



A11106 064785

REFERENCE

NIST  
PUBLICATIONS

**NISTIR 6744**

# NIST Sparse BLAS User's Guide

**Roldan Pozo**  
**Karin A. Remington**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Technology Administration  
National Institute of Standards  
and Technology  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8230



# NIST

**National Institute of Standards  
and Technology**  
Technology Administration  
U.S. Department of Commerce

QC  
100  
- U56  
no. 6744  
2001



# **NIST Sparse BLAS User's Guide**

**Roldan Pozo**  
**Karin A. Remington**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Technology Administration  
National Institute of Standards  
and Technology  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8230

May 9, 2001



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Donald L. Evans, Secretary

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS  
AND TECHNOLOGY  
Dr. Karen H. Brown, Acting Director



# NIST Sparse BLAS User's Guide

Karin A. Remington\* and Roldan Pozo\*  
National Institute of Standards and Technology

July 1996

---

\*e-mail: [kremington,pozo]@nist.gov

# 1 Introduction

The NIST Sparse BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprogram) library provides computational kernels for fundamental sparse matrix operations:

- sparse matrix products,

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

- solution of triangular systems,

$$C \leftarrow \alpha D_L A^{-1} D_R B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha D_L A^{-T} D_R B + \beta C$$

where  $A$  is sparse matrix,  $B$  and  $C$  are dense matrices/vectors, and  $D_L$  and  $D_R$  are diagonal matrices. This version of the NIST Sparse BLAS supports the following sparse formats: compressed sparse row (CSR), compressed sparse column (CSC), coordinate (COO), block sparse row (BSR), block sparse column (BSC), block coordinate (BCO) and variable block row (VBR). Symmetric and skew-symmetric versions are also supported.

The routines are written in ANSI C and are callable from Fortran and C through the interface proposed in the **Sparse BLAS Toolkit**[1]. Also see the companion paper [2].

In addition to the Sparse BLAS Toolkit interface, developers have access to lightweight kernel routines. These **Sparse BLAS Lite** routines are unique to each parameter combination of the higher-level Toolkit interface. The Lite routines are designed for minimal overhead; they have no case statements, nor elaborate error-detection overhead. Thus, they are ideal for use on small matrices or to be used as efficient building blocks in higher-level routines. Some typical examples of the Lite routines:

```
C <- A' * B          CSR_MatMult_CATB_double()
C <- A * B + C       CSR_MatMult_CABC_double()
C <- alpha*A*B + b*C CSR_MatMult_CaBbC_double()
C <- D*A^(-1)*B + C CSR_MatTriangSlvLD_CDABC_double()
```

These lightweight kernel routines are generated from a small number of source lines (less than 5000 for the storage formats currently supported) by defining and expanding macros for successively restrictive sets of calling sequence parameters. This allows changes to the core source code, made for optimization or debugging, to be rapidly and automatically propagated to all affected kernel routines (approximately 130,000 lines of code).

Section 2 gives an introduction to the source code generation mechanism for Toolkit's underlying "Lite" kernel library. Section 3 provides interface specifications for the Toolkit routines provided in this release, and Section 4 gives the function prototypes for the "Lite" interface routines for the VBR (variable block row) format as an example. Prototypes for other formats are similar, and can be obtained directly from the header files in the include subdirectory. Installation instructions for the library are provided in Appendix A.

**Note for Fortran Users:** The interfaces described in this user guide are C interfaces. For the Toolkit layer, the Fortran interfaces are similar, except that all arguments are passed by *reference* (that is, typical Fortran style). The "Lite" interface is not currently available in Fortran, because of the need for long routine names. This restriction will be re-examined for future releases.

## 2 Source Code Generation

The SRC\_GEN directory contains the following generic source code files.

<code>bcomm.c</code>	<code>bsrmm.c</code>	<code>cscmm.c</code>	<code>csrmts.c</code>
<code>bscmm.c</code>	<code>bsrmts.c</code>	<code>cscmts.c</code>	<code>vbrmm.c</code>
<code>bscmts.c</code>	<code>coomm.c</code>	<code>csrmm.c</code>	<code>vbrmts.c</code>

Also provided are generator scripts for creating the NIST Sparse BLAS kernel routines from these generic source files.

These source files are used as "master files", and are written in such a way that special case routines can be generated by relatively simple shell scripts which use "sed" and "awk" for text replacement. The approach saves considerable programming effort by generating most source files automatically, and reduces errors by insuring that any changes are propagated throughout all of the related source code.

The master files provide working source code for the most general version of the kernel routine. This is where real programming effort should be expended to optimized the library. The code is commented with tags which can be used to selectively delete code for special case routines. The "rules" for creating each special case file are defined in the SRC\_GEN/kernels subdirectory. The kernels subdirectory contains the files

CAB	CADBbC	CDADBC	CaADB	CaDABbC
CABC	CDAB	CDADBbC	CaADBC	CaDADB
CABbC	CDABC	CaAB	CaADBbC	CaDADBC
CADB	CDABbC	CaABC	CaDAB	CaDADBbC
CADBC	CDADB	CaABbC	CaDABC	

one representing each of the specializations from the generic master code, along with kernel files for the master codes. Each of these kernel files contains pointers to appropriate "Definition" files, in the directory SRC\_GEN/Defs, which are used to build up the sed script for the text replacement to generate the kernel routines.

For typical use, these kernel and definition files would never have to be touched. Many modifications (say for optimization) can be made to the master source files without requiring any change whatsoever to the file generation mechanism. The only source code changes which would affect code generation would be those which alter the relationship between the comment tags and the related source. A more detailed explanation of the mechanism, and requirements for modifications, will be forthcoming in the 1.0 release.

After making any necessary changes to these "master" source files, the library source files may be generated via the "create" script (automated in the "make" process in this directory with "make install" or "make re-install").

**\*\* IMPORTANT NOTE \*\***

Any changes to source for any routines below the Toolkit interface layer **MUST** be made in the ../S-RC.GEN directory to be retained and propagated to all appropriate kernel routines. Changes to the Toolkit interface routines, however, should be made directly in the directory ../src\_tk[clf].)

### 3 Toolkit Interface Descriptions



**Name**            dbcomm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dbcomm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n, const int kb,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int bindx[], const int bjndx[], const int banz,
             const int lb, const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Block coordinate format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int kb	Number of block columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

1 : no repeated indices

double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *bindx	integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block row indices of the entries of A.
int *bjndx	integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block column indices of the entries of A.
int bnnz	number of block entries
int lb	dimension of blocks
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least $\max(m,n)$
int lwork	length of work array

**Name** dbscmm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dbscmm(const int transa, const int mb, const int n, const int kb,
            const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
            const int bindx[], const int bptrb[], const int bptre[],
            const int lb, const double b[], const int ldb,
            const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
            double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Block sparse column format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int kb	Number of block columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

---

1 : no repeated indices

double \*val scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries

int \*bindx integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block row indices of the entries of A.

int \*bpntrb integer array of length mb such that bpntrb(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the first block entry of the j-th column of A.

int \*bpntre integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the last block entry of the j-th column of A.

int lb dimension of blocks

double \*b rectangular array with leading dimension ldb

int ldb leading dimension of b

double \*c rectangular array with leading dimension ldc

int ldc leading dimension of c

double \*work scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least  $\max(m,n)$

int lwork length of work array

**Name** dbscsm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dbscsm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n,
             const int unitd, const double dv[],
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int bindx[], const int bpntrb[], const int bptre[],
             const int lb, const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Block sparse column format triangular solve.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-1}B + \beta C \quad C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-T}B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-1}DB + \beta C \quad C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-T}DB + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int unitd	Type of scaling: 1 : Identity matrix (argument dv[] is ignored) 2 : Scale on left (row scaling) 3 : Scale on right (column scaling)
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base

---

	0 : C/C++ compatible
	1 : Fortran compatible
	descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported)
	0 : unknown
	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *bindx	integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block row indices of the entries of A.
int *bpntrb	integer array of length mb such that bpntrb(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the first block entry of the j-th column of A.
int *bpntre	integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the last block entry of the j-th column of A.
int bnnz	number of block entries
int lb	dimension of blocks
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least $\max(m,n)$
int lwork	length of work array

**Name**           dbsrmm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dbsrmm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n, const int kb,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int bindx[], const int bpntrb[], const int bpntre[],
             const int lb, const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Block sparse row format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int kb	Number of block columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

---

	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *bindx	integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block column indices of the entries of A.
int *bpntrb	integer array of length mb such that bpntrb(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the first block entry of the j-th row of A.
int *bpntre	integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the last block entry of the j-th row of A.
int lb	dimension of blocks
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)
int lwork	length of work array



**Name**           dbsrsm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dbsrsm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n,
             const int unitd, const double dv[],
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int bindx[], const int bpntrb[], const int bptre[],
             const int lb, const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Block sparse row format triangular solve.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-1}B + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-T}B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-1}DB + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-T}DB + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int unitd	Type of scaling: 1 : Identity matrix (argument dv[] is ignored) 2 : Scale on left (row scaling) 3 : Scale on right (column scaling)
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base

0 : C/C++ compatible  
1 : Fortran compatible  
descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported)  
0 : unknown  
1 : no repeated indices

double \*val scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries  
int \*bindx integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block column indices of the entries of A.  
int \*bpntrb integer array of length mb such that bpntrb(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the first block entry of the j-th row of A.  
int \*bpntre integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the last block entry of the j-th row of A.  
int lb dimension of blocks  
double \*b rectangular array with leading dimension ldb  
int ldb leading dimension of b  
double \*c rectangular array with leading dimension ldc  
int ldc leading dimension of c  
double \*work scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)  
int lwork length of work array

**Name**           dcoomm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dcoomm( const int transa, const int m, const int n, const int k,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int jndx[], const int nnz,
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Coordinate format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int m	Number of rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int k	Number of columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

---

	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *indx	integer array of length nnz containing row indices
int *jndx	integer array of length nnz containing column indices
int nnz	Number of nonzero matrix entries
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)

**Name**           dcscmm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dcscmm( const int transa, const int m, const int n, const int k,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int pntrb[], const int pntre[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Compressed sparse column format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int m	Number of rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int k	Number of columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

---

1 : no repeated indices

double \*val scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries

int \*indx integer array of length nnz containing row indices

int \*pntrb integer array of length k such that pntrb(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the first nonzero element in column j

int \*pntre integer array of length k such that pntre(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the last nonzero element in column j

double \*b rectangular array with leading dimension ldb

int ldb leading dimension of b

double \*c rectangular array with leading dimension ldc

int ldc leading dimension of c

double \*work scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)

**Name**           dcscsm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dcscsm( const int transa, const int m, const int n,
             const int unitd, const double dv[],
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int ptrb[], const int pntre[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Compressed sparse column format triangular solve.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-1}B + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-T}B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-1}DB + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-T}DB + \beta C$$

## Arguments

int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
int m	Number of rows in matrix A
int n	Number of columns in matrix c
int unitd	Type of scaling: 1 : Identity matrix (argument dv[] is ignored) 2 : Scale on left (row scaling) 3 : Scale on right (column scaling)
double alpha	Scalar parameter
double beta	Scalar parameter
int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base

---

	0 : C/C++ compatible
	1 : Fortran compatible
	descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported)
	0 : unknown
	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *indx	integer array of length nnz containing row indices
int *pntrb	integer array of length k such that pntrb(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the first nonzero element in column j
int *pntre	integer array of length k such that pntre(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the last nonzero element in column j
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)
int lwork	length of work array



**Name**            dcsrmm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dcsrmm( const int transa, const int m, const int n, const int k,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int pntrb[], const int pntre[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Compressed sparse row format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int m	Number of rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int k	Number of columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported) 0 : unknown

---

1 : no repeated indices

double \*val scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries

int \*indx integer array of length nnz containing column indices

int \*pntrb integer array of length k such that pntrb(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the first nonzero element in row j

int \*pntre integer array of length k such that pntre(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the last nonzero element in row j

double \*b rectangular array with leading dimension ldb

int ldb leading dimension of b

double \*c rectangular array with leading dimension ldc

int ldc leading dimension of c

double \*work scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)

**Name**            dcsrsm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dcsrsm( const int transa, const int m, const int n,
             const int unitd, const double dv[],
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int pntrb[], const int pntre[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Compressed sparse row format triangular solve.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-1}B + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-T}B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-1}DB + \beta C \qquad C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-T}DB + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int m	Number of rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int unitd	Type of scaling: 1 : Identity matrix (argument dv[] is ignored) 2 : Scale on left (row scaling) 3 : Scale on right (column scaling)
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base

---

	0 : C/C++ compatible
	1 : Fortran compatible
	descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported)
	0 : unknown
	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *indx	integer array of length nnz containing column indices
int *pntrb	integer array of length k such that pntrb(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the first nonzero element in row j
int *pntre	integer array of length k such that pntre(j)-pntrb(1) points to location in val of the last nonzero element in row j
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least max(m,n)
int lwork	length of work array

**Name**            dvbrmm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dvbrmm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n, const int kb,
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int bindx[],
             const int rpntr[], const int cpntr[],
             const int bpntrb[], const int bpntre[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Variable block row format matrix-matrix multiply.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha AB + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^T B + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int kb	Number of block columns in matrix A
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit descra[3] Array base 0 : C/C++ compatible 1 : Fortran compatible

---

descra[4] repeated indice (not currently supported)  
 s                    0 : unknown  
                      1 : no repeated indices  
 double \*val        scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries  
 int \*indx           integer array of length bnnz+1 such that the i-th  
                      element of indx[] points to the location in val of  
                      the (1,1) element of the i-th block entry.  
 int \*bindx         integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block column  
                      indices of the entries of A.  
 int \*rpntnr        integer array of length mb+1 such that rpntnr(i)-rpntnr(1)  
                      is the row index of the first point row in the i-th  
                      block row. rpntnr(mb+1) is set to m+rpntnr(1).  
                      Thus, the number of point rows in the i-th block row is  
                      rpntnr(i+1)-rpntnr(i).  
 int \*cpntnr        integer array of length kb+1 such that cpntnr(j)-cpntnr(1)  
                      is the column index of the first point column in the j-th  
                      block column. cpntnr(kb+1) is set to k+cpntnr(1).  
                      Thus, the number of point columns in the j-th block column  
                      is cpntnr(j+1)-cpntnr(j).  
 int \*bpntnr        integer array of length mb such that bpntnr(i)-bpntnr(1)  
                      points to location in bindx of the first block entry of  
                      the j-th row of A.  
 int \*bpntre        integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntnr(1)  
                      points to location in bindx of the last block entry of  
                      the j-th row of A.  
 double \*b           rectangular array with leading dimension ldb  
 int ldb             leading dimension of b  
 double \*c           rectangular array with leading dimension ldc  
 int ldc             leading dimension of c  
 double \*work       scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least  $m*n + \max(\text{blocksize})^2$   
 int lwork           length of work array

Name dvbrsm

## Calling Sequence

```
void dvbrsm( const int transa, const int mb, const int n,
             const int unitd, const double dv[],
             const double alpha, const int descra[], const double val[],
             const int indx[], const int bindx[], const int rpntr[],
             const int cpntr[], const int bpntrb[], const int bpntrc[],
             const double b[], const int ldb,
             const double beta, double c[], const int ldc,
             double work[], const int lwork);
```

## Functionality

Variable block row format triangular solve.

$$C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-1}B + \beta C \quad C \leftarrow \alpha DA^{-T}B + \beta C$$

$$C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-1}DB + \beta C \quad C \leftarrow \alpha A^{-T}DB + \beta C$$

<b>Arguments</b>	int transa	Indicates how to operate with the sparse matrix 0 : operate with matrix 1 : operate with transpose matrix
	int mb	Number of block rows in matrix A
	int n	Number of columns in matrix c
	int unitd	Type of scaling: 1 : Identity matrix (argument dv[] is ignored) 2 : Scale on left (row scaling) 3 : Scale on right (column scaling)
	double alpha	Scalar parameter
	double beta	Scalar parameter
	int descra[]	Descriptor argument. Five element integer array: descra[0] matrix structure 0 : general 1 : symmetric 2 : Hermitian 3 : Triangular 4 : Skew(Anti)-Symmetric 5 : Diagonal descra[1] upper/lower triangular indicator 1 : lower 2 : upper descra[2] main diagonal type 0 : non-unit 1 : unit

---

	descra[3] Array base
	0 : C/C++ compatible
	1 : Fortran compatible
	descra[4] repeated indices (not currently supported)
	0 : unknown
	1 : no repeated indices
double *val	scalar array of length nnz containing matrix entries
int *indx	integer array of length bnnz+1 such that the i-th element of indx[] points to the location in val of the (1,1) element of the i-th block entry.
int *bindx	integer array of length bnnz consisting of the block column indices of the entries of A.
int *rpntr	integer array of length mb+1 such that rpntr(i)-rpntr(1) is the row index of the first point row in the i-th block row. rpntr(mb+1) is set to m+rpntr(1). Thus, the number of point rows in the i-th block row is rpntr(i+1)-rpntr(i).
int *cpntr	integer array of length kb+1 such that cpntr(j)-cpntr(1) is the column index of the first point column in the j-th block column. cpntr(kb+1) is set to k+cpntr(1). Thus, the number of point columns in the j-th block column is cpntr(j+1)-cpntr(j).
int *bpntrb	integer array of length mb such that bpntrb(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the first block entry of the j-th row of A.
int *bpntre	integer array of length mb such that bpntre(i)-bpntrb(1) points to location in bindx of the last block entry of the j-th row of A.
double *b	rectangular array with leading dimension ldb
int ldb	leading dimension of b
double *c	rectangular array with leading dimension ldc
int ldc	leading dimension of c
double *work	scratch array of length lwork. lwork should be at least $m*n + \max(\text{blocksize})^2$
int lwork	length of work array



## 4 “Lite” Function Prototypes: VBR Example

This section is provided to give an illustration of the naming convention and corresponding prototypes for the automatically generating lightweight functions. Since there are over 250 functions for the VBR storage format alone, it is important that these functions and prototypes follow a predictable scheme. If a user is familiar with the prototype for the most generic function (corresponding to the matrix matrix multiplication kernel CaABbC and the matrix triangular solve kernel CaDADBbC), then special case prototypes can be predicted by changing the kernel name and dropping out any corresponding unnecessary arguments from the argument list. For example, the vector version of the routine

```
void VBR_MatTriangSlvLU_CaDADBbC_double( const int mb, const int n, const double
*dvl, const double *dvr, const double alpha, const double *val, const int *indx, const int
*bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const
double *b, const int ldb, const double beta, double *c, const int ldc, double *work, const
int ind_base);
```

can be obtained by changing the function name to `VBR_VecTriangSlvLU_CaDADBbC_double`, and eliminating the arguments { `n`, `ldb`, `ldc`, to arrive at the prototype:

```
void VBR_VecTriangSlvLU_CaDADBbC_double( const int mb, const double *dvl, const
double *dvr, const double alpha, const double *val, const int *indx, const int *bindx, const
int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double *b, const
double beta, double *c, double *work, const int ind_base);
```

The prototypes listed in this section further illustrate the use of this convention.

### 4.1 Variable Block Row Matrix Multiply Routines

```
void VBR_MatMult_CAB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double *val, const int *indx,
const int *bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double *b, const
int ldb, double *c, const int ldc, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBR_MatMult_CATB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double *val, const int
*indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double *b,
const int ldb, double *c, const int ldc, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBRsymm_MatMult_CAB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double *val, const
int *indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double
*b, const int ldb, double *c, const int ldc, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBRskew_MatMult_CAB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double *val, const int
*indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double *b,
const int ldb, double *c, const int ldc, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBRskew_MatMult_CATB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double *val, const
int *indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpnt, const int *cpnt, const int *bpnt, const int *bpntre, const double
*b, const int ldb, double *c, const int ldc, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBR_MatMult_CaAB_double( const int mb, const int n, const int kb, const double alpha, const double
```



















































```
void VBR_VecTriangSlvUU_CaDADBbC_double( const int mb, const double *dvl, const double *dvr,
const double alpha, const double *val, const int *indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpntr, const int *cpntr, const
int *bpntrb, const int *bpntre, const double *b, const double beta, double *c, double *work, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBR_VecTriangSlvLU_CaDATDBbC_double( const int mb, const double *dvl, const double *dvr,
const double alpha, const double *val, const int *indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpntr, const int *cpntr, const
int *bpntrb, const int *bpntre, const double *b, const double beta, double *c, double *work, const int ind_base);
```

```
void VBR_VecTriangSlvUU_CaDATDBbC_double( const int mb, const double *dvl, const double *dvr,
const double alpha, const double *val, const int *indx, const int *bindx, const int *rpntr, const int *cpntr, const
int *bpntrb, const int *bpntre, const double *b, const double beta, double *c, double *work, const int ind_base);
```

## A Installation Instructions

The installation of the Sparse BLAS Toolkit is automated with the "make" utility. To use "make" to build the library:

1. Edit the file ./makefile.def to reflect your system setup:
  - The minimum installation requires an ANSI C compiler.
  - An extended installation which includes Fortran callable routines and testers is available. If the presence of a Fortran compiler is indicated in the makefile.def file, the extended version will be installed.
  - The archival process by default uses "ranlib". If this is not available on your system, set HASRANLIB to 'f'.

2. Type:

make install *	to build the library AND make and run the C and Fortran testers
make installc	to build the library AND make and run the C testers
make library	to build the archive file ./lib/libsptk.a (tests are not built)
make testc	to build and run the C testers (library must be pre-built)
make testf77 *	to build and run the Fortran testers (library must be pre-built)

\* requires a Fortran compiler

3. For space-saving cleanup, type "make clean" to remove all .o

## B References

- [1] S. CARNEY, M. HEROUX, G. LI, R. POZO, K. REMINGTON, AND K. WU, *A revised proposal for a sparse blas toolkit*, <http://www.cs.sandia.gov/mheroux/PS/spblastk.ps>, (1996).
- [2] I. DUFF, M. MARRONE, AND G. RADICATI, *A proposal for user level sparse blas*, Tech. Report TR/PA/92/85, CERFACS, Toulouse, France, 1992.



