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Amesos 2.0 Reference Guide

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Abstract

This document describes the main functionalities of the version 2.0 of the AMESOS package. AMESOS provides an object-oriented interface to several serial and parallel sparse direct solvers libraries for the solution of the linear system of equations

$$AX = B, \tag{1}$$

where A is a real sparse, distributed matrix, defined as an Epetra_RowMatrix object, and X and B are defined as Epetra_MultiVector objects. AMESOS provides a common look-and-feel for all interfaces, and insulates the user from each solver's details, such as matrix and vector formats, and data distribution. Currently supported libraries are: LAPACK, KLU, UMFPACK, SuperLU, SuperLU_DIST, MUMPS, DSCPACK.

This document is organized as follows. First, Section 1 introduces the design of AMESOS. Section 2 presents the basic usage of the AMESOS package. Section 3 details how to configure and compile AMESOS. Section 4 describes the interfaces of AMESOSto the supported direct solvers. A brief note on the examples included in the distribution is reported in Section 5.

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Amesos 2.0 Reference Guide

Contents

1 The Design of AMESOS

The AMESOS package, developed by (in alphabetical order) T. Davis, M. Heroux, R. Hoekstra, M. Sala, and K. Stanley, is an effort to define a set of object-oriented, abstract interfaces for the usage of serial and parallel sparse direct solvers. Although one serial direct solver, KLU, is distributed within AMESOS, the goal of the AMESOS project is to make it easier to interface a code that makes use of EPETRA objects with direct solver libraries developed outside TRILINOS.

AMESOS is written in C++, and has been designed with the following requirements:

- **Simplicity of usage:** Solving linear system (1) in a language like MATLAB is very easy, just write `X = A \ b`. It should not be much more difficult in a C++, production code.
- **Flexibility:** More than one algorithm must be available, to offer optimal algorithms for small and large matrices, serial and parallel.
- **Efficiency:** The solution of (1) must be as efficient as possible, using state-of-the-art algorithms. Besides, the overhead due to the C++ design must be minimal.

To fulfill these design requirements, we split the solution of linear system (1) into the following steps:

1. Definition of the sparsity pattern of the linear system matrix;
2. Computation of the symbolic factorization;
3. Definition of the values of the linear system matrix;
4. Computation of the numeric factorization;
5. Definition of the values of the right-hand side;
6. Solution of the linear system.

Steps 1, 3 and 5 depend on the matrix and vector format. To increase flexibility, AMESOS requires the matrix to be derived from the `Epetra_RowMatrix` format, and the solution and right-hand side vector to the defined as `Epetra_MultiVector`'s.

Steps 2, 4 and 6 correspond to three different methods in the AMESOS classes. From an abstract point of view, these steps do not depend on the direct solver of choice. However, their concrete implementations does, since different libraries may require different matrix and vector formats and distribution, may have different parameters or different ways of setting the same parameter. To obtain flexibility, AMESOS insulates the user from the details specific to each solver, so that generic methods can be used to manipulate all the supported interface. This design goal is accomplished using a pure virtual class, which defines methods `SymbolicFactorization()`, `NumericFactorization()` and `Solve()`, plus method `SetParameters()` which can be used to tune the interface.

To increase efficiency, all AMESOS classes are defined as light containers. Each class simply converts the matrix `A` from the input `Epetra_RowMatrix` format into the solver's required format, and sets the parameters are defined by the user. Therefore, AMESOS interfaces are as efficient as the underline solver library.

2 Basic Usage

A fragment of code using AMESOS is as follows. Let us suppose that A is an `Epetra_RowMatrix`, and X and B are two `Epetra_MultiVector`'s. First, we need to include the header files for AMESOS:

```
#include "Amesos.h"
#include "Amesos_BaseSolver.h"
```

Note that these header files will *not* include the header files for the supported libraries (which are of course needed to compile the AMESOS library itself). Then, we need to create an linear problem, as follows:

```
Epetra_LinearProblem Problem(&A, &X, &B);
```

At this point, we can create an AMESOS class using the factory class `Amesos`:

```
Amesos_BaseSolver* Solver;
Amesos Factory;
char* SolverType = "Amesos_Klu"; // uses the KLU direct solver
Solver = Factory.Create(SolverType, Problem);
```

At this point, we can perform the symbolic factorization of the linear system matrix:

```
AMESOS_CHK_ERR(Solver->SymbolicFactorization());
```

This phase does not require the numerical values of A, which can therefore be changed after the call to `SymbolicFactorization()`. However, the nonzero pattern of A *cannot* be changed. `AMESOS_CHK_ERR` is a macro (defined in `Amesos_ConfigDefs.h`) that checks the return code: if not zero, the macro prints out an error message, and returns. The numeric factorization is performed by

```
AMESOS_CHK_ERR(Solver->NumericFactorization());
```

`NumericFactorization()` accesses the values of A, but does not consider the vectors X and B. Finally, to solve the linear system, we simply write

```
AMESOS_CHK_ERR(Solver->Solve());
```

In the previous example, we showed how to use the KLU solver (see Section 4.2 for more details). Other interfaces can be created using the factory class by simply changing one parameter. Note that the supported solver can be serial or parallel, dense or sparse: the user code still remains the same (except for the name of the solver); AMESOS will take care of data redistribution if required by the selected solver. The list of supported solvers is reported in Table 1. Method `Factory.Query()` can be used to query the factory about the availability of a given solver:

```
char* SolverType = "Amesos_Klu";
bool IsAvailable = Factory.Query(SolverType);
```

Class	Communicator	Matrix type	Interface to
`Amesos_Lapack`	serial	general	LAPACK
`Amesos_Klu`	serial	general	KLU
`Amesos_Umfpack`	serial	general	UMFPACK 4.3
`Amesos_Superlu`	serial	general	SuperLU 3.0
`Amesos_Superludist`	parallel	general	SuperLU_DIST 2.0
`Amesos_Mumps`	parallel	SPD, sym, general	MUMPS 4.3.1
`Amesos_Dscpack`	parallel	symmetric	DSCPACK 1.0

Table 1. Supported interfaces. "serial" means that the supported direct solver is serial. In this case, when solving with more than one processor, the linear problem is gathered to process 0, here solved, then the solution is broadcasted to the distributed solution vector. "parallel" means that a subset or all the processes in the current communicator will be used by the solver. "general" means general unsymmetric matrix. If "sym" (symmetric matrix) or "SPD" (symmetric positive definite), the direct solver library can take advantage of that particular matrix property.

Each AMESOS interface automatically selects the default parameters defined by the supported solver. In most cases, these values are a robust and reliable choice for most applications. If required, the user can tune some of the parameters by using a parameter list, which can be created with the following instructions:

```
Teuchos::ParameterList List;
```

Parameters can be set using method `set()`:

```
List.set(ParameterName,ParameterValue);
```

`ParameterName` is a string containing the parameter name, and `ParameterValue` is any valid C++ object that specifies the parameter value (for instance, an integer, a pointer to an array or to an object). The list of parameters that affect all AMESOS solvers are reported in Section 2.2, while parameters that are specific to a given solver (if any) are reported in the Section of this document dedicated to that solver. Once a list is created, parameters can be set using method `SetParameters(List)`.

Remark 1. *All* AMESOS *object are derived from pure virtual class* `Amesos_BaseSolver`. *A pure virtual class is a class that defines interfaces only, and contains no executable code. Pure virtual classes cannot be instantiated; however, it is possible to declare and use pointers and references to a pure virtual class, as normally done with class* `Amesos_BaseSolver`.

Remark 2. AMESOS *is an interface to other packages, mainly developed outside the Trilinos framework. In order to use those packages, the user should carefully check copyright and licensing of those third-party codes. Please refer to the web page or the documentation of each particular package for details.*

Remark 3. AMESOS *is used by other* TRILINOS *packages. In particular,* IFPACK *can take advantage of* AMESOS *to define additive overlapping domain decomposition preconditioners (of Schwarz type), by using* AMESOS*' factorizations to solve the local problems; see [7]. Another package,* ML*, takes advantages of the* AMESOS *interfaces to solve the coarse problem that arises in multilevel preconditioners; see [8].*

2.1 Supported Matrix Formats

Table 2 reports the supported matrix types for all the AMESOS classes. In the table, "Transp" means that AMESOS can solve both the linear system with the linear system matrix and with its transpose. '•' means that the interface can take advantage of the given matrix format, '–' means that it doesn't.

Class	Transp	Epetra_RowMatrix	Epetra_CrsMatrix	Epetra_VbrMatrix
Amesos_Lapack	yes	•	•	–
Amesos_Klu	yes	•	•	–
Amesos_Umfpack	yes	•	•	–
Amesos_Superlu	no	•	•	–
Amesos_Superludist	no	•	•	–
Amesos_Mumps	yes	•	–	–
Amesos_Dscpack	yes	•	–	–

Table 2. Supported matrix formats. "Transp" means that AMESOS can solve both the linear system with the linear system matrix and with its transpose. '•' means that the interface can take advantage of the given matrix format, '–' means that it doesn't.

2.2 Parameters for All AMESOS Solvers

We now list all the parameters that may affect all the AMESOS solvers. To know whether a specific interface supports a given parameter, we refer to table 3.

`UseTranspose` — If `false`, solve linear system (1). Otherwise, solve the linear system $A^T X = B$.

`MatrixType` — Set it to `SPD` if the matrix is symmetric positive definite, to `symmetric` if symmetric, and to `general` is the matrix is general unsymmetric.

`Threshold` — In the conversion from Epetra_RowMatrix to a solver's format, do not include elements whose absolute value is below the specified threshold.

`AddZeroToDiag`	If `true`, insert a zero element on the diagonal of the matrix (in the format required by the supported direct solver library) for each row with no diagonal element.
`PrintTiming`	Print some timing information when the AMESOS object is destroyed.
`PrintStatus`	Print some information about the linear system and the solver when the AMESOS object is destroyed.
`ComputeVectorNorms`	After solution, compute the 2-norm of each vector in the Epetra_MultiVector B and X.
`ComputeTrueResidual`	After solution, compute the real residual $\|B - AX\|_2$ for all vectors in Epetra_MultiVector.
`MaxProcs`	If positive, the linear system matrix will be distributed on the specified number of processes only (or the all the processes in the MPI communicator if the specified number is greater). If `MaxProcs=-1`, AMESOS will estimate using internal heuristics the optimal number of processes that can efficiently solve the linear system. If `MaxProcs=-2`, AMESOS will use the square root of the number of processes. If `MaxProcs=-3`, all processes in the communicator will be used. This option may require the conversion of a C++ MPI communicator to a FORTRAN MPI communicator. If this is not supported, the specified value of `MaxProcs` will be ignored, and all the processes in the Epetra communicator will be used.
`OutputLevel`	If `0`, no output is printed on the standard output. If `1`, output is reported as specified by other parameters. If `2`, all output is printed (this is equivalent to `PrintTiming == true`, `PrintStatus == true`, `ComputeVectorNorms == true`, `ComputeTrueResidual == true`).

`Refactorize`	"Refactorization" of a matrix refers to the use of a prior symbolic and numeric factorization (including row and column ordering), to factorize a subsequent matrix using the same pivot ordering. This can be significantly faster, but the numerical quality of the factorization may suffer. If `true`, then attempt to re-use the existing symbolic and numeric factorization, to factorize a new matrix using the identical pivot ordering (both row and column ordering) as a prior pivot-capable factorization.
`RcondThreshold`	After a refactorization, an estimate of the reciprocal of the condition number is computed. If this estimate is too small (less than `RcondThreshold`), then the pivot-less factorization is aborted, and the matrix is factorized again with normal numerical pivoting.
`ScaleMethod`	Most methods can scale the input matrix prior to factorization. This typically improves the quality of the factorization and reduces fill-in as well. Setting this parameter to zero turns off scaling. A value of 1 selects the method's default scaling method (which may in fact be not to scale at all). A value of 2 means to scale the matrix using the first non-default method the solver has, 3 means to use its 2nd alternative method, and so on.

Solver-specific parameters are reported in each direct solver's subsection. The general procedure is to create a sublist with a given name (for instance, the sublist for MUMPS is "mumps"), then set all the solver's specific parameters in this sublist. An example is as follows:

```
int ictnl[40];
// defines here the entries of ictnl
Teuchos::ParameterList & MumpsList = AmesosList.sublist("mumps");
MumpsList.set("ICTNL", ictnl);
```

Parameters and sublists not recognized are simply ignored. Recall that parameter names are case sensitive!

3 Configuring and Installing AMESOS

AMESOS is distributed through the Trilinos project, and can be downloaded from the web site `http://software.sandia.gov/trilinos/downloads`.

AMESOS requires two other TRILINOS packages, EPETRA and TEUCHOS. Each of the AMESOS classes provides an interface to a third-party direct sparse solver code (exception to this rule is KLU, which is distributed within AMESOS). In order to configure and compile a given interface,

option	type	default value	KLU	UMFPACK	SuperLU_DIST	MUMPS	LAPACK	DSCPACK 1.0
`UseTranspose`	`bool`	`false`	•	•	–	•	•	–
`MatrixType`	`string`	`general`	–	–	–	•	–	–
`Threshold`	`double`	`0.0`	–	–	–	–	–	–
`AddZeroToDiag`	`bool`	`false`	–	–	•	–	–	–
`PrintTiming`	`bool`	`false`	•	•	–	•	•	•
`PrintStatus`	`bool`	`false`	•	•	•	•	•	•
`MaxProcs`	`int`	-1	–	–	•	•	•	•
`MaxProcsMatrix`	`int`	-4	–	–	–	•	–	–
`ComputeVectorNorms`	`bool`	`false`	•	•	•	•	•	•
`ComputeTrueResidual`	`bool`	`false`	•	•	•	•	•	•
`OutputLevel`	`int`	`1`	•	•	•	•	•	•
`Refactorize`	`bool`	`false`	•	–	–	–	–	–
`RcondThreshold`	`double`	10^{-12}	•	–	–	–	–	–
`ScaleMethod`	`int`	1	•	–	–	–	–	–

Table 3. Supported options. '•' means that the interface supports the options, '–' means that it doesn't.

the user must first install the underlying direct sparse solver code. Generally, the BLAS library is required. Some solvers may need CBLACS, LAPACK, BLACS, ScaLAPACK.

AMESOS is configured and built using the GNU autoconf [3] and automake [4] tools. To configure AMESOS from the Trilinos top directory, a possible procedure is as follows. Let `$TRILINOS_HOME` be a shell variable representing the location of the Trilinos source directory, and `%` the shell prompt sign. Let us suppose that we want to configure AMESOS on a LINUX machine with MPI, with support for KLU and UMFPACK. Header files for UMFPACK are located in directory `/usr/local/umfpack/include`, while the library, called `libumfpack.a` is located in `/usr/local/umfpack/lib`. The configure like will look like:

```
% cd $TRILINOS_HOME
% mkdir LINUX_MPI
% cd LINUX_MPI
% ../configure \
  --enable-mpi \
  --prefix=$TRILINOS_HOME/LINUX_MPI \
  --enable-amesos \
  --enable-amesos-klu \
  --enable-amesos-umfpack \
  --with-incdirs="-I/usr/local/umfpack/include" \
  --with-ldflags="-L/usr/local/umfpack/lib" \
  --with-libs="-lumfpack"
% make
% make install
```

Other flags may be required depending on the location of MPI, BLAS and LAPACK. Supported architectures are reported in Table 4.

Remark 4. *The KLU sources are distributed with the* AMESOS *package. We strongly encourage to configure* AMESOS *with KLU support. KLU and LAPACK are the only interface that are turned on by default.*

Up-to date documentation for AMESOS is maintained through Doxygen, and it can be generated with the following commands:

```
% cd $TRILINOS_HOME/packages/amesos
% cd doc
% doxygen
% <your-browser> html/index.html
```

4 Supported Solvers

This Section details the solvers supported by AMESOS. The LAPACK interface is presented in Section 4.1, the KLU interface in Section 4.2, the UMFPACK in Section 4.3, the SuperLU interface in Section 4.4, the interface to SuperLU_DIST in Section 4.5, the MUMPS interface in Section 4.6, and finally the DSCPACK interface in Section 4.7.

Architecture	Communicator	LAPACK	KLU	UMFPACK	SuperLU	SuperLU_DIST 2.0	MUMPS 4.3.1	DSCPACK 1.0
LINUX	SERIAL	•	•	•	•	–	–	–
LINUX, GNU	LAM/MPI	•	•	•	•	•	–	•
LINUX, Intel	MPICH	•	•	•	–	–	•	•
SGI 64	MPI	•	•	•	–	•	•	–
DEC/Alpha	MPI	•	•	•	–	–	–	–
MAC OS X/G4	MPICH	•	•	–	–	–	–	–
Sandia Cplant	MPI	•	•	•	–	•	•	–
Sandia ASCI Red	MPI	•	•	•	–	•	–	–

Table 4. Supported architectures for various interfaces. '•' means that the interface has been successfully compiled, '–' means that it has not been tested.

4.1 Interface to LAPACK

AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-lapack` in order to use the LAPACK interface. Header files and the LAPACK library are automatically located by `configure`.

LAPACK is a (suite of) serial solver(s). AMESOS will gather all matrix rows on processor zero before the symbolic factorization, and all matrix values before the numeric factorization. On process 0, the matrix will be converted to dense storage, using `Epetra_SerialDenseMatrix` objects. A call to `Solve()` requires a gather of the right-hand side on process 0, the local solution of the linear system, and finally a scatter operation, to redistribute as necessary the solution vector.

4.2 Interface to KLU

KLU is Timothy A. Davis' implementation of Gilbert-Peierl's left-looking sparse partial pivoting algorithm, with Eisenstat and Liu's symmetric pruning. It doesn't exploit dense matrix kernels, but it is the only sparse LU factorization algorithm known to be asymptotically optimal, in the sense that it takes time proportional to the number of floating-point operations. It is the precursor to SuperLU, thus the name ("Clark Kent LU"). For very sparse matrices that do not suffer much fill-in (such as most circuit matrices when permuted properly) dense matrix kernels do not help, and the asymptotic run-time is of practical importance.

In order to use KLU, AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-klu`.

4.3 Interface to UMFPACK 4.3

UMFPACK is a C package copyrighted by Timothy A. Davis. More information can be obtained at the web page `http://www.cise.ufl.edu/research/sparse/umfpack`.

AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-umfpack` to use the UMFPACK interface. The location of the header files should be specified using `--with-incdirs`, the location of the library with `--with-ldflags`, and the library to be linked by `--with-libs`. See Section 3 for an example.

4.4 Interface to SuperLU 3.0

SuperLU, written by Xiaoye S. Li, is a serial solver written in ANSI C. It is copyrighted by The Regents of the University of California, through Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. We refer to the web site `http://www.nersc.gov/~xiaoye/SuperLU` and to the SuperLU manual [2] for more information.

In order to interface with SuperLU_DIST 2.0, AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-superlu`. The location of the header files should be specified using `--with-incdirs`, the location of the library with `--with-ldflags`, and the library to be linked by `--with-libs`. See Section 3 for an example.

4.5 Interface to SuperLU_DIST 2.0

SuperLU_DIST, written by Xiaoye S. Li, is a parallel extension to the serial SuperLU library. SuperLU_DIST is written in ANSI C, using MPI for communication, and it is targeted for the

distributed memory parallel machines. SuperLU_DIST includes routines to handle both real and complex matrices in double precision. However, as AMESOS is currently based on the Epetra package (that does not handle complex matrices), only double precision matrices can be considered.

Amesos_Superludist can solve the linear system on a subset of the processes, as specified in the parameters list. This is done by creating a new process group derived from the MPI group of the Epetra_Comm object, with function `superlu_gridinit()`.

In order to interface with SuperLU_DIST 2.0, AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-superludist`. The location of the header files should be specified using `--with-incdirs`, the location of the library with `--with-ldflags`, and the library to be linked by `--with-libs`. See Section 3 for an example.

The SuperLU_DIST constructor will look for a sublist, called `Superludist`. The following parameters reflect the behavior of SuperLU_DIST options argument, as specified in the SuperLU_DIST manual [2, pages 55–56]. The user is referred to this manual for a detailed explanation of the reported parameters. Default values are as reported in the SuperLU_DIST manual.

`Fact`	(`string`) Specifies whether or not the factored form of the matrix A is supplied on entry and, if not, how the matrix will be factored. It can be: `DOFACT`, `SamePattern`, `SamePattern_SameRowPerm`, `FACTORED`. Default: `SamePattern_SameRowPerm`.
`Equil`	(`bool`) Specifies whether to equilibrate the system of not. Default: `true`.
`ColPerm`	(`string`) Specifies the column ordering strategy. It can be: `NATURAL`, `MMD_AT_PLUS_A`, `MMD_ATA`, `COLAMD`, `MY_PERMC`. Default: `MMD_AT_PLUS_A`.
`perm_c`	(`int *`) Specifies the ordering to use when `ColPerm = MY_PERMC`.
`RowPerm`	(`string`) Specifies the row ordering strategy. It can be: `NATURAL`, `LargeDiag`, `MY_PERMR`. Default: `LargeDiag`.
`perm_r`	(`int *`) Specifies the ordering to use when `RowPerm = MY_PERMR`.
`ReplaceTinyPivot`	(`bool`) Specifies whether to replace the tiny diagonals with $\varepsilon\|\|A\|\|$ during LU factorization. Default: `true`.
`IterRefine`	(`string`) Specifies how to perform iterative refinement. It can be: `NO`, `DOUBLE`, `EXTRA`. Default: `DOUBLE`.

4.6 Interface to MUMPS 4.3.1

MUMPS ("MUltifrontal Massively Parallel Solver") is a parallel direct solver, written in FORTRAN 90 with a C interface, copyrighted by P. R. Amestoy, I. S. Duff, J. Koster, J.-Y. L'Excellent. Up-to-date copies of the MUMPS package can be obtained from the Web page

`http://www.enseeiht.fr/apo/MUMPS/`

MUMPS can solve the original system (1), as well as the transposed system, given an assembled or elemental matrix. Note that only the assembled format is supported by Amesos_Mumps. Mumps offers, among other features, error analysis, iterative refinement, scaling of the original matrix, computation of the Schur complement with respect to a prescribed subset of rows. Reordering techniques can take advantage of PORD (distributed within MUMPS), or METIS [5][1]. For details about the algorithms and the implementation, as well as of the input parameters, we refer to [1]

In order to interface with MUMPS 4.3.1, AMESOS must be configured with the option[2] `--enable-amesos-mumps`. The location of the header files should be specified using `--with-incdirs`, the location of the library with `--with-ldflags`, and the library to be linked by `--with-libs`. See Section 3 for an example.

It is also possible to configure with support for the single precision version of MUMPS, using option `--enable-amesos-smumps`. This is intended to be used when the precision of the solution is not of primary importance, for example, if AMESOS is used to solve the coarse problem in multilevel preconditioners, like ML [8]. In this case, users may decide to use single-precision solves of the coarse problem to save memory and computational time. As AMESOS is based on the Epetra_LinearProblem class (defined for double precision only), this interface still requires double-precision matrix and vectors. After the solver phase, the single precision vector is copied into the double-precision solution vector of the given Epetra_LinearProblem. If the single precision interface is enabled, this automatically disables the double-precision one.

The MUMPS constructor will look for a sublist, called `mumps`. The user can set all the MUMPS's parameters, by sticking pointers to the integer array ICNTL and the double array CNTL to the parameters list, or by using the functions reported at the end of this section.

`ICTNL`	(`int[40]`) Pointer to an integer array, containing the integer parameters (see [1, pages 13–17]).
`CTNL`	(`double[5]`) Pointer to an double array, containing the double parameters (see [1, page 17]).

[1] At this time, METIS ordering is not supported by class `Amesos_Mumps`.

[2] The MUMPS interface can take be used on a subset of the processes. To that aim, it must be possible to convert from a C++ MPI communicator to a FORTRAN MPI communicator. Such a conversion is not always possible. In you experience compilation problems with `Amesos_Mumps`, you can try the option `--disable-amesos-mumps_mpi_c2f`.

`PermIn`	(`int *`) Use integer vectors of size NumGlobalElements (global dimension of the matrix) as given ordering. `PermIn` must be defined on the host only, and allocated by the user, if the user sets ICNTL(7) = 1.
`Maxis`	(`int`) Set Maxis value.
`Maxs`	(`int`) Set Maxs value.
`ColPrecScaling`	(`double *`) Use double precision vectors of size NumGlobalElements (global dimension of the matrix) as scaling for columns and rows. The double vector must be defined on the host only, and allocated by the user, if the user sets ICNTL(8) = -1.
`RowPrecScaling`	(`double *`) Use double precision vectors of size NumGlobalElements (global dimension of the matrix) as scaling for columns and rows. The double vector must be defined on the host only, and allocated by the user, if the user sets ICNTL(8) = -1.

Other functions are available to check the output values. The following Amesos_Mumps methods are *not* supported by the Amesos_BaseSolver class; hence, the user must create an Amesos_Mumps object in order to take advantage of them.

`double* GetRINFO()`	Gets the pointer to the RINFO array (defined on all processes).
`int* GetINFO()`	Gets the pointer to the INFO array (defined on all processes).
`double* GetRINFOG()`	Gets the pointer to the RINFOG array (defined on processor 0 only).
`int* GetINFOG()`	Gets the pointer to the INFOG array (defined on processor 0 only).

A functionality that is peculiar to MUMPS is the ability to return the Schur complement matrix, with respect to a specified set of nodes.

```
int ComputeSchurComplement(bool flag, int NumSchurComplementRows,
                           int* SchurComplementRows);
```

This method computes (if `flag` is true) the Schur complement with respect to the set of indices included in the integer array `SchurComplementRows`, of size `NumSchurComplementRows`.

This is a *global* Schur complement, and it is formed (as a dense matrix) on processor 0 only. Method

```
Epetra_CrsMatrix* GetCrsSchurComplement()
```

returns the Schur complement in an Epetra_CrsMatrix, on processor 0 only. No checks are performed to see whether this action is legal or not (that is, if the call comes after the solver has been invoked). The returned Epetra_CrsMatrix must be free'd by the user. Method

```
Epetra_SerialDenseMatrix * GetDenseSchurComplement();
```

returns the Schur complement as a Epetra_SerialDenseMatrix (on processor 0 only), to be free'd by the user.

As an example, the following fragment of code shows how to use MUMPS to obtain the Schur complement matrix with respect to a given subsets of nodes. First, we need to create an parameter list, and an Amesos_Mumps object.

```
Teuchos:::ParameterList params;
Amesos_Mumps * Solver;
Solver = new Amesos_Mumps(*Problem,params);
```

Then, we define the set of nodes that will constitute the Schur complement matrix. This must be defined on processor 0 only. For instance, one may have:

```
int NumSchurComplementRows = 0;
int* SchurComplementRows = NULL;
if (Comm.MyPID() == 0)
{
  NumSchurComplementRows = 4;
  SchurComplementRows = new int[NumSchurComplementRows];
  SchurComplementRows[0] = 0;
  SchurComplementRows[1] = 1;
  SchurComplementRows[2] = 2;
  SchurComplementRows[3] = 3;
}
```

Now, we can ask for the Schur complement using

```
Solver->ComputeSchurComplement(true, NumSchurComplementRows,
                               SchurComplementRows);
```

The Schur complement matrix can be obtain after the solver phase:

```
Solver->Solve();
Epetra_CrsMatrix * SC;
SC = Solver->GetCrsSchurComplement();
Epetra_SerialDenseMatrix * SC_Dense;
SC_Dense = Solver->GetDenseSchurComplement();
```

4.7 Interface to DSCPACK 1.0

DSCPACK, written by Padma Raghavan, is a domain-separator code for the parallel solution of sparse linear system. DSCPACK provides a variety of sparsity preserving (fill-reducing) ordering and computes either an LL^T (Cholesky) or LDL^T factorization of the linear system matrix. This solver is written in C, and it uses MPI for inter-processor communication, and the BLAS library for improved chace-performances. The implementation is based on the idea of partitioning the sparse matrix into domains and separators.

We refer to the web site `http://www.cse.psu.edu/~ragavan/dscpack` and to the DSCPACK manual [6] for more information.

AMESOS must be configured with the option `--enable-amesos-dscpack` to use DSCPACK. The location of the header files should be specified using `--with-incdirs`, the location of the library with `--with-ldflags`, and the library to be linked by `--with-libs`. See Section 3 for an example.

DSCPACK solves the linear system using a number of processors that is a power of 2. If necessary, we linear system matrix will be automatically redistributed on the highest number of processors (either all the processors, or the number specified in `MaxProcs`) that is a power of 2.

5 Guide to the Examples

The AMESOS distribution contains examples in subdirectory

```
$TRILINOS_HOME/packages/amesos/example
```

Most of the example requires AMESOS to be configured with support for TRIUTILS. TRIUTILS is a Trilinos package, automatically compiled unless the user specifies

```
--disable-triutils
```

or

```
--disable-default-packages
```

TRIUTILS is used to generate the linear system matrix. New users can start from file

```
$TRILINOS_HOME/packages/amesos/example/example_AmesosFactory.cpp
```

which contains detailed comments about all the AMESOS commands. Example

```
$TRILINOS_HOME/packages/amesos/example/example_AmesosFactory_HB.cpp
```

shows how to read a matrix stored in Harwell/Boeing format, redistribute it to all the processes used in the computation, and use AMESOS to solve the corresponding linear system. Finally, example

```
$TRILINOS_HOME/packages/amesos/example/example_AmesosFactory_Tridiag.cpp
```

creates a simple tridiagonal matrix, and solves the corresponding linear system.

References

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[2] J. W. Demmel, J. R. Gilbert, and X. S. Li. *SuperLU Users' Guide*, 2003.

[3] Free Software Foundation. Autoconf Home Page. http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf.

[4] Free Software Foundation. Automake Home Page. http://www.gnu.org/software/automake.

[5] G. Karypis and V. Kumar. METIS: Unstructured graph partitining and sparse matrix ordering sy stem. Technical report, University of Minnesota, Department of Computer Science, 1998.

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[7] M. Sala and M. Heroux. Robust algebraic preconditioners with IFPACK 3.0. Technical Report SAND-0662, Sandia National Laboratories, February 2005.

[8] M. Sala, J. Hu, and R. Tuminaro. ML 3.1 smoothed aggregation user's guide. Technical Report SAND-4819, Sandia National Laboratories, September 2004.