

NAG Library Routine Document

F11ZBF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of *bold italicised* terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

F11ZBF sorts the nonzero elements of a real sparse symmetric matrix, represented in symmetric coordinate storage format.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F11ZBF (N, NNZ, A, IROW, ICOL, DUP, ZER, ISTR, IWORK, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, NNZ, IROW(*), ICOL(*), ISTR(N+1), IWORK(N), IFAIL
REAL (KIND=nag_wp) A(*)
CHARACTER(1)    DUP, ZER
```

3 Description

F11ZBF takes a symmetric coordinate storage (SCS) representation (see Section 2.1.2 in the F11 Chapter Introduction) of a real n by n sparse symmetric matrix A , and reorders the nonzero elements by increasing row index and increasing column index within each row. Entries with duplicate row and column indices may be removed, or the values may be summed. Any entries with zero values may optionally be removed.

F11ZBF also returns a pointer ISTR to the starting address of each row in A .

4 References

None.

5 Arguments

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $N \geq 1$.
- 2: NNZ – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: the number of nonzero elements in the lower triangular part of the matrix A .
Constraint: $NNZ \geq 0$.
On exit: the number of lower triangular nonzero elements with unique row and column indices.
- 3: A(*) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension of the array A must be at least $\max(1, NNZ)$.
On entry: the nonzero elements of the lower triangular part of the real matrix A . These may be in any order and there may be multiple nonzero elements with the same row and column indices.
On exit: the lower triangular nonzero elements ordered by increasing row index, and by increasing column index within each row. Each nonzero element has a unique row and column index.

- 4: IROW(*) – INTEGER array *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension of the array IROW must be at least $\max(1, \text{NNZ})$.
On entry: the row indices corresponding to the nonzero elements supplied in the array A.
Constraint: $1 \leq \text{IROW}(i) \leq N$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \text{NNZ}$.
On exit: the first NNZ elements contain the row indices corresponding to the nonzero elements returned in the array A.
- 5: ICOL(*) – INTEGER array *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension of the array ICOL must be at least $\max(1, \text{NNZ})$.
On entry: the column indices corresponding to the nonzero elements supplied in the array A.
Constraint: $1 \leq \text{ICOL}(i) \leq \text{IROW}(i)$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \text{NNZ}$.
On exit: the first NNZ elements contain the column indices corresponding to the nonzero elements returned in the array A.
- 6: DUP – CHARACTER(1) *Input*
On entry: indicates how any nonzero elements with duplicate row and column indices are to be treated.
 DUP = 'R'
 The entries are removed.
 DUP = 'S'
 The relevant values in A are summed.
Constraint: DUP = 'R' or 'S'.
- 7: ZER – CHARACTER(1) *Input*
On entry: indicates how any elements with zero values in A are to be treated.
 ZER = 'R'
 The entries are removed.
 ZER = 'K'
 The entries are kept.
Constraint: ZER = 'R' or 'K'.
- 8: ISTR(N + 1) – INTEGER array *Output*
On exit: ISTR(i), for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, is the starting address in the arrays A, IROW and ICOL of row i of the matrix A. ISTR(N + 1) is the address of the last nonzero element in A plus one.
- 9: IWORK(N) – INTEGER array *Workspace*
- 10: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this argument you should refer to Section 3.4 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for details.
 For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this argument, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**
On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry $IFAIL = 0$ or -1 , explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by $X04AAF$).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

$IFAIL = 1$

On entry, $N < 1$,
 or $NNZ < 0$,
 or $DUP \neq 'R'$ or $'S'$.
 or $ZER \neq 'R'$ or $'K'$.

$IFAIL = 2$

On entry, a nonzero element has been supplied which does not lie in the lower triangular part of A , i.e., one or more of the following constraints has been violated:

$$1 \leq IROW(i) \leq N,$$

$$1 \leq ICOL(i) \leq IROW(i),$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, NNZ$.

$IFAIL = -99$

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

See Section 3.9 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

$IFAIL = -399$

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 3.8 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

$IFAIL = -999$

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.7 in *How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation* for further information.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Parallelism and Performance

F11ZBF is not threaded in any implementation.

9 Further Comments

The time taken for a call to F11ZBF is proportional to NNZ .

Note that the resulting matrix may have either rows or columns with no entries. If row i has no entries then $ISTR(i) = ISTR(i + 1)$.

10 Example

This example reads the SCS representation of a real sparse symmetric matrix A , calls F11ZBF to reorder the nonzero elements, and outputs the original and the reordered representations.

10.1 Program Text

```

Program f11zbf

!      F11ZBF Example Program Text

!      Mark 26 Release. NAG Copyright 2016.

!      .. Use Statements ..
      Use nag_library, Only: f11zbf, nag_wp
!      .. Implicit None Statement ..
      Implicit None
!      .. Parameters ..
      Integer, Parameter          :: nin = 5, nout = 6
!      .. Local Scalars ..
      Integer                    :: i, ifail, n, nnz
      Character (1)              :: dup, zer
!      .. Local Arrays ..
      Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: a(:)
      Integer, Allocatable        :: icol(:), irow(:), istr(:), iwork(:)
!      .. Executable Statements ..
      Write (nout,*) 'F11ZBF Example Program Results'
!      Skip heading in data file
      Read (nin,*)

!      Read order of matrix and number of nonzero entries

      Read (nin,*) n
      Read (nin,*) nnz

      Allocate (a(nnz),icol(nnz),irow(nnz),istr(n+1),iwork(n))

!      Read and output the original nonzero elements

      Do i = 1, nnz
         Read (nin,*) a(i), irow(i), icol(i)
      End Do
      Write (nout,*) 'Original elements'
      Write (nout,99997) 'NNZ = ', nnz
      Do i = 1, nnz
         Write (nout,99998) i, a(i), irow(i), icol(i)
      End Do

!      Reorder, sum duplicates and remove zeros

      dup = 'S'
      zer = 'R'

!      ifail: behaviour on error exit
!              =0 for hard exit, =1 for quiet-soft, =-1 for noisy-soft
      ifail = 0
      Call f11zbf(n,nnz,a,irow,icol,dup,zer,istr,iwork,ifail)

!      Output results

      Write (nout,*) 'Reordered elements'
      Write (nout,99999) 'NNZ = ', nnz
      Do i = 1, nnz
         Write (nout,99998) i, a(i), irow(i), icol(i)
      End Do

99999 Format (1X,A,I4)
99998 Format (1X,I8,E16.4,2I8)
99997 Format (1X,A,I16)
      End Program f11zbf

```

10.2 Program Data

F11ZBF Example Program Data

```

4           N
9           NNZ
1.    3    2
0.    2    1
1.    3    2
3.    4    4
4.    1    1
6.    2    2
2.    3    3
1.    3    2
1.    3    2           A(I), IROW(I), ICOL(I), I=1,...,NNZ

```

10.3 Program Results

F11ZBF Example Program Results

Original elements

```

NNZ =          9
   1    0.1000E+01    3    2
   2    0.0000E+00    2    1
   3    0.1000E+01    3    2
   4    0.3000E+01    4    4
   5    0.4000E+01    1    1
   6    0.6000E+01    2    2
   7    0.2000E+01    3    3
   8    0.1000E+01    3    2
   9    0.1000E+01    3    2

```

Reordered elements

```

NNZ =          5
   1    0.4000E+01    1    1
   2    0.6000E+01    2    2
   3    0.4000E+01    3    2
   4    0.2000E+01    3    3
   5    0.3000E+01    4    4

```
