RngStreams

Multiple independent streams of pseudo-random numbers

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${\bf RngStreams-Multiple\ independent\ streams\ of\ pseudo-random\ numbers}$

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1 Installing RngStreams

Documentation

A manual can be found in directory 'doc' in various formats, including PS, PDF, HTML, Info and plain text.

Profiling and Verification

```
To compile and run two test programs type make check
```

2 Interface to the package RngStreams

RngStream [Data type]

Contains the state of a stream from the present module. It is defined as typedef struct RngStream_InfoState * RngStream;

```
struct RngStream_InfoState {
   double Cg[6], Bg[6], Ig[6];
   int Anti;
   int IncPrec;
   char *name;
};
```

The arrays Ig, Bg, and Cg contain the initial state, the starting point of the current substream, and the current state, respectively. This stream generates antithetic variates if $Anti \neq 0$. The precision of the output numbers is increased if $IncPrec \neq 0$.

- void RngStream_SetPackageSeed (unsigned long seed[6]) [Library Function] Sets the initial seed of the package RngStreams to the six integers in the vector seed. This will be the seed (initial state) of the first stream. If this procedure is not called, the default initial seed is {12345, 12345, 12345, 12345, 12345}. If it is called, the first 3 values of the seed must all be less than m_1 = 4294967087, and not all 0; and the last 3 values must all be less than m_2 = 4294944443, and not all 0.
- RngStream_RngStream_CreateStream (const char name[]) [Library Function] Creates and returns a new stream with identifier name, whose state variable is of type RngStream_InfoState. This procedure reserves space to keep the information relative to the RngStream, initializes its seed Ig, sets Bg and Cg equal to Ig, sets its antithetic and precision switches to 0. The seed Ig is equal to the initial seed of the package given by RngStream_SetPackageSeed if this is the first stream created, otherwise it is Z steps ahead of that of the most recently created stream.
- void RngStream_DeleteStream (RngStream *pg) [Library Function]
 Deletes the stream *pg created previously by RngStream_CreateStream, and recovers its memory. Otherwise, does nothing.
- void RngStream_ResetStartStream (RngStream g) [Library Function] Reinitializes the stream g to its initial state: Cg and Bg are set to Ig.
- void RngStream_ResetStartSubstream (RngStream g) [Library Function] Reinitializes the stream g to the beginning of its current substream: Cg is set to Bg.
- void RngStream_ResetNextSubstream $(RngStream\ g)$ [Library Function] Reinitializes the stream g to the beginning of its next substream: Ng is computed, and Cg and Bg are set to Ng.
- void RngStream_SetAntithetic (RngStream g, int a) [Library Function] If $a \neq 0$, the stream g will start generating antithetic variates, i.e., 1-U instead of U, until this method is called again with a=0. By default, the streams are created with a=0.

void RngStream_IncreasedPrecis ($RngStream\ g$, int incp) [Library Function] After calling this procedure with $incp \neq 0$, each call (direct or indirect) to RngStream_RandU01 for stream g will advance the state of the stream by 2 steps instead of 1, and will return a number with (roughly) 53 bits of precision instead of 32 bits. More specifically, in the non-antithetic case, when the precision is increased, the instruction $x = RngStream_RandU01(g)$ is equivalent to $x = (RngStream_RandU01(g) + RngStream_RandU01(g) * fact) % 1.0 where the constant fact is equal to <math>2^{-24}$. This also applies when calling $RngStream_RandU01$ indirectly (e.g., by calling $RngStream_RandU01$ in RandInt, etc.). By default, or if this procedure is called again with incp = 0, each call to $RngStream_RandU01$ for stream g advances the state by 1 step and returns a number with 32 bits of precision.

void RngStream_SetSeed ($RngStream\ g$, unsigned long [Library Function] $seed\ [6]$)

Sets the initial seed Ig of stream g to the vector seed. This vector must satisfy the same conditions as in RngStream_SetPackageSeed. The stream is then reset to this initial seed. The states and seeds of the other streams are not modified. As a result, after calling this procedure, the initial seeds of the streams are no longer spaced Z values apart. We discourage the use of this procedure.

void RngStream_AdvanceState (RngStream g, long e, long c) [Library Function] Advances the state of stream g by k values, without modifying the states of other streams (as in RngStream_SetSeed), nor the values of Bg and Ig associated with this stream. If e > 0, then $k = 2^e + c$; if e < 0, then $k = -2^{-e} + c$; and if e = 0, then k = c. Note: c is allowed to take negative values. We discourage the use of this procedure.

Returns in seed[] the current state Cg of stream g. This is convenient if we want to save the state for subsequent use.

- void RngStream_WriteState (RngStream g) [Library Function]
 Prints (to standard output) the current state of stream g.
- void RngStream_WriteStateFull (RngStream g) [Library Function]
 Prints (to standard output) the name of stream g and the values of all its internal variables.

double RngStream_RandU01 ($RngStream\ g$) [Library Function] Returns a (pseudo)random number from the uniform distribution over the interval (0,1), using stream g, after advancing the state by one step. The returned number has 32 bits of precision in the sense that it is always a multiple of $1/(2^{32}-208)$, unless RngStream_IncreasedPrecis has been called for this stream.

long RngStream_RandInt ($RngStream\ g$, $long\ i$, $long\ j$) [Library Function] Returns a (pseudo)random number from the discrete uniform distribution over the integers { i, i+1, ..., j }, using stream g. Makes one call to RngStream_RandU01.

3 Example

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "RngStream.h"

int main (void)
{
    double x;
    int i;
    RngStream gen;

    /* get a stream */
    gen = RngStream_CreateStream ("generator_1");

    /* sample from generator */
    for (i=0; i<10; i++) {
        x = RngStream_RandUO1 (gen);
        printf ("%f\n", x );
    }

    return 0;
}</pre>
```