PyTrilinos: Epetra Maps & Vectors

Epetra Maps

- A "map" describes the distribution of global node (or element) indices across all processors
 - A "node" is a calculation point, e.g. finite elements, finite differences, etc.
 - "global" refers to a node numbering scheme that describes the entire model, i.e. what it would be if it where only run on a single processor
 - "local" refers to a the on processor node numbering scheme
- 4 ways to construct a map
 - Map(numGE, iBase, comm)
 - Map(numGE, numME, iBase, comm)
 - Map(numGE, myGEs, iBase, comm)
 - Map(map)

Epetra.Map() Example 1

EpetraMap1.py

```
>>mpiexec -np 2 ./EpetraMap1.py
My global indices are: [0 1 2 3 4]
My global indices are: [5 6 7 8 9]
```

Epetra.Map() Example 2

```
>>mpiexec -np 2 ./EpetraMap2.py
My global indices are: [0 1 2 3]
My global indices are: [ 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]

>>mpiexec -np 3 ./EpetraMap2.py
My global indices are: [0 1 2 3]
My global indices are: [4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11]
My global indices are: [12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19]
```

Epetra.Map() Example 3

EpetraMap3.py

```
>>mpiexec -np 2 ./EpetraMap3.py
My global indices are: [0 2 4]
My global indices are: [1 3 5 6]
```

Epetra Vectors

- Inherits from Numpy's numpy.ndarray
 - Epetra Vectors *are* Numpy arrays
- Distributed over processors according to the associated Epetra.Map()
- Type: double
 - See Epetra.IntVector() for int type
- Several useful constructors
 - Vector(map, zeroOut=True)
 - Vector(map, array)
 - Vector(vector)

Epetra. Vector() Example 1

EpetraVector1.pv

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
from PyTrilinos import Epetra
import numpy as np
comm = Epetra.PyComm()
stdMap = Epetra.Map(10, 0, comm)
x = Epetra.Vector(stdMap)
x[:] = np.arange(stdMap.NumMyElements())
print("My (local, global) indices are: "
        + str(zip(x, stdMap.MyGlobalElements())))
>>mpiexec -np 2 ./EpetraVector1.pv
My (local, global) indices are: [(0.0, 0), (1.0, 1), (2.0, 2), (3.0,
3), (4.0, 4)]
My (local, global) indices are: [(0.0, 5), (1.0, 6), (2.0, 7), (3.0,
8), (4.0, 9)]
```

Epetra. Vector() Example 2

EpetraVector2.py #!/usr/bin/env python from PyTrilinos import Epetra import numpy as np comm = Epetra.PyComm() stdMap = Epetra.Map(10, 0, comm) x = Epetra.Vector(stdMap)v = Epetra.Vector(stdMap) x[:] = np.arange(stdMap.NumMyElements()) v[:] = x + 1tmp1 = x.Dot(v)tmp2 = x.Norm2()tmp3 = v.MaxValue() if comm.MyPID() == 0: print("x . y = " + str(tmp1))print("The L2 norm of x is = " + str(tmp2)) print("The max value of v is = " + str(tmp3))

```
>>mpiexec -np 2 ./EpetraVector2.py
x . y = 80.0
The L2 norm of x is = 7.74596669241
The max value of y is = 5.0
```

Epetra Comm MPI-style methods

- Several MPI-style methods available
 - Broadcast(numpy.ndarray, int root)
 - GatherAll(PyObject obj) -> numpy.ndarray
 - SumAll(PyObject obj) -> numpy.ndarray
 - MaxAll(PyObject obj) -> numpy.ndarray
 - MinAll(PyObject obj) -> numpy.ndarray
- All MPI methods available via
 - GetMpiComm
 - Example: comm.GetMpiComm.Scatter(PyObject obj, root=0)

Epetra.Comm() Example

```
EpetraCommGather.py
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
from PyTrilinos import Epetra
import numpy as np
comm = Epetra.PyComm()

x = np.arange(5)

tmp1 = comm.GatherAll(x)

if comm.MyPID() == 0:
    print(tmp1)
```

Epetra BlockMap and Epetra MultiVector

- Epetra Maps *are* Epetra BlockMaps
 - With Point Size = 1
 - Most Map() methods are defined for BlockMaps()
- Epetra Vectors are Epetra MultiVectors
 - With number of dimensions = 1
 - Most Vector() methods are defined for MultiVectors()