

# PRACE PETSc Tutorial

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## Part 5: Linear System Solvers

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# Linear system solvers

(KSP = Krylov SPace solvers)

```
KSP ksp;  
KSPTyp e type = KSPCG;  
MPI_Comm comm = PETSC_COMM_WORLD;
```

- **create:** KSPCreate(comm, &ksp);
- **type:** KSPSetType(ksp, type); /\* default=KSPGMRES \*/
- **options:** KSPSetFromOptions(ksp);
- **dealloc:** KSPDestroy(&ksp);

# Solving linear system

```
Mat A, B; Vec b, x;  
/* ... initialize A, b, x ... */  
KSPSetOperators(ksp, A, B);  
KSPSolve(ksp, b, x);
```

- **A** defines the linear system
- **B** is used for **preconditioner construction**  
(e.g. explicit approximation of implicit A, passed to incomplete factorization)
- Usually **A = B**

# Convergence tolerances

```
KSPSetTolerances(ksp, rtol, atol, dtol, maxit);
```

- `rtol` = the **relative** convergence tolerance  
**stop if residual < rtol \* norm(RHS)**
- `atol` = **absolute** convergence tolerance  
**stop if residual < atol**
- `dtol` = **divergence** tolerance  
**stop if residual > dtol \* norm(RHS)**
- `maxit` = **maximum** number of **iterations**
- all can be set to PETSC\_DEFAULT
- **options database:** `-ksp_rtol 1e-6 -ksp_divtol 1e5`  
`-ksp_atol 1e-12 -ksp_max_it 2000`

# Preconditioners

- many built-in and interfaced preconditioners
- ILU, block Jacobi, sparse approximate inverse ...
- can be composed in additive or multiplicative way (PCCOMPOSITE)

```
KSP ksp;
```

```
PC pc;
```

```
PCType pctype=PCILU;
```

```
...
```

```
KSPGetPC(ksp,&pc);
```

```
PCSetType(pc,pctype);
```

# Try out various solvers

```
KSPTType ksptype = KSPCG;  
KSP ksp;  
...  
KSPSetType(ksp, ksptype);
```

- `type = {KSPRICHARDSON, KSPCG, KSPGCR, KSPGMRES, ...}`
- command-line:  
  `-ksp_type {richardson, cg, gcr, gmres, ...}`
- see manual pages of `KSPSetType`, `KSPTType`, and concrete types

# Try out various preconditioners

```
PCType pctype = PCILU;
```

```
PC pc;
```

```
KSP ksp;
```

```
...
```

```
KSPGetPC(ksp, &pc);
```

```
PCSetType(pc, pctype);
```

- `type={PCJACOBI,PCBJACOBI,PCILU,PCICC...}`
- command-line:  
  `-pc_type {richardson,cg,gcr,gmres,...}`
- see manual pages of `PCSetType`, `PCType`, and concrete types

# Options prefixes (1)

- Sometimes there can be **multiple instances** of the **same class** that we want to control **separately**.
- **code:**

```
KSP ksp1, ksp2, ksp3;  
...  
KSPSetOptionsPrefix(ksp2, "ksp2_"); /* called only on ksp2 */
```
- **options:**

```
-ksp_rtol 1e-8          # sets rel. tol. of all unprefixed (ksp1 and ksp3)  
-ksp2_ksp_rtol 1e-4    # sets rel. tol. of ksp2
```
- KSPView() prints the prefix, e.g.

```
KSP Object: (ksp2_) 1 MPI processes
```



# Options prefixes (2)

- It's easy to play around with many different solver types and settings.  
-ksp2\_ksp\_type cg -ksp2\_pc\_type bjacobi -ksp2\_ksp\_rtol 1e-3 \  
-ksp2\_ksp\_converged\_reason \  
-ksp2\_sub\_ksp\_type richardson -ksp2\_sub\_pc\_type icc -ksp2\_sub\_ksp\_converged\_reason
- There can be built-in prefixes related composed solver/preconditioners, consult documentation.
  - e.g. `sub_` above points to PCBJACOBI block-wise KSP/PC
- To overcome lengthy prefixes, one can use handy `-prefix_push/-prefix_pop`:  
-prefix\_push `ksp2_` \  
-ksp\_type cg -pc\_type bjacobi -ksp\_rtol 1e-3 -ksp\_converged\_reason \  
-prefix\_push `sub_` \  
-ksp\_type richardson -pc\_type icc -ksp\_converged\_reason \  
-prefix\_pop \  
-prefix\_pop

# Direct solvers

- direct solvers = special case of preconditioned iterative solvers
- just one iteration with application of „ultimate preconditioner“, i.e. forward & backward substitution of a complete factor

```
KSPSetType(ksp, KSPPREONLY);
```

```
PCSetType(pc, PCLU);    /* or PCCHOLESKY */
```

# Iterative/preconditioned/direct solvers

method	PCType	KSPTType
pure iterative	none	cg, gmres, gcr, richardson,...
preconditioned iterative	ilu, icc, jacobi, sor, ...	cg, gmres, gcr, richardson,...
direct	lu, cholesky	preonly

# MatSolverPackage

- PETSc built-in factorization routines are not very efficient but there are interfaces to several external tools (MUMPS, SuperLU\_Dist, PaStiX, ...)
- for current list, search for MATSOLVER\* at <https://www.mcs.anl.gov/petsc/petsc-current/docs/manualpages/Mat/index.html>

```
PC pc;
```

```
MatSolverPackage pkg = MATSOLVERMUMPS;
```

```
PCFactorSetMatSolverPackage(pc, pkg);
```

- `pkg={MATSOLVERMUMPS, MATSOLVERUMFPACK, ...}`
- command-line:  
`-pc_factor_mat_solver_package {mumps, umfpack, ...}`
- see manual pages of `PCFactorSetMatSolverType`, `MatSolverType`, and concrete packages

# Low-level access to factorization

```
PC pc; Mat F,B,X; Vec b,x;
PCSetType(pc,PCCHOLESKY); /* or PCLU */
PCFactorSetMatSolverPackage(pc,MATSOLVERMUMPS);
/* or e.g. MATSOLVERSTRUMPACK, see MatMatSolve() manual page */
PCSetUp(pc);
PCFactorGetMatrix(pc,&F); /* F contains factor(s), not A */
/* vector-vector solve */
MatSolve(F,b,x); /* Solve A*x = b */
MatSolveTranspose(F,b,x); /* Solve A'*x = b */
/* matrix-matrix solve */
MatMatSolve(F,B,X); /* Solve A*X = B */
MatMatSolveTranspose(F,B,X); /* Solve A'*X = B */
MatMatTransposeSolve(F,B,X); /* Solve A*X' = B */
```

Thanks for your attention.