(IM)                                       <-+
I1 X(I1)                                       <-+
I2 X(I2)                                         | Solution (exists only when X=1)
 . . .                                           | Row number value
IM X(IM)                                       <-+
```

The extended Matrix Market format for matrix A and vector b in Equation (A.1) is as follows:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{A.1}$$

```
%%MatrixMarket matrix coordinate real general
4 4 10 1 0
1 2  1.00e+00
1 1  2.00e+00
2 3  1.00e+00
2 1  1.00e+00
2 2  2.00e+00
3 4  1.00e+00
3 2  1.00e+00
3 3  2.00e+00
4 4  2.00e+00
4 3  1.00e+00
1  0.00e+00
2  1.00e+00
3  2.00e+00
4  3.00e+00
```

A.2 Harwell-Boeing Format

The Harwell-Boeing format stores the matrix in the CSC format. Assume that the array `value` stores the values of the nonzero elements of matrix A, the array `index` stores the row indices of the nonzero elements and the array `ptr` stores pointers to the top of each column in the arrays `value` and `index`. The format is as follows:

```
Line 1 (A72,A8)
   1 - 72 Title
  73 - 80 Key
Line 2 (5I14)
   1 - 14 Total number of lines excluding header
  15 - 28 Number of lines for ptr
  29 - 42 Number of lines for index
  43 - 56 Number of lines for value
  57 - 70 Number of lines for right-hand side vectors
Line 3 (A3,11X,4I14)
   1 -  3 Matrix type
            Col.1:
              R Real matrix
              C Complex matrix
              P Pattern only (Not supported)
            Col.2:
              S Symmetric (Not supported)
              U Unsymmetric
              H Hermitian (Not supported)
              Z Skew symmetric (Not supported)
              R Rectangular (Not supported)
            Col.3:
              A Assembled
              E Elemental matrices (Not supported)
   4 - 14 Blank space
  15 - 28 Number of rows
  29 - 42 Number of columns
  43 - 56 Number of nonzero elements
  57 - 70 0
Line 4 (2A16,2A20)
   1 - 16 Format for ptr
  17 - 32 Format for index
  33 - 52 Format for value
  53 - 72 Format for right-hand side vectors
Line 5 (A3,11X,2I14) Only presents if there are right-hand side vectors
   1      right-hand side vector type
            F for full storage
            M for same format as matrix (Not supported)
   2      G if a starting vector is supplied
   3      X if an exact solution is supplied
   4 - 14 Blank space
  15 - 28 Number of right-hand side vectors
  29 - 42 Number of nonzero elements
```

The Harwell-Boeing format for matrix A and vector b in Equation (A.1) is as follows:

```
1--------10--------20--------30--------40--------50--------60--------70--------80
Harwell-Boeing format sample                                             Lis
             8             1             1             4             2
RUA                        4             4            10             4
(11i7)          (13i6)          (3e26.18)           (3e26.18)
```

```
F                         1            0
      1      3      6      9
     1     2     1     2     3     2     3     4     3     4
  2.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00
  2.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00
  2.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00
  2.00000000000000000E+00
  0.00000000000000000E+00  1.00000000000000000E+00  2.00000000000000000E+00
  3.00000000000000000E+00
```

A.3 Extended Matrix Market Format for Vectors

The extended Matrix Market format for vectors is the extension of the Matrix Market format to handle the vector data. Assume that vector $b = (b_i)$ is a vector of size N and that $b_i = B(I)$. The format is as follows:

```
%%MatrixMarket vector coordinate real general  <--  Header
%                                              <-+
%                                                | Comment lines with 0 or more lines
%                                              <-+
N                                              <-- Number of rows
I1 B(I1)                                       <-+
I2 B(I2)                                         | Row number value
 . . .                                           | The index is one-origin
IN B(IN)                                       <-+
```

The extended Matrix Market format for vector b in Equation (A.1) is as follows:

```
%%MatrixMarket vector coordinate real general
4
1  0.00e+00
2  1.00e+00
3  2.00e+00
4  3.00e+00
```

A.4 PLAIN Format for Vectors

The PLAIN format for vectors is designed to write vector values in order. Assume that vector $b = (b_i)$ is a vector of size N and that b_i is equal to $B(I)$. The format is as follows:

```
B(1)                                     <-+
B(2)                                       | Vector value
. . .                                      |
B(N)                                     <-+
```

The PLAIN format for vector b in Equation (A.1) is as follows:

```
0.00e+00
1.00e+00
2.00e+00
3.00e+00
```