

**Tools in Scientific Computing**  
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**Lecture - 35**  
**Reaction-Diffusion system in PETSc**

(Refer Slide Time: 00:30)

```

12 const double b = user->b, *ax;
13 double *aF;
14
15 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
16 VecGetArray(F, &aF);
17 aF[0] = (1.0/b)*PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]) - ax[1];
18 aF[1] = ax[0]*ax[0] + ax[1]*ax[1] - 1.0;
19 VecRestoreArrayRead(x, &ax);
20 VecRestoreArray(F, &aF);
21
22 return 0;
23 }
24
25 PetscErrorCode JacFunct(SNES snes,Vec x,Mat J,Mat P,void *
26 {
27 AppCtx *user = (AppCtx*)ctx;
28 const double b = user->b, *ax;
29 double v[4];
30 int row[2] = {0, 1}, col[2] = {0, 1};
31
32 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
33 v[0] = PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]);
34 v[1] = -1.0;
35 v[2] = 2*ax[0];
36 v[3] = 2*ax[1];
37

```

Handwritten notes:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & - & - \\ -1 & \frac{2\phi^2}{2\sqrt{u}} & -1 & - \\ & \frac{2\phi^2}{2\sqrt{u}} & -1 & - \\ & & \frac{2\phi^2}{2\sqrt{u}} & -1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-u_0 + 2u_1 - u_2 + S\sqrt{u}h^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_0} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_1} = 2 + \frac{\phi h^2}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_2} = -1 \quad - - -$$

SNES

Hi guys, in this particular lecture we are going to continue on our journey of solving for the steady state distribution of this particular equation right.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:43)

```

12 const double b = user->b, *ax;
13 double *aF;
14
15 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
16 VecGetArray(F, &aF);
17 aF[0] = (1.0/b)*PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]) - ax[1];
18 aF[1] = ax[0]*ax[0] + ax[1]*ax[1] - 1.0;
19 VecRestoreArrayRead(x, &ax);
20 VecRestoreArray(F, &aF);
21
22 return 0;
23 }
24
25 PetscErrorCode JacFunct(SNES snes,Vec x,Mat J,Mat P,void *
26 {
27 AppCtx *user = (AppCtx*)ctx;
28 const double b = user->b, *ax;
29 double v[4];
30 int row[2] = {0, 1}, col[2] = {0, 1};
31
32 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
33 v[0] = PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]);
34 v[1] = -1.0;
35 v[2] = 2*ax[0];
36 v[3] = 2*ax[1];
37

```

Handwritten notes:

$$u(i) = 10M$$

$$-u'' + S\sqrt{u} = 0 \quad \text{Nonlinear}$$

$$-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + S\sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

Equations for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$

$$-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + S\sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

$$j = 1 \dots N-2$$

$$\vec{F}(u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1}) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_0}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_1}, \dots \right)$$

So, just to recap this is the kind of discretization we had and the Jacobian would look something like this alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:56)

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a handwritten slide on the right. The code editor contains the following C++ code:

```

12 const double b = user->b, *ax;
13 double *aF;
14
15 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
16 VecGetArray(F, &aF);
17 aF[0] = (1.0/b)*PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]) - ax[1];
18 aF[1] = ax[0]*ax[0] + ax[1]*ax[1] - 1.0;
19 VecRestoreArrayRead(x, &ax);
20 VecRestoreArray(F, &aF);
21
22 return 0;
23 }
24
25 PetscErrorCode JacFunct(SNES snes, Vec x, Mat J, Mat P, void *
26 {
27 AppCtx *user = (AppCtx*)ctx;
28 const double b = user->b, *ax;
29 double v[4];
30 int row[2] = {0, 1}, col[2] = {0, 1};
31
32 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
33 v[0] = PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]);
34 v[1] = -1.0;
35 v[2] = 2*ax[0];
36 v[3] = 2*ax[1];
37

```

The handwritten slide on the right shows the following content:

Boundary conditions:  $u_0 = \alpha$ ,  $u_{N-1} = \beta$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ -1 & \frac{2\sqrt{u_0}}{2\sqrt{u_0}} & -1 & \dots \\ & -1 & \frac{2\sqrt{u_1}}{2\sqrt{u_1}} & \dots \\ & & \dots & \dots \\ & & & -1 & \frac{2\sqrt{u_{N-2}}}{2\sqrt{u_{N-2}}} & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & \frac{2\sqrt{u_{N-1}}}{2\sqrt{u_{N-1}}} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equation:  $-u_0 + 2u_1 - u_2 + \sqrt{u_1}h^2 = 0$

Partial derivatives:  $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_0} = -1$ ,  $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_1} = 2 + \frac{h^2}{2\sqrt{u_1}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_2} = -1$

So, let us start coding and because it is a one dimensional problem we do not need any dm - going around over here but, we will need a one d grid something like this right.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:17)

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a handwritten slide on the right. The code editor contains the following C++ code:

```

12 const double b = user->b, *ax;
13 double *aF;
14
15 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
16 VecGetArray(F, &aF);
17 aF[0] = (1.0/b)*PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]) - ax[1];
18 aF[1] = ax[0]*ax[0] + ax[1]*ax[1] - 1.0;
19 VecRestoreArrayRead(x, &ax);
20 VecRestoreArray(F, &aF);
21
22 return 0;
23 }
24
25 PetscErrorCode JacFunct(SNES snes, Vec x, Mat J, Mat P, void *
26 {
27 AppCtx *user = (AppCtx*)ctx;
28 const double b = user->b, *ax;
29 double v[4];
30 int row[2] = {0, 1}, col[2] = {0, 1};
31
32 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
33 v[0] = PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]);
34 v[1] = -1.0;
35 v[2] = 2*ax[0];
36 v[3] = 2*ax[1];
37

```

The handwritten slide on the right shows the following content:

Analytical solution:  $u = \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)^4$

Set Bcs:  $u(0) = M$ ,  $u(1) = 16M$

Equation:  $-u'' + \sqrt{u} = 0$  (Nonlinear)

Discretized equation:  $-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + \sqrt{u_j} = 0$

Equations for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$

Equation:  $-u_{j+1} + 2u_j - u_{j-1} + \sqrt{u_j}h^2 = 0$

(Refer Slide Time: 01:23)

The image shows a code editor window with the following C code:

```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char **argv)
4 {
5
6     return PetscFinalize();
7 }
```

Overlaid on the right is a handwritten slide titled "Exact Solution:" containing the following content:

$$= \left(\frac{12}{8}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$$
$$u(0) = M$$
$$u(1) = 16M$$

Below these equations is a diagram of a 1D grid with nodes labeled 0, 1, 2, ..., N-1. The grid is associated with the equation  $u + 8\sqrt{u} = 0$ , which is labeled as "Nonlinear".

$$u - 2u_j + u_{j-1} + 8\sqrt{u_j} = 0$$
$$\Delta x^2$$

Text below the equation reads: "Solve for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$ ".

$$u + 2u_j - u_{j-1} + 8\sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

So, let us make a new file. So, first things first `#include <petsc.h>` `int main(int argc, char **argv) return PetscFinalize()` alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:55)

The image shows a file explorer window with a file named `rxn_dfn.c` selected. The file's properties are shown as follows:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
rxn_dfn.c	20-01-2021 08:07	Code File	1 KB

Overlaid on the right is the same handwritten slide as in the previous image, showing the exact solution and equations.

So, let us save this as `rxn_dfn.c` just to signify its a reaction diffusion system alright. So, first things first we need to define the various things we will need. So, we are going to need a `DM da`.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:29)

The screenshot shows a video lecture. On the left, a code editor displays the following C code:

```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char **argv)
4 {
5     DM da;
6     SNES snes;
7     AppCtx user;
8     Vec u, uexact;
9
10    DMDALocalInfo info;
11
12    return PetscFinalize();
13 }
```

On the right, a whiteboard contains handwritten notes:

- Local Solution:  $= \left(\frac{12}{8}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$
- Boundary conditions:  $u(0) = M$ ,  $u(1) = 16M$
- A diagram of a 1D grid with nodes labeled 0, 1, 2, ..., N-1.
- Equation:  $u + 8\sqrt{u} = 0$  (labeled as Nonlinear)
- Discretized equation:  $u_i - 2u_{j-1} + u_{j-1} + 8\sqrt{u_j} = 0$
- Discretization step:  $\Delta x^2$
- Iteration for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$
- Another equation:  $u_i + 2u_j - u_{j-1} + 8\sqrt{u_j} = 0$

But in this case it will be DM and will call it da; and we are going to need a SNES about from this we are going to need AppCtx which is to hold the value of rho and all these things. So, AppCtx we will define it as user because the user is going to supplied, we are going to need two vectors one is u and one is uexact just to make a comparison we are going to need anyway.

So, let us continue on this whenever we need a new variable we will sort of declare it and we need a DMDALocalInfo for performing the loops and we will call it info.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:36)

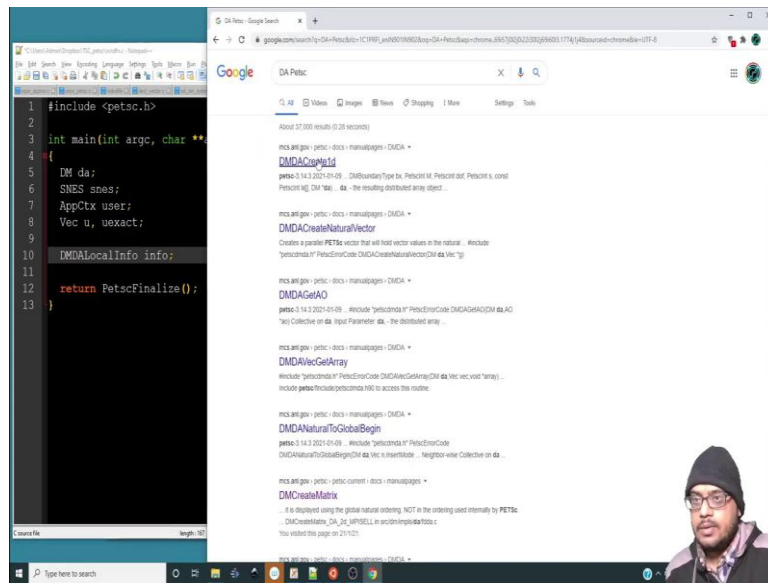
The screenshot shows a video lecture. On the left, a code editor displays the same C code as in the previous slide:

```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char **
4 {
5     DM da;
6     SNES snes;
7     AppCtx user;
8     Vec u, uexact;
9
10    DMDALocalInfo info;
11
12    return PetscFinalize();
13 }
```

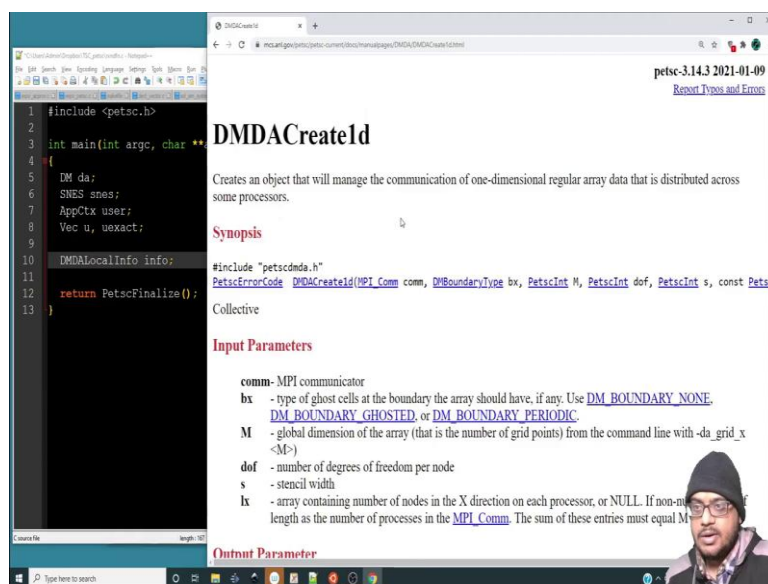
On the right, a documentation page for **SNESJacobianFunction** is shown. The page includes:

- Synopsis**: Function used to convey the nonlinear Jacobian of the function to be solved by [SNES](#)
- Input Parameters**: `Vec x` - input vector, the Jacobian is to be computed at this value; `ctx` - [optional] user-defined Jacobian context
- Output Parameters**: `Amat` - the matrix that defines the (approximate) Jacobian; `Pmat` - the matrix to be used in constructing the preconditioner, usually the same as `Amat`.
- See Also**: [SNESSetFunction\(\)](#), [SNESGetFunction\(\)](#), [SNESSetJacobian\(\)](#), [SNESGetJacobian\(\)](#)
- Level**: intermediate

(Refer Slide Time: 03:28)



(Refer Slide Time: 03:34)



So, the data type DA is essentially DMDACreate1d ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:42)

**Code Editor:**

```

1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char **
4 {
5     DM da;
6     SNES snes;
7     AppCtx user;
8     Vec u, uexact;
9
10    DMDALocalInfo info;
11
12    return PetscFinalize();
13 }

```

**Input Parameters:**

- comm** - MPI communicator
- bx** - type of ghost cells at the boundary array should have, if any. Use `DM_BOUNDARY_NONE`, `DM_BOUNDARY_GHOSTED`, or `DM_BOUNDARY_PERIODIC`.
- M** - global dimension of the array (that is the number of grid points) from the command line with `-da_grid_x <M>`
- dof** - number of degrees of freedom per node
- s** - stencil width
- lx** - array containing number of nodes in the X direction on each processor, or NULL. If non-null, must be of length as the number of processes in the `MPI_Comm`. The sum of these entries must equal M

**Output Parameter:**

- da** - the resulting distributed array object

**Options Database Key:**

- `-dm_view` - Calls `DMView()` at the conclusion of `DMDACreate1d()`
- `-da_grid_x <n>` - number of grid points in x direction
- `-da_refine_x <r>` - refinement factor
- `-da_refine <n>` - refine the `DMDA` n times before creating it

**Notes:**

So, one dimensional regular array and this is the distributed array object ok. So, we going to use this `DMDACreate1d` and it will help us in creating the one dimensional grid alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:57)

**Code Editor:**

```

1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 typedef struct
4 {
5     double rho, M;
6 }
7
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMDALocalInfo info;
17
18     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
19     system");
20
21
22
23     return PetscFinalize();
24 }

```

**Handwritten Notes:**

Exact solution:

$$u(x) = \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$$

Boundary conditions:

$$u(0) = M$$

$$u(1) = 16M$$

Grid points: 0, 1, 2, ..., N-1

Equation:  $u'' + S\sqrt{u} = 0$  (Nonlinear)

Discretized equation:

$$H - 2U_j + U_{j+1} + S\sqrt{U_j} = 0$$

where  $H = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$

Terms for  $U_0, U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{N-1}$

$$H + 2U_j - U_{j+1} + S\sqrt{U_j} = 0$$

So, let us proceed so, we will need `PetscInitialize` we have PETSC sorry this will have one `&argc`, `&argv`, `NULL` and the help text alright then, we will go ahead and let us first declare what the user context will be so, we have to declare the struct so `typedef struct`. So, this will be double so what all things do we need so, we going to need `rho` we going

to need M; so we going to need  $\rho$  and M we also going to need  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  just to specify the boundary conditions in terms of M alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:13)

The image shows a code editor on the left and a handwritten document on the right. The code editor displays the following C code:

```

1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3
4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M;
7 }
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMALocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diff
system");
20
21
22     return PetscFinalize();
23 }

```

The handwritten document on the right contains the following text:

Analytical Solution:  

$$u = \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$$

Set Bcs  $u(0) = M = \alpha$   
 $u(1) = 16M = \beta$

Nonlinear  

$$-u'' + \sqrt{u} = 0$$

$$-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + \sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

Equations for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$   

$$-u_{j+1} + 2u_j - u_{j-1} + \sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

(Refer Slide Time: 05:20)

The image shows a code editor on the left and a document on the right. The code editor displays the following C code:

```

4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7 } AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMALocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
system");
20
21     // Here defined values
22     user.rho = 12.0;
23     user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
24     user.alpha = user.M;
25     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
26
27     DMACreate(&PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
da);

```

The document on the right contains the following text:

one-dimensional regular array data that is distributed across

Type `bv`, `PetscInt M`, `PetscInt dof`, `PetscInt s`, const `Petsc`

should have, if any. Use `DM_BOUNDARY_NONE`, `DM_BOUNDARY_PERIODIC`, or `DM_BOUNDARY_DIRICHLET` (number of grid points) from the command line with `-da_grid_x`.

direction on each processor, or NULL. If non-null, must be of type `Comm`. The sum of these entries must equal M

So, let us declare that and that is pretty much it. So, we will define it as AppCtx so that is the data type alright so; let us declare the data type over here so we have user.rho is equal to so what was  $\rho$ ,  $\rho$  in terms of rather M was in terms of  $\rho$  right. So, let us define  $\rho$  to be 12 that way M becomes 1 so, we can do this to the 12.0 alright; user.M will be the square of user.rho/12.0, well its a square so, we do not need to do this here.

Then, we need to define the  $\alpha$  so, user.alpha will be simply user.M, user.beta will be simply 16.0\*user.M so, we have defined all the parameters there are alright. So, these are what is required after initialization so, this is these are just the user defined values.

So, once we have; once we have the user defined values we will have DMDA creation so DMDACreate1d, it will require the communicator PETSC COMM WORLD then DM\_BOUNDARY\_NONE. So, let me just show you the things that we require the communicator the boundary type, the dimension of the array.

So, let us declare 9 grid points its fine then what do we have number of degrees of freedom stencil width. So, number of degrees of freedom is 1 stencil width is 1 then, number of nodes on each processor we will declare it to the NULL because the PETSC will do the load balancing in case we have multiple processors and lastly we must pass the da, that is the distributed array over here ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:34)

```

4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7 } AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMDALocalInfo info;
17
18     PetscInitialize(&argc,
19     system");
20     // User defined values
21     user.rho = 12.0;
22     user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho);
23     user.alpha = user.M;
24     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
25
26     DMDACreate1d(PETSC_COMM_WORLD,
27                 da);

```

So stencil is one because we are defining the h on our own right so, this is it this is how the one dimensional grid is created then, we must do the other thing so DMSetsFromOptions we have to pass da then, DMSetsUp da and then we have to set up the application context.



(Refer Slide Time: 08:55)

```
7) AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMLocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
system");
20     // User defined values
21     user.rho = 12.0;
22     user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
23     user.alpha = user.M;
24     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
25
26     DMACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
da);
27     DMSetFromOptions(da);
28     DMSetUp(da);
29
30
```

...one-dimensional regular array data that is distributed across

...Type vx, PetscInt M, PetscInt dof, PetscInt s, const Petsc

...should have, if any. Use DM\_BOUNDARY\_NONE, DM\_BOUNDARY\_PERIODIC, or DM\_BOUNDARY\_DIRICHLET. The number of grid points) from the command line with -da\_grid\_x and -da\_grid\_y. The direction on each processor, or NULL. If non-null, must be of type PetscInt. The sum of these entries must equal M.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:23)

```
7) AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMLocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &
system");
20     // User defined values
21     user.rho = 12.0;
22     user.M = PetscSqr(user.r
user.alpha = user.M;
24     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
25
26     DMACreateId(PETSC_COMM
da);
27     DMSetFromOptions(da);
28     DMSetUp(da);
29
30
```

Google search results for 'dmsetapplicationcontext':

- dm3a.gov - petsc - petsc-current - docs - manualpages - [DMSetApplicationContext](#)
- Jan 9, 2021 - DMSetApplicationContext: Set a user context into a DM object. Synopsis: #include "petscdm.h" #include "petscdm.h" #include "petscdm.h" ...
- traces.org - linux - docs - DMSetApplicationContext - [PETSc: docs/manualpages/DM/DMSetApplicationContext.html](#) ... As a special service "Traces" has tried to format the requested source page into HTML format using (guessed) HTML source code syntax highlighting (style: ...
- web.mit.edu - ksp - examples - tutorials - ex20.c.html - [petsc-3.7.5 2017-01-01 Report Typo and Errors 3: static char help](#) ...
- ... ComponentInstallation(x): 35 DMSetApplicationContext(x); 36 KSPSetOptions( 37 VecView(PETSC\_VIEWER\_DRAW\_WORLD); 38 for (j=0; j<M; j++) ...
- web.mit.edu - ksp - examples - tutorials - ex20.c.html - [petsc-3.7.5 2017-01-01 Report Typo and Errors 1: DMData ...](#) ... 35 DMSetApplicationContext(x); 37 user.u = 1.0; 38 user.t = 1.0; 39 bc = {PETSC\_NEUMANN, PETSC\_NEUMANN, PETSC\_NEUMANN}; 40 Use Neumann Boundary Conditions 7:62 user ...
- github.com - mca - test - native - examples - examples - setup - [Questions about PetscObjectCompose and DM user context](#) - attach it to the DM using DMSetApplicationContext, or to the SNES using SNESSetApplicationContext. What would be the pros and cons of each technique?
- cpp-hotexamples.com - examples - i.c. - Translate this page - [C++ \(C++\) configureCxx Examples - HoExamples](#) - user = DMSetApplicationContext(user da, user); CHERRIQUET; user = DMSetApplicationContext(user da, user); CHERRIQUET; user =

So, there is a function `DMSetApplicationContext`. So, we must sort of tell the distributed array that whatever the variable or all the parameters are it has to be distributed over the grid. I mean it is not required for this problem, but there may be a problem with it with this would be required.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:30)

**DMSetApplicationContext**

Set a user context into a [DM](#) object

**Synopsis**

```
#include "petscdm.h"
#include "petscdmlabel.h"
#include "petscds.h"
PetscErrorCode DMSetApplicationContext(DM dm,void *ctx)
```

Not Collective

**Input Parameters**

- dm- the [DM](#) object
- ctx- the user context

**See Also**

[DMView\(\)](#), [DMCreateGlobalVector\(\)](#), [DMCreateInterpolation\(\)](#), [DMCreateColoring\(\)](#), [DMCreateMatrix\(\)](#), [DMGetApplicationContext\(\)](#)

**Level**

(Refer Slide Time: 09:31)

**DMSetApplicationContext**

Set a user context into a [DM](#) object

**Synopsis**

```
#include "petscdm.h"
#include "petscdmlabel.h"
#include "petscds.h"
PetscErrorCode DMSetApplicationContext(DM dm,void *ctx)
```

Not Collective

**Input Parameters**

- dm- the [DM](#) object
- ctx- the user context

**See Also**

[DMView\(\)](#), [DMCreateGlobalVector\(\)](#), [DMCreateInterpolation\(\)](#), [DMCreateColoring\(\)](#), [DMCreateMatrix\(\)](#), [DMGetApplicationContext\(\)](#)

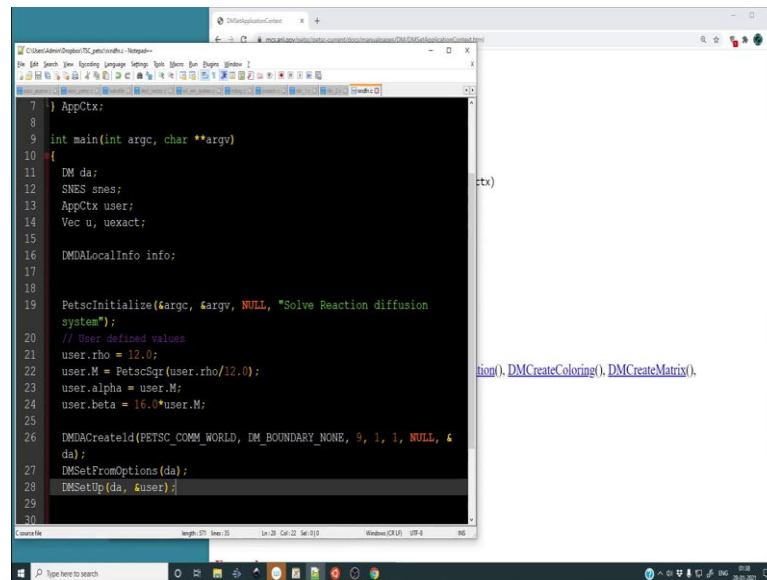
**Level**

intermediate

**Location**

[src/dm/interface/dm.c](#)

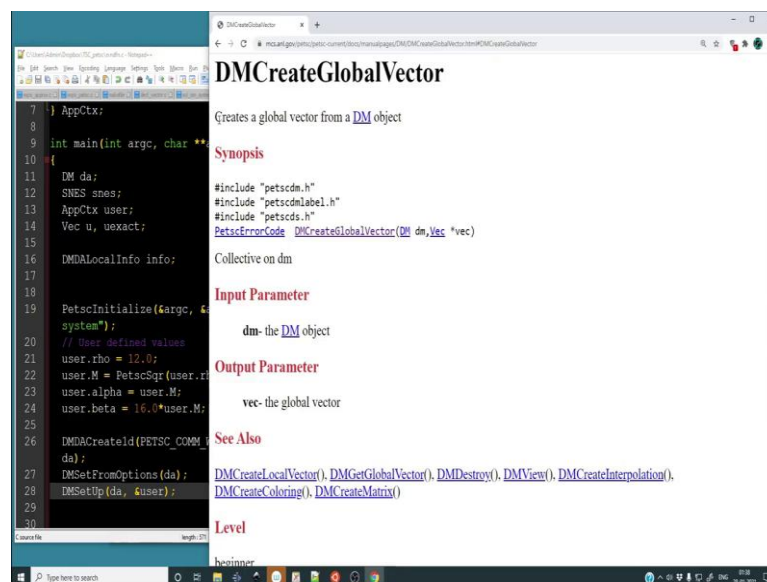
(Refer Slide Time: 09:51)



```
7 AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMALocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
system");
20     // User defined values
21     user.rho = 12.0;
22     user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
23     user.alpha = user.M;
24     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
25
26     DMCreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
da);
27     DMSetFromOptions(da);
28     DMSolve(da, &user);
29
30 }
```

So, we must pass to the array the address of the user defined context variables ok because, if it is not done it will not be able to see that struct that we have defined like this right ok. So, now that we have this we will create a global vector.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:18)



```
7 AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15
16     DMALocalInfo info;
17
18
19     PetscInitialize(&argc, &
system");
20     // User defined values
21     user.rho = 12.0;
22     user.M = PetscSqr(user.r
23     user.alpha = user.M;
24     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
25
26     DMCreateId(PETSC_COMM
da);
27     DMSetFromOptions(da);
28     DMSolve(da, &user);
29
30 }
```

### DMCreatGlobalVector

Creates a global vector from a [DM](#) object

**Synopsis**

```
#include "petscdm.h"
#include "petscdmlabel.h"
#include "petscds.h"
PetscErrorCode DMCreatGlobalVector(DM dm, Vec *vec)
```

Collective on dm

**Input Parameter**

- dm- the [DM](#) object

**Output Parameter**

- vec- the global vector

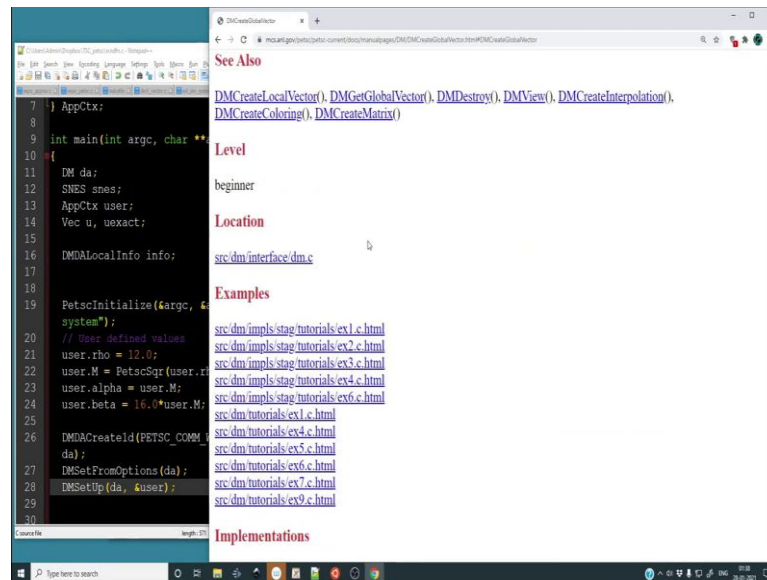
**See Also**

[DMCreateLocalVector\(\)](#), [DMGetGlobalVector\(\)](#), [DMDestroy\(\)](#), [DMView\(\)](#), [DMCreateInterpolation\(\)](#), [DMCreateColoring\(\)](#), [DMCreateMatrix\(\)](#)

**Level**

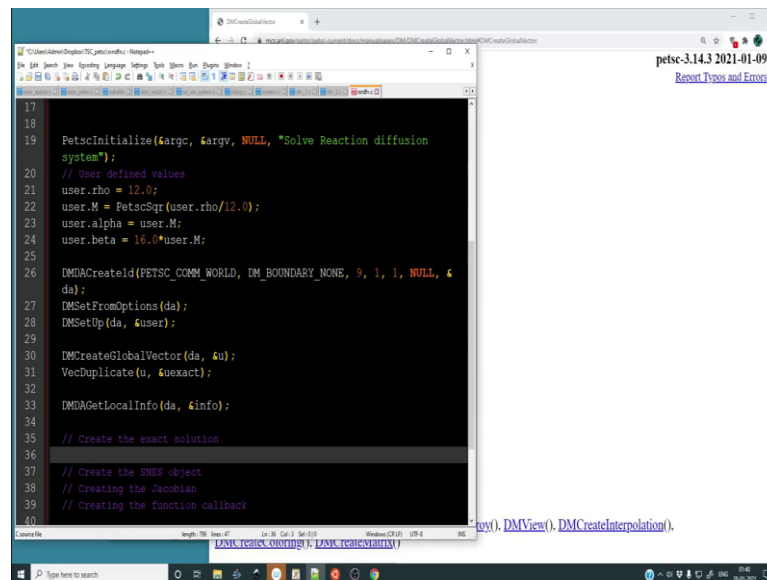
beginner

(Refer Slide Time: 10:22)



So, let me show this. So, this is the command which will create a global vector on the grid da. So, it is the same as declaring the sort of associativity of u on d.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:36)



So, DMCreateGlobalVector da and the address of u gets passed now, we will duplicate this vector Vec so we could have simply done create vector but that is ok, Duplicate u into uexact alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:55)

The python and octave notebooks can be downloaded from [http://www.facweb.iitkgp.ac.in/~adityab/lecture\\_list.html](http://www.facweb.iitkgp.ac.in/~adityab/lecture_list.html) as a quick reference

```
10 {
11   DM da;
12   SNES snes;
13   AppCtx user;
14   Vec u, uexact;
15
16   DMDALocalInfo info;
17
18
19   PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
20 system");
21 // User defined values
22 user.rho = 12.0;
23 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
24 user.alpha = user.M;
25 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
26
27 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
28 da);
29 DMSetFromOptions(da);
30 DMSetUp(da, &user);
31
32 DMCreatGlobalVector(da, &u);
33 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
34
35
```

(Refer Slide Time: 11:15)

```
12 SNES snes;
13 AppCtx user;
14 Vec u, uexact;
15
16 DMDALocalInfo info;
17
18
19 PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
20 system");
21 // User defined values
22 user.rho = 12.0;
23 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
24 user.alpha = user.M;
25 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
26
27 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
28 da);
29 DMSetFromOptions(da);
30 DMSetUp(da, &user);
31
32 DMCreatGlobalVector(da, &u);
33 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
34
35 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
36
```

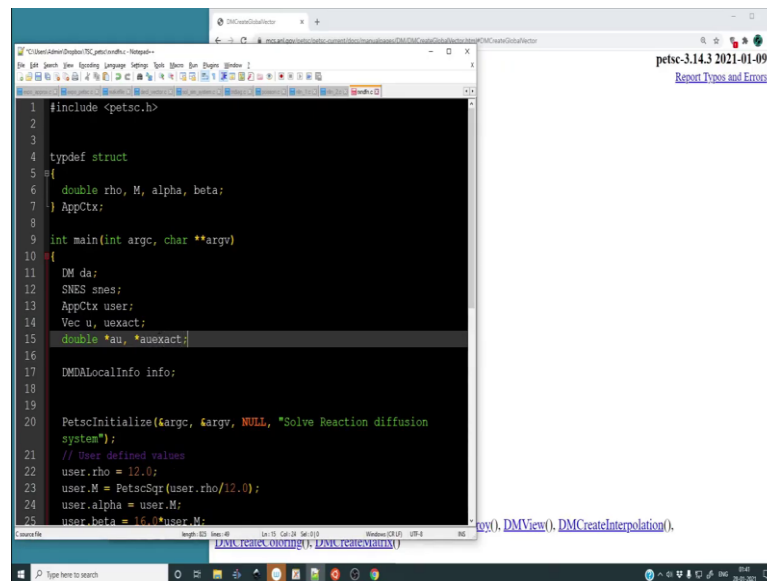
Then, what we need to do is fetch the rather before fetching what we will do is because we need to pass this into the array so, `DMDAGetLocalInfo` we will get it into variable `info` alright. So, this is just because we going to pass `info` to the arrays because, we need to loop over the grid points. So, we will eventually need this ok.

So then, what should we do? So, our (Refer Time: 12:04) should consist of Create the exact solution because we will have to compare it eventually alright then, we must Create the SNES object. So, creating the SNES object will require Creating the Jacobian

as well; and it will require Creating the function callback. Well, in this case we will need all this we will need to create the function callback and we will need to create the Jacobian as well alright.

So let us first create the exact solution so, what do we need. So, let us first allocate let us first create the auxiliary Vec.

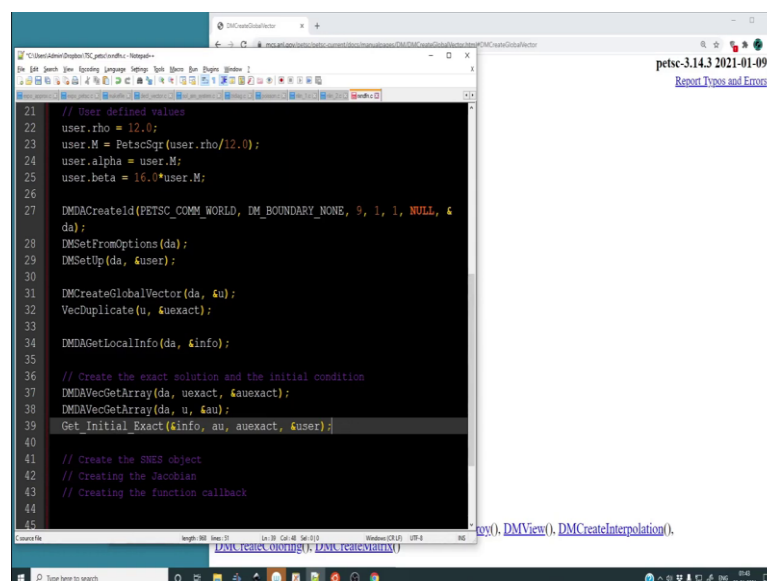
(Refer Slide Time: 13:22)



```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3
4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7 } AppCtx;
8
9 int main(int argc, char **argv)
10 {
11     DM da;
12     SNES snes;
13     AppCtx user;
14     Vec u, uexact;
15     double *au, *auexact;
16
17     DMLocalInfo info;
18
19
20     PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion
system");
21     // User defined values
22     user.rho = 12.0;
23     user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
24     user.alpha = user.M;
25     user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
```

So, to hold the nodal values we will create the auxiliary function so double \*au, and \*auexact.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:35)



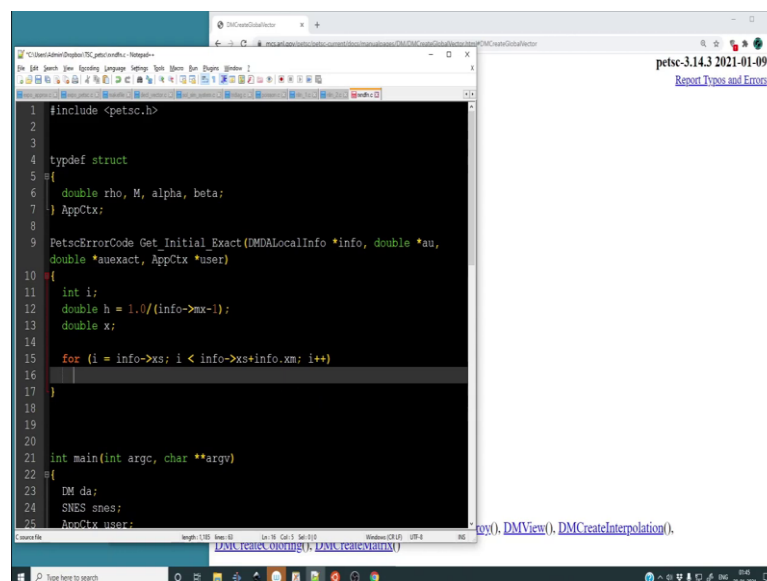
```
21 // User defined values
22 user.rho = 12.0;
23 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
24 user.alpha = user.M;
25 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
26
27 DMCreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
da);
28 DMSetFromOptions(da);
29 DMSetUp(da, &user);
30
31 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
32 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
33
34 DMGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
35
36 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
37 DMVecGetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
38 DMVecGetArray(da, u, &au);
39 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
40
41 // Create the SNES object
42 // Creating the Jacobian
43 // Creating the function callback
44
45
```

And then, over here we will do Vec or not Vec DMDAVecGetArray from da uexact needs to be put into auexact alright. Apart from this, what do we need? That is all; that is all that we need? In fact, we need to pause u so that we can create the initial condition so, we will make a single function which will Create the exact solution and the initial condition we can do it in one way.

So, DMDAVecGetArray from da get u and pass it to au. So, now that we have the objects or rather the we have assigned u exact to auexact and u to au we can pass them to GetInitialConditions and Get Initial and Exact; and we will pass to it the address of the info and we will pass the auxiliary matrices and we will pass the user context because, to construct the exact solution we will also need the user context.

So, what we can do is pass the address of user so, we will keep this form and create this function so Get Initial Exact. And we can copy this and copy this and we can create the function over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:57)



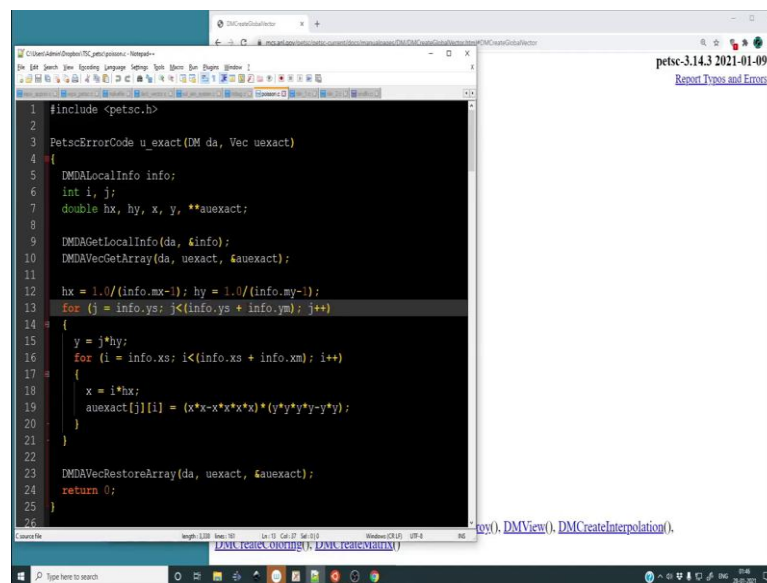
```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3
4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7 } AppCtx;
8
9 PetscErrorCode Get_Initial_Exact(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au,
10 double *auexact, AppCtx *user)
11 {
12     int i;
13     double h = 1.0/(info->mx-1);
14     double x;
15     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info.xm; i++)
16     {
17     }
18 }
19
20
21 int main(int argc, char **argv)
22 {
23     DM da;
24     SNES snes;
25     AppCtx user;
```

So, the output will be Petsc Error Code. So, this is the function so, info instead of this we will have DMDALocalInfo star info, we will have double \*au and double \*auexact and void or in fact AppCtx \*user because, we do not want to type cast it inside and we can use it directly. In case you put a void star you need to typecast it to AppCtx, we have done this in the previous example we do not need to typecast.

So, inside this we will create int i and double h that is the grid spacing, which will be 1.0 divided by the number of grid points minus 1 and the number of grid points is held inside the info so,  $1.0/(\text{info}\rightarrow\text{mx} - 1)$ . So, this is the number of grids minus 1 alright. We also need double x for i going from  $i = \text{info}\rightarrow\text{xs}; i < \text{info}\rightarrow\text{xs} + \text{info}\rightarrow\text{xm}; i++$ .

And so, where do we get this from and we have used this in one of the previous solver is basically this bit of code.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:00)

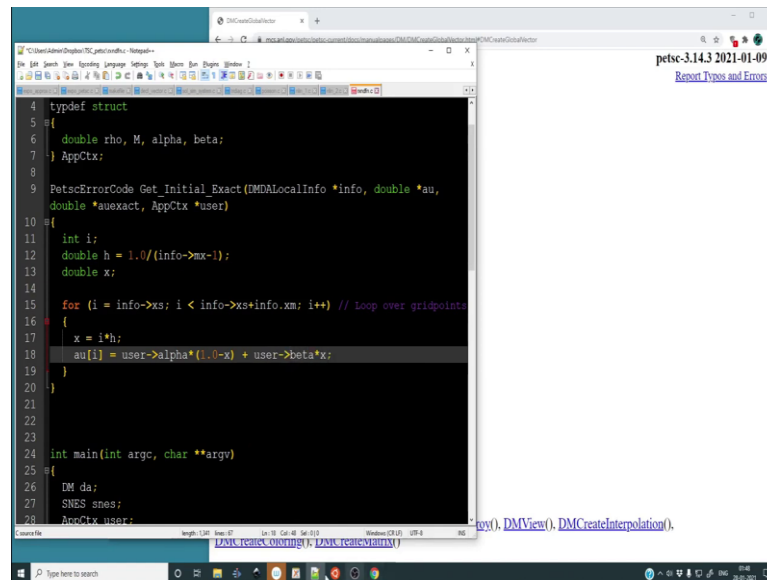


```
1 #include <petsc.h>
2
3 PetscErrorCode u_exact(DM da, Vec uexact)
4 {
5     DMDALocalInfo info;
6     int i, j;
7     double hx, hy, x, y, **auexact;
8
9     DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
10    DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
11
12    hx = 1.0/(info.mx-1); hy = 1.0/(info.my-1);
13    for (j = info.ys; j < (info.ys + info.yr); j++)
14    {
15        y = j*hy;
16        for (i = info.xs; i < (info.xs + info.xr); i++)
17        {
18            x = i*hx;
19            auexact[j][i] = (x*x-x*x*x*x)*(y*y*y*y-y*y);
20        }
21    }
22
23    DMDAVecRestoreArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
24    return 0;
25 }
26
```

Because we are passing the address of info we can use this kind of a link ok to address the content of the structure ok. So, now we are essentially looping over all the grid points.



(Refer Slide Time: 18:24)

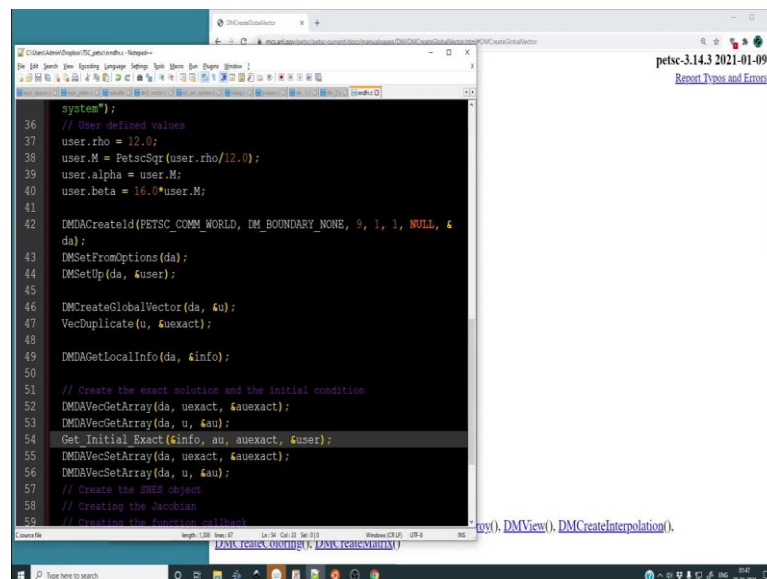


```
4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7     AppCtx;
8 }
9 PetscErrorCode Get_Initial_Exact(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au,
10 double *aexact, AppCtx *user)
11 {
12     int i;
13     double h = 1.0/(info->nx-1);
14     double x;
15     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++) // Loop over gridpoints
16     {
17         x = i*h;
18         au[i] = user->alpha*(1.0-x) + user->beta*x;
19     }
20 }
21
22
23
24 int main(int argc, char **argv)
25 {
26     DM da;
27     SNES snes;
28     AppCtx user;
```

So, this is just a loop over grid points alright. So, inside this loop the value of  $x = i \cdot h$  that is fine and  $au[i] = user \rightarrow \alpha \cdot (1.0 - x) + user \rightarrow \beta \cdot x$ . So, it is just an initial guess so, we are getting the initial guess inside this u array.

So, look, what is going on. We have the au array which we have passed from main alright, we have get vec array we are getting it we are passing it we are getting the initial condition inside this and then, we will put it back inside u. So finally, we need to so we need to eventually put it back.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:28)



```
36 system");
37 // User defined values
38 user.rho = 12.0;
39 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
40 user.alpha = user.M;
41 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
42 DMDACreate1d(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
43 da);
44 DMSetFromOptions(da);
45 DMSetUp(da, &user);
46 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
47 VecDuplicate(u, &aexact);
48
49 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
50
51 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
52 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &aexact);
53 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &au);
54 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, aexact, &user);
55 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &aexact);
56 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &au);
57 // Create the SNES object
58 // Creating the Jacobian
59 // Creating the function callback
```

So, DMDA SetVecSetArray da uexact & u auexact and we need to copy this, this will be u and this will be au. So, we are fetching the initial conditions through this and then setting it back to the petsc vectors alright. So, au[i] will be equal to it is the guess. So, user->alpha\*(1.0-x) + user->beta\*x so, what it is? It is a linear interpolation between the end points.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:24)

The image shows a code editor on the left and a handwritten document on the right. The code editor displays the following C code:

```

4 typedef struct
5 {
6     double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7 } AppCtx;
8
9 PetscErrorCode Get_Initial_Exact(DMDALocalInfo *info, double
double *uexact, AppCtx *user)
10 {
11     int i;
12     double h = 1.0/(info->nx-1);
13     double x;
14
15     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->nx; i++) // Loop ov
16     {
17         x = i*h;
18         au[i] = user->alpha*(1.0-x) + user->beta*x;
19     }
20 }
21
22
23
24 int main(int argc, char **argv)
25 {
26     DM da;
27     SNES snes;
28     AppCtx user;

```

The handwritten document on the right contains the following content:

$u' = 4M(1+x)$   
 $u'' = 12M(1+x)^2$   
 $12M(1+x)^2 = S\sqrt{M(1+x)^2}$   
 $\rightarrow M = \left(\frac{12}{S}\right)^2$      $\alpha$  — Linear Interp —  $\beta$   
 Analytical Solution:  
 $u = \left(\frac{12}{S}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$      $\alpha(1-x) + \beta x$   
 Initial guess  
 Set Bcs     $u(0) = M = \alpha$   
              $u(1) = 16M = \beta$   
             0 1 2    N-1  
 $-u'' + S\sqrt{u} = 0$     Nonlinear  
 $-u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1} + S\sqrt{u_j} = 0$

So, these are the two endpoints and I am saying its alpha\*(1.0-x)+ beta\*x. So, 1 x is 0, the value of the guess is equal to  $\alpha$  when the value is equal to 1 this becomes 0 so, the value is  $\beta$  ok. So, its like an initial sorry its like a linear interpolation. So this is the initial guess alright. So, that is the initial guess no problem. Now, we need to set the exact solution.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:04)

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following C code:

```

4  typedef struct
5  {
6      double rho, M, alpha, beta;
7  } AppCtx;
8
9  PetscErrorCode Get_Initial_Exact(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au,
10 double *auexact, AppCtx *user)
11 {
12     int i;
13     double h = 1.0/(info->nx-1);
14     double x;
15     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++) // loop over gridpoints
16     {
17         x = i*h;
18         au[i] = user->alpha*(1.0-x) + user->beta*x;
19         auexact[i] = user->M*PetscPowReal(x+1.0, 4.0);
20     }
21     return 0;
22 }
23
24
25
26
27 int main(int argc, char **argv)
28 {

```

Handwritten notes on the right side of the slide:

- $-S\sqrt{u} = 0$  and  $= S\sqrt{u}$  are noted as "PETSc for Partial Diff eq's SIAM".
- Equations:  $M(1+x)^4$ ,  $4M(1+x)^3$ ,  $12M(1+x)^2$ ,  $\sqrt{u} = \sqrt{M(1+x)^2}$ ,  $\pm M(1+x)^2 = \pm \sqrt{M(1+x)^2}$ .
- Derivation:  $M = \left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2$  with a note "Linear Interp" and  $\alpha$  pointing to  $\alpha(1-x) + \beta x$ .
- Exact solution:  $\left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$ .
- Initial guess:  $\alpha(1-x) + \beta x$ .
- Boundary conditions:  $u(0) = M = \alpha$  and  $u(1) = 16M = \beta$ .

`auexact[i] = user->M*PetscPowReal(x+1.0, 4.0)` and this is the not `x+` what (Refer Time: 21:28) yeah `1 + x` ok. So, this is the solution that we have over here ok.

So, that is the exact solution finally, at the end of this we must return 0 and that is all well and good. So, this is the function which creates the initial condition that we have over here. Finally, we can move on to the creation of this SNES object.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:59)

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following C code:

```

44
45 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
46 da);
47 DMSFromOptions(da);
48 DMSSetup(da, &user);
49 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
50 VecDuplicate(u, &auexact);
51
52 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
53
54 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
55 DMDAVecArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
56 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &au);
57 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
58 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
59 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &au);
60
61 // Create the SNES object
62 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snest);
63 SNESSetDM(snest, da);
64
65
66 // Creating the Jacobian
67 // Creating the function callback
68

```

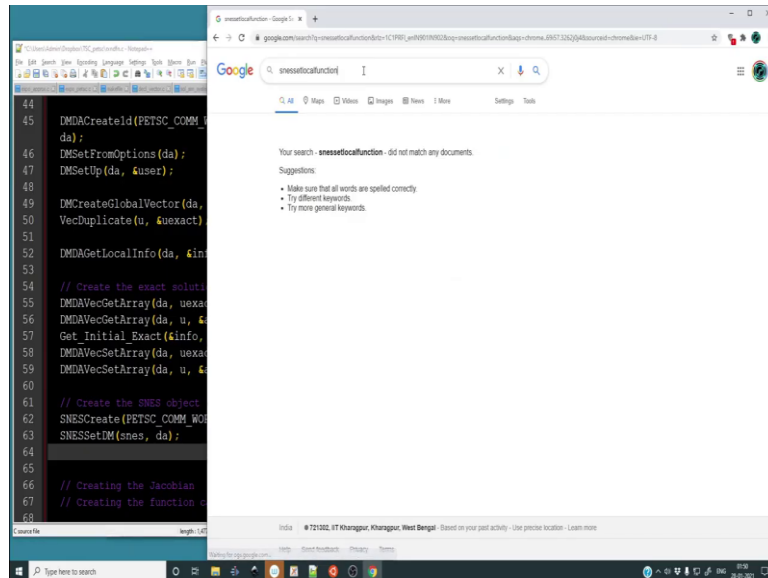
Handwritten notes on the right side of the slide (repeated from the previous slide):

- $-S\sqrt{u} = 0$  and  $= S\sqrt{u}$  are noted as "PETSc for Partial Diff eq's SIAM".
- Equations:  $M(1+x)^4$ ,  $4M(1+x)^3$ ,  $12M(1+x)^2$ ,  $\sqrt{u} = \sqrt{M(1+x)^2}$ ,  $\pm M(1+x)^2 = \pm \sqrt{M(1+x)^2}$ .
- Derivation:  $M = \left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2$  with a note "Linear Interp" and  $\alpha$  pointing to  $\alpha(1-x) + \beta x$ .
- Exact solution:  $\left(\frac{12}{3}\right)^2 (1+x)^4$ .
- Initial guess:  $\alpha(1-x) + \beta x$ .
- Boundary conditions:  $u(0) = M = \alpha$  and  $u(1) = 16M = \beta$ .

So, it is the same protocol `SNESCreate PETSC COMM WORLD` comma the address of `snest`, `SNESSetDM` so we have to tell that this particular SNES is linked to the

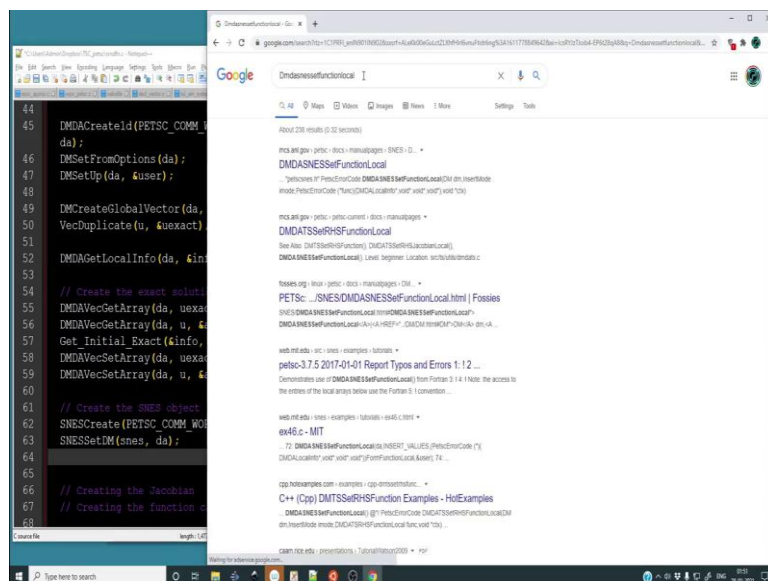
distributed array. So, snes sorry snes, da now, we must set the function call alright so we must set here the function callback and the Jacobian alright. So, the function has to be done locally because doing it on a grid ok. So, the way to do it is ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:52)



Let me show you that functional reference snes set local function what is it. Dmda snes set local function local alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:02)



(Refer Slide Time: 23:14)

**DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal**

set a local residual evaluation function

**Synopsis**

```
#include "petscdmda.h"
#include "petscsnes.h"
PetscErrorCode DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(DM dm, InsertMode imode, PetscErrorCode (*func)(DMDALocalInfo*, void*, void*, void*), void *ctx)
```

Logically Collective

**Input Arguments**

- dm** - [DM](#) to associate callback with
- imode** - [INSERT\\_VALUES](#) if local function computes owned part, [ADD\\_VALUES](#) if it contributes to ghosted part
- func** - local residual evaluation
- ctx** - optional context for local residual evaluation

**Calling sequence**

For [PetscErrorCode](#) (\*func)([DMDALocalInfo](#) \*info, void \*x, void \*f, void \*ctx),

- info** - [DMDALocalInfo](#) defining the subdomain to evaluate the residual on
- x** - dimensional pointer to state at which to evaluate residual (e.g. [PetscScalar](#) \*x or \*\*x or \*\*\*x)
- f** - dimensional pointer to residual, write the residual here (e.g. [PetscScalar](#) \*f or \*\*f or \*\*\*f)

(Refer Slide Time: 23:21)

**DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal**

set a local residual evaluation function

**Synopsis**

```
#include "petscdmda.h"
#include "petscsnes.h"
PetscErrorCode DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(DM dm, InsertMode imode, PetscErrorCode (*func)(DMDALocalInfo*, void*, void*, void*), void *ctx)
```

Logically Collective

**Input Arguments**

- dm** - [DM](#) to associate callback with
- imode** - [INSERT\\_VALUES](#) if local function computes owned part, [ADD\\_VALUES](#) if it contributes to ghosted part
- func** - local residual evaluation
- ctx** - optional context for local residual evaluation

**Calling sequence**

For [PetscErrorCode](#) (\*func)([DMDALocalInfo](#) \*info, void \*x, void \*f, void \*ctx),

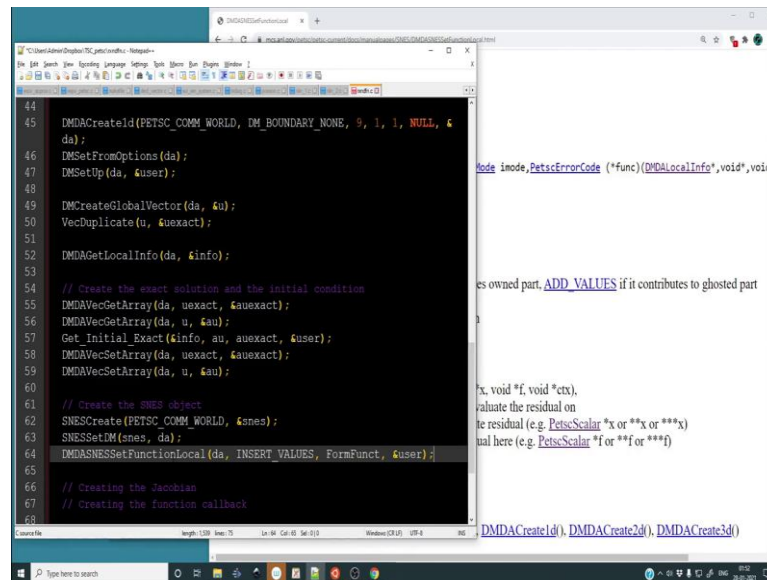
- info** - [DMDALocalInfo](#) defining the subdomain to evaluate the residual on
- x** - dimensional pointer to state at which to evaluate residual (e.g. [PetscScalar](#) \*x or \*\*x or \*\*\*x)
- f** - dimensional pointer to residual, write the residual here (e.g. [PetscScalar](#) \*f or \*\*f or \*\*\*f)

**See Also**

[DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal\(\)](#), [DMSNESSetFunction\(\)](#), [DMDACreate1d\(\)](#), [DMDACreate2d\(\)](#), [DMDACreate3d\(\)](#)

So, it is a residual evaluation over a DM ok. So, because the function callback in this particular problem is in the form of a matrix which is assembled over the distr and the dmda ok so, that is why we need to do the following.

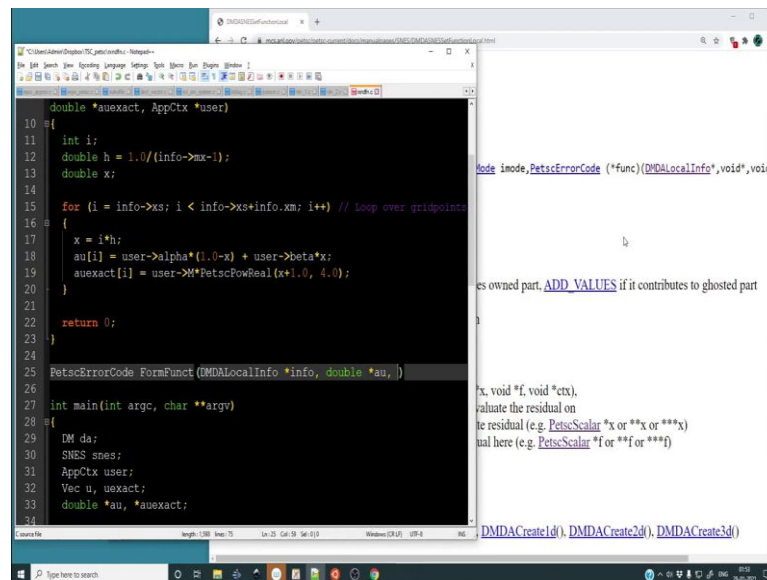
(Refer Slide Time: 23:41)



```
44 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &
45 da);
46 DMSetFromOptions(da);
47 DMSetUp(da, &user);
48
49 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
50 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
51
52 DMGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
53
54 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
55 DMVecGetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
56 DMVecGetArray(da, u, &au);
57 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
58 DMVecSetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
59 DMVecSetArray(da, u, &au);
60
61 // Create the SNES object
62 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
63 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
64 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, FormFunc, &user);
65
66 // Creating the Jacobian
67 // Creating the function callback
68
```

So, we have DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal over da and we must do INSERT VALUES. So, that is the way it is dm mode function and ctx. So DM mode finally, we need to define the function as well. So, the function will be FormFunc and the user context. So now, let us go ahead and define this function local ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:29)



```
10 double *auexact, AppCtx *user)
11 {
12     int i;
13     double h = 1.0/(info->nx-1);
14     double x;
15     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xe+info->xm; i++) // loop over gridpoints
16     {
17         x = i*h;
18         au[i] = user->alpha*(1.0-x) + user->beta*x;
19         auexact[i] = user->M**PetscPowReal(x+1.0, 4.0);
20     }
21     return 0;
22 }
23
24 PetscErrorCode FormFunc (DMLocalInfo *info, double *au, )
25
26
27 int main(int argc, char **argv)
28 {
29     DM da;
30     SNES snes;
31     AppCtx user;
32     Vec u, uexact;
33     double *au, *auexact;
34
```

So, PetscErrorCode what was so, it is a pointer to the function ok let is see if there is an error we can always fix it ok. So, PetscErrorCodeFormFunc and DMDA so we will have

the same type of inputs so, DMDALocalInfo star info what else do we have, we have the array so double \*u in this case it is au ok.

So it is actually a local function evaluation and we have to pass the handle to that ok. So, we will rectify it later. So, the function should take as an input the info because we need to perform a loop then dmdas.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:55)

```

74 set SNES residual evaluation function
75
76
77 Synopsis
78 //
79 #include "petscsnes.h"
80 #include "petscdm.h"
81 PetscErrorCode DMSNESSetFunction(DM dm, PetscErrorCode (*f)(SNES, Vec, Vec, void*), void *ctx)
82
83 Not Collective
84
85 //
86 // Input Arguments
87 //
88 dm- DM to be used with SNES
89 f - residual evaluation function; see SNESFunction for details
90 ctx- context for residual evaluation
91
92 //
93 // Note
94 //
95 SNESSetFunction() is normally used, but it calls this function internally because the user context is actually associated with the DM. This makes the
96 interface consistent regardless of whether the user interacts with a DM or not. If DM took a more central role at some later date, this could become the
97 primary method of setting the residual.
98
99 //
100 // See Also
101 //
102 DMSNESSetContext(), SNESSetFunction(), DMSNESSetJacobian(), SNESFunction
103
104 //
105 // Local
106 //

```

So, we need to wait ok so, it will take the u array and the evaluation of the function.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:36)

```

25 PetscErrorCode FormFunc(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, double *af,
26 AppCtx *user)
27 {
28 int i;
29 double h = 1.0/(info->mx - 1);
30 double x;
31 for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
32 {
33 if (i==0)
34 {
35 af[i] = u[i] - user->alpha;
36 }
37 else if (i == info->mx - 1)
38 {
39 af[i] = u[i] - user->beta;
40 }
41 else
42 {
43 x = i*h;
44 af[i] = -u[i+1] + 2.0*u[i] - u[i-1] + user->rho*h*h*
45 PetscSqrtReal(u[i]);
46 }
47 return 0;
48 }

```

Handwritten notes on the right:

$$u(i) = \{DM = \begin{matrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & 2 & & & \\ & & & & & & N-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$u'' + \rho \sqrt{u} = 0 \quad \text{Nonlinear}$$

$$u_{j-1} - 2u_j + u_{j+1} + \rho \sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

Stencil for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$

$$u_{j-1} + 2u_j - u_{j+1} + \rho h^2 \sqrt{u_j} = 0$$

$$j = 1 \dots N-2$$

$$u_1 \dots u_{N-1} = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \dots \right)$$

So, it will be double \*aF and the ApplicationContext \*user. So, what we need to do over here is to create the functions in the particular problem. So the functions will be where is it functions will be these things ok. So, and those will be stored in ff aF rather ok. So, int i const double because we do not want to change h this will be simply we can just make it double we are not going to change it anyway (info->mx - 1) alright.

So, we need double to store x and the reaction term or we can just hold it in x, we can define it later on we will then input these things these particular things ok. So double x what we need to do for. So, we need this same for loop to loop over all the nodes that is it then, we have if (i==0) then aF[i] = au[i] - user->alpha; else if (i == info->mx - 1) that is the right hand side grid or the rather right hand side node then, aF[i] = au[i] - user->beta alright else you simply have the interior points. So, the interior points are easy.

So, what is the function? So, because it is happening locally that is why so first we need to have  $x = i*h$ , which we have already defined and yep. So, aF[i] like the ith function will be in terms of the u which is on the local grid.

So,  $-u[i+1] + 2.0*u[i] - u[i-1] + user->rho*h*h*PetscSqrtReal(u[i])$  so, that is the way we will declare the function and once it is successful we will simply return 0 ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:38)

The image shows a code editor window on the left and a handwritten slide on the right. The code editor displays the following C++ code:

```

25 PetscErrorCode FormFunc(MPILocalInfo *info, double *au,
26   AppCtx *user)
27 {
28   int i;
29   double h = 1.0/(info->mx - 1);
30   double x;
31   for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
32   {
33     if (i==0)
34     {
35       aF[i] = u[i] - user->alpha;
36     }
37     else if (i == info->mx - 1)
38     {
39       aF[i] = u[i] - user->beta;
40     }
41     else
42     {
43       x = i*h;
44       aF[i] = -u[i+1] + 2.0*u[i] - u[i-1] + user->rho*h*h*
45         PetscSqrtReal(u[i]);
46     }
47   }
48   return 0;

```

The handwritten slide on the right contains the following content:

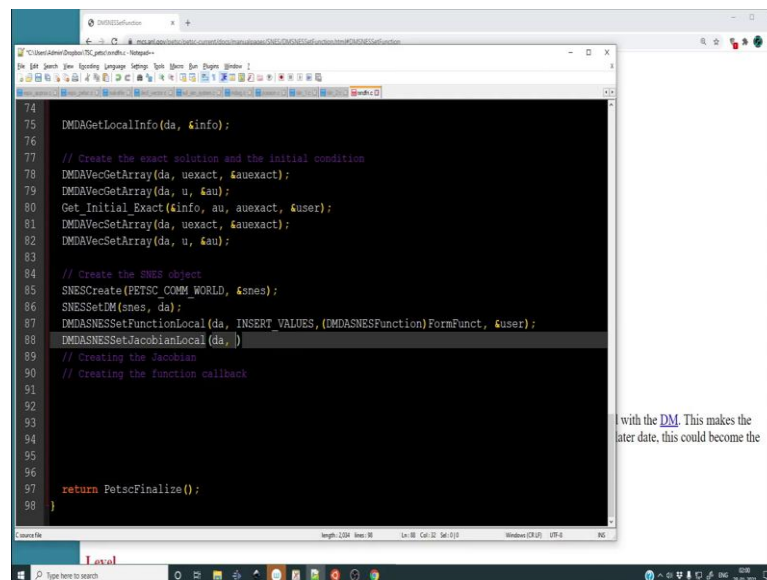
- Equation:  $u(i) = iM = \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & N-1 \end{matrix}$
- Equation:  $-u'' + \sqrt{u} = 0$  (labeled as Nonlinear)
- Equation:  $-\frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + \sqrt{u_j} = 0$
- Text: "Negatives for  $u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{N-1}$ "
- Equation:  $\rightarrow -u_{j+1} + 2u_j - u_{j-1} + \sqrt{h^2}u_j = 0$
- Text: " $j = 1 \dots N-2$  inner nodes"
- Equation:  $F(u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{N-1}) = 0$
- Equation:  $(\frac{\partial F}{\partial u_0}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_1}, \dots)$

So, we have gone ahead and created this function. So, all these functions are valid for j equal to the inner node so, these are all the inner nodes. Because the residues will be



calculated for these function evaluations ok. So, we have DMDAsSetLocalFunctionSetFunctionLocal and it requires what let us see da then the PetscErrorCode no not the PetscError the InsertMode then the function handle to so, it needs the function handle.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:33)

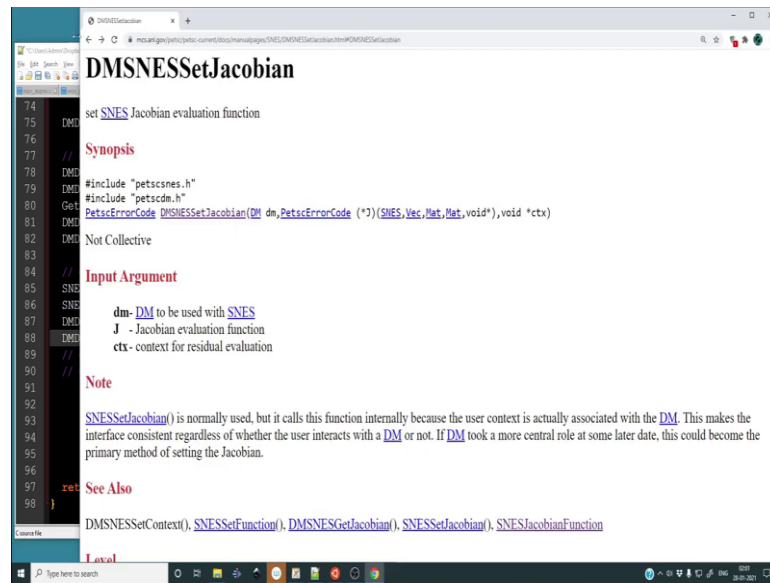


```
74
75 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
76
77 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
78 DMDAvecGetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
79 DMDAvecGetArray(da, u, &au);
80 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
81 DMDAvecSetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
82 DMDAvecSetArray(da, u, &au);
83
84 // Create the SNES object
85 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
86 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
87 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
88 DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, )
89 // Creating the Jacobian
90 // Creating the function callback
91
92
93
94
95
96
97 return PetscFinalize();
98
99 }
```

with the DM. This makes the later date, this could become the

So, we need to give instead of giving the name of the function we need to give the Function handle. So, we will say that form funct is of the type DMDASNESFunction ok. So, this will make it pass the function handle. It should run without even declaring it like this, but anyway let us see if it does not work then we will think about it.

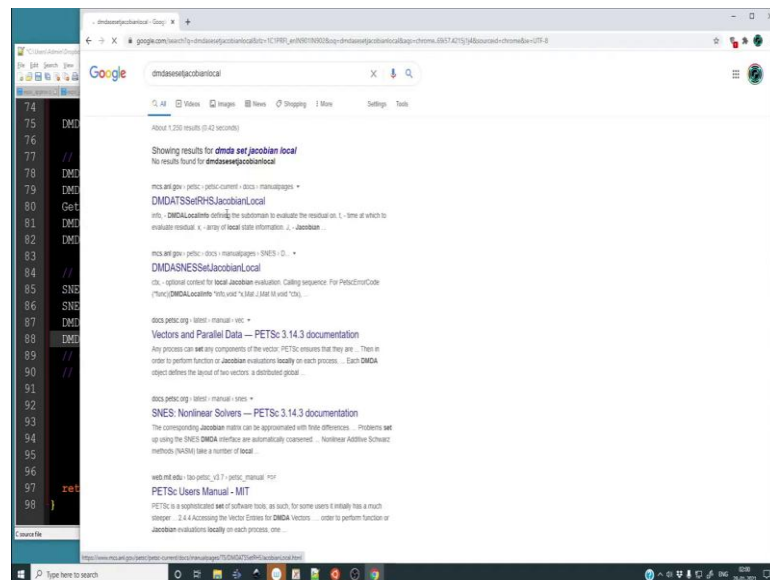
(Refer Slide Time: 32:38)



```
74 set SNES Jacobian evaluation function
75
76 // Synopsis
77 //
78 // #include "petscsnes.h"
79 // #include "petscdm.h"
80 // PetscErrorCode DMSNESSetJacobian(DM dm, PetscErrorCode (*)(SNES, Vec, Mat, Mat, void*), void *ctx)
81 //
82 // Not Collective
83 //
84 // Input Argument
85 //
86 // dm- DM to be used with SNES
87 // J - Jacobian evaluation function
88 // ctx- context for residual evaluation
89 //
90 // Note
91 //
92 // SNESSetJacobian() is normally used, but it calls this function internally because the user context is actually associated with the DM. This makes the
93 // interface consistent regardless of whether the user interacts with a DM or not. If DM took a more central role at some later date, this could become the
94 // primary method of setting the Jacobian.
95 //
96 // See Also
97 //
98 // DMSNESSetContext(), SNESSetFunction(), DMSNESGetJacobian(), SNESSetJacobian(), SNESJacobianFunction
```

Now, let me make the Jacobian callback so, DMDASetSNESSetJacobianLocal alright.  
So, even this will contain da then the function callback if I remember correctly.

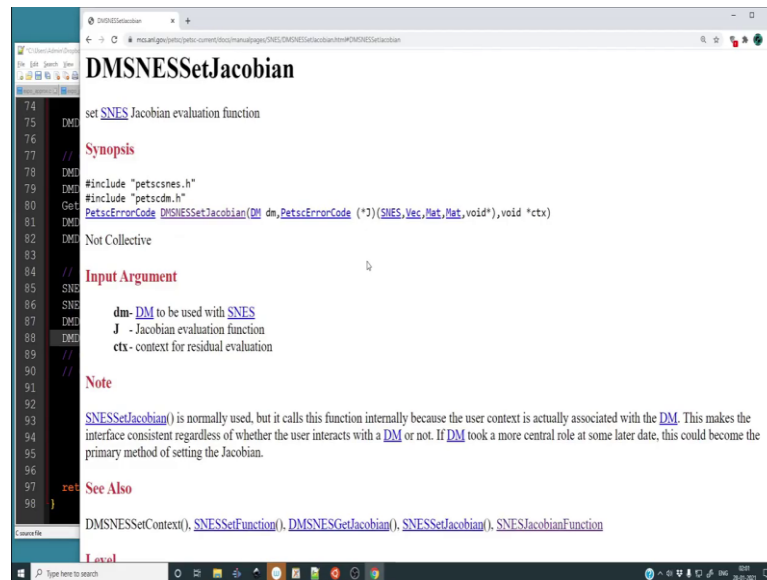
(Refer Slide Time: 32:48)



```
74
75
76 //
77 //
78 //
79 //
80 //
81 //
82 //
83 //
84 //
85 //
86 //
87 //
88 //
89 //
90 //
91 //
92 //
93 //
94 //
95 //
96 //
97 //
98 //
```

Google search results for 'dmdasetjacobianlocal'. The search shows results from petsc.org and other sources, including 'DMDATSetRHSJacobianLocal', 'DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal', and 'PETSc: 3.14.3 documentation'.

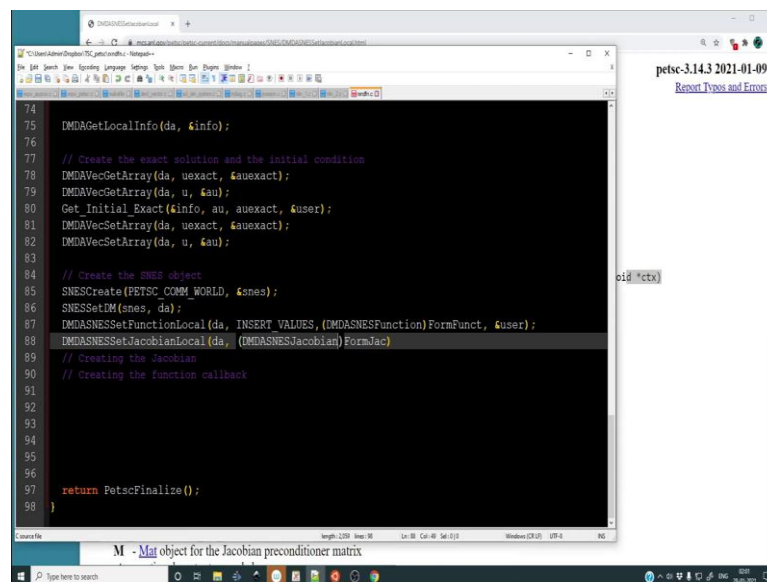
(Refer Slide Time: 32:56)



```
74 set SNES Jacobian evaluation function
75
76 Synopsis
77 //
78 #include "petscnes.h"
79 #include "petscdm.h"
80 Get PetscErrorCode DMSNESSetJacobian(DM dm, PetscErrorCode (*)(SNES, Vec, Mat, Mat, void*), void *ctx)
81
82 Not Collective
83
84 Input Argument
85
86 dm- DM to be used with SNES
87 J - Jacobian evaluation function
88 ctx - context for residual evaluation
89
90 Note
91
92 SNESSetJacobian() is normally used, but it calls this function internally because the user context is actually associated with the DM. This makes the
93 interface consistent regardless of whether the user interacts with a DM or not. If DM took a more central role at some later date, this could become the
94 primary method of setting the Jacobian.
95
96 See Also
97
98 DMSNESSetContext(), SNESSetFunction(), DMSNESGetJacobian(), SNESSetJacobian(), SNESJacobianFunction
```

So, DMDAS as JacobianLocal DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal it is the same kind of function handle. So, dm then the function handle and the matrices ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:19)



```
74 DMDASGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
75
76 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
77 DMDASVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
78 DMDASVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
79 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, uexact, &user);
80 DMDASVecSetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
81 DMDASVecSetArray(da, u, &u);
82
83 // Create the SNES object
84 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snest);
85 SNESSetDM(snest, da);
86 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction) FormFunc, &user);
87 DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian) FormJac)
88 // Creating the Jacobian
89 // Creating the function callback
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97 return PetscFinalize();
98 }
```

Actually the function handle should contain the matrices and the application context ok. So, this should contain the function handle so, FormJac and the type of the function is DMDASNES function and not function Jacobian ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:45)

```
74 Function used to convey the nonlinear Jacobian of the function to be solved by SNES
75
76 Synopsis
77 //
78 #include "petscsnes.h"
79 PetscErrorCode SNESJacobianFunction(SNES snes,Vec x,Mat Amat,Mat Pmat,void *ctx);
80 Get
81 Collective on snes
82
83 Input Parameters
84 //
85 x - input vector, the Jacobian is to be computed at this value
86 ctx- [optional] user-defined Jacobian context
87
88 Output Parameters
89 //
90
91 Amat- the matrix that defines the (approximate) Jacobian
92 Pmat- the matrix to be used in constructing the preconditioner, usually the same as Amat.
93
94 See Also
95 SNESSetFunction\(\), SNESGetFunction\(\), SNESSetJacobian\(\), SNESGetJacobian\(\)
96
97 Level
98 }
intermediate
```

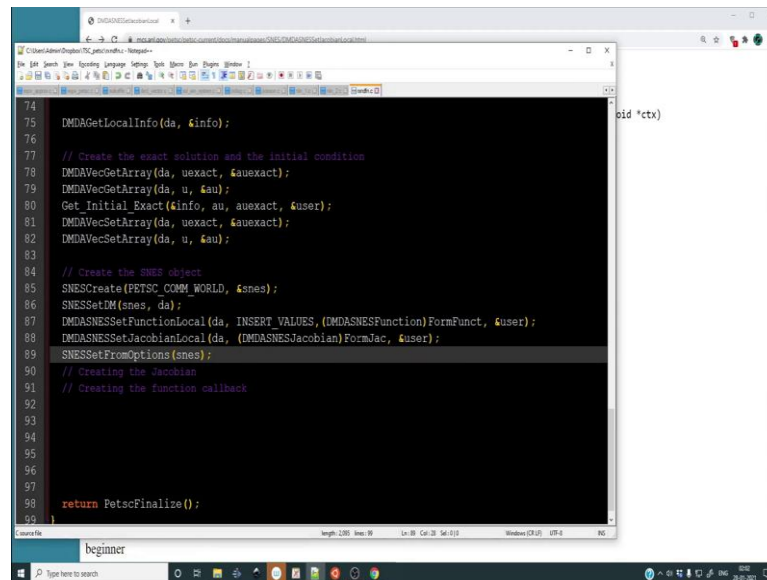
It has to give up this of that particular kind because, when you said Jacobian the Jacobian function has to be of this particular kind ok, alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:58)

```
PetscErrorCode DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(DM dm,PetscErrorCode (*func)(DMDALocalInfo*,void*,Mat,Mat,void*),void *ctx)
Logically Collective
74
75 Input Arguments
76 //
77 dm - DM to associate callback with
78 func- local Jacobian evaluation
79 ctx - optional context for local Jacobian evaluation
80 Get
81
82 Calling sequence
83 //
84 For PetscErrorCode (*func)(DMDALocalInfo *info,void *x,Mat J,Mat M,void *ctx),
85 info- DMDALocalInfo defining the subdomain to evaluate the Jacobian at
86 x - dimensional pointer to state at which to evaluate Jacobian (e.g. PetscScalar *x or **x or ***x)
87 J - Mat object for the Jacobian
88 M - Mat object for the Jacobian preconditioner matrix
89 ctx - optional context passed above
90
91 See Also
92 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal\(\), DMSNESSetJacobian\(\), DMDACreate1d\(\), DMDACreate2d\(\), DMDACreate3d\(\)
93
94 Level
95
96 beginner
97
98 Location
```

Then ok so apart from this, we need to pass the application context as well so, the address of user ok.

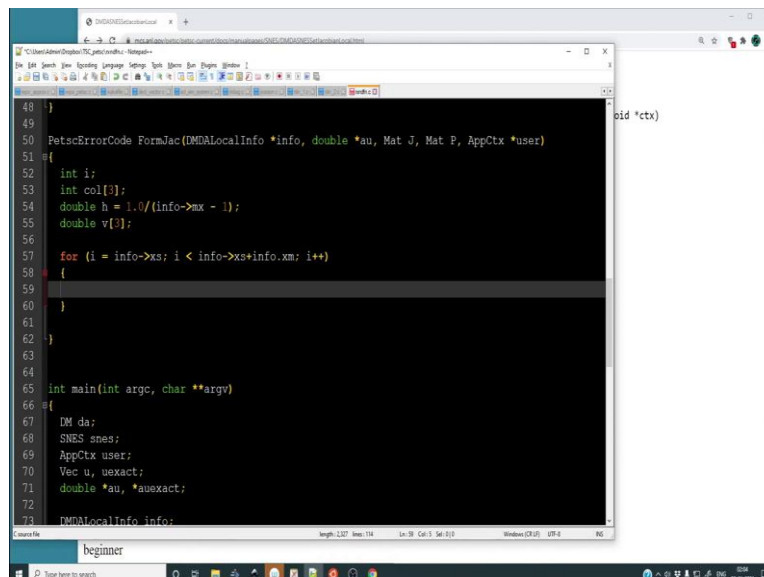
(Refer Slide Time: 34:05)



```
74
75 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
76
77 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
78 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
79 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &au);
80 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
81 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &auexact);
82 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &au);
83
84 // Create the SNES object
85 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
86 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
87 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
88 DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
89 SNESSetFromOptions(snes);
90 // Creating the Jacobian
91 // Creating the function callback
92
93
94
95
96
97
98 return PetscFinalize();
99 }
```

So, then we need to create the function, but before that SNESSetFromOptions snes ok. So, now we need to create this form jack function. So, the form is the same as the above it needs one which created from scratch so, it is essentially going to return again an integer to say whether everything has run properly or not.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:38)



```
48 }
49
50 PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, Mat J, Mat P, AppCtx *user)
51 {
52     int i;
53     int col[3];
54     double h = 1.0/(info->nx - 3);
55     double v[3];
56
57     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
58     {
59
60     }
61
62 }
63
64
65 int main(int argc, char **argv)
66 {
67     DM da;
68     SNES snes;
69     AppCtx user;
70     Vec u, uexact;
71     double *au, *auexact;
72
73     DMDALocalInfo info;
```

So, PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDALocalInfo \*info, double \*au, Mat J, Mat P, AppCtx \*user). It is the same thing, instead of passing the vector we are passing the auxiliary vector that is it that is the only difference ok, alright. So, int i and for the Jacobian we

going to have to insert three columns. So, `int col[3]` and they will keep on shifting depending on `i` we need a double `h`, which we can borrow from the previous code alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:03)

```

24 PetscErrorCode FormFunc(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, double *aF, AppCtx *user)
25 {
26     int i;
27     double h = 1.0 / (info->mx - 1);
28     double x;
29
30     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info.xm; i++)
31     {
32         if (i==0)
33         {
34             aF[i] = u[i] - user->alpha;
35         }
36         else if (i == info->mx - 1)
37         {
38             aF[i] = u[i] - user->beta;
39         }
40         else
41         {
42             x = i*h;
43             aF[i] = -u[i+1] + 2.0*u[i] - u[i-1] + user->rho*h*PetacSqrtReal(u[i]);
44         }
45     }
46     return 0;
47 }
48 }

```

And we going to need something which will store 3 values because, we will insert the 3 values ok. So, then we will do the for loop for so, we going to borrow the for loop alright. Now, if  $i == 0$  so, what is the Jacobian we have already discussed this, but when  $i == 0$  and  $i = n - 1$  the Jacobian the diagonal element is simply going to be 1 alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:00)

```

48 }
49 }
50 PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, Mat *J,
51 {
52     int i;
53     int col[3];
54     double h = 1.0 / (info->mx - 1);
55     double v[3];
56
57     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info.xm; i++)
58     {
59         if ((i==0) || (i==info->mx-1))
60         {
61             v[0] = 1.0;
62             MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 1, &i, v, INSERT_VALUES);
63         }
64         else
65         {
66             col[0] = i-1; col[1] = i; col[2] = i+1;
67             v[0] = -1.0; v[1] = 2.0; v[2] = -1.0;
68         }
69     }
70 }
71 }
72 }
73 }

```

Handwritten notes on a slide:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 + \frac{\rho h^2}{2\sqrt{u}} & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-u_0 + 2u_1 - u_2 + \sqrt{u} h^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_0} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_1} = 2 + \frac{\rho h^2}{2\sqrt{u}} \quad \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u_2} = -1$$

SNES

So, let us encode that so, if  $i = 0$  then what should we do?  $v[0] = 1.0$  and  $col[0]$  does not matter we can choose not to give call because it is going to be the same location as  $i$ . So, its we going to insert it at  $i$ ,  $i$ . So, we going to do `MatSetValues` into `P` and we going to insert 1 row, the location of the row is  $i$  and we going to insert 1 column and the location of the column is also  $i$  that is why we do not need to bother about row.

And we going to insert  $v$  because, we going to insert only one value  $v[0]$  is sufficient and we going to do it as insert values. In fact, when  $i$  is 0 or 1  $i$  is equal to the last row  $i == info \rightarrow mx - 1$ . So, when this is true then this needs to be done ok. So, we have to set the Jacobian to one now, when it is not the case else what should we do else you have to construct the 3 rows and do it ok.

So,  $col[0] = i - 1$ ,  $col[1] = i$  alright and  $col[i + 1]$  is going to be not  $i + 1$   $col[2] = i + 1$ , these are the columns where we want to insert the values alright. Now,  $v[0] = -1.0$ ,  $v[2] = -1.0$  whereas,  $v[1] = 2 + h * h * user \rightarrow rho / (2 * PetscSqrtReal(u[i]))$ .

(Refer Slide Time: 39:51)

```

48 }
49
50 PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDA_LocalInfo *info, double *au, Mat J, Mat P, AppCtx *user)
51 {
52     int i;
53     int col[3];
54     double h = 1.0 / (info->mx - 1);
55     double v[3];
56
57     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs + info->xm; i++)
58     {
59         if ((i == 0) || (i == info->mx - 1))
60         {
61             v[0] = 1.0;
62             MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 1, &i, v, INSERT_VALUES);
63         }
64         else
65         {
66             col[0] = i - 1; col[1] = i; col[2] = i + 1;
67             v[0] = -1.0; v[1] = -1.0; v[2] = 2 + h * h * user->rho / (2 * PetscSqrtReal(u[i]));
68             MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 3, col, v, INSERT_VALUES);
69         }
70     }
71 }
72
73

```

Handwritten note on the right side of the code editor:

$$S \sqrt{u_i} h^2 = 0$$

$$+ \frac{\rho h^2}{2 \sqrt{u_i}}$$

So, it is going to be  $2 + h * h * user \rightarrow rho / (2 * PetscSqrtReal(u[i]))$  alright. So, this is the Jacobian you do not need to insert these values obviously.

So, we set then we simply do `MatSetValues` into `P` we going to insert 1 row we going to pass the address of  $i$ , we going to insert 3 values we going to pass the column address we

going to pass the values to be inserted address and insert values that is it. So, using this we have created the matrix P and we going to then have to assemble the matrix.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:03)

```

27 AppCtx *user = (AppCtx*)ctx;
28 const double b = user->b; *ax;
29 double v[4];
30 int row[2] = {0, 1}, col[2] = {0, 1};
31
32 VecGetArrayRead(x, &ax);
33 v[0] = PetscExpReal(b*ax[0]);
34 v[1] = -1.0;
35 v[2] = 2*ax[0];
36 v[3] = 2*ax[1];
37
38 MatSetValues(P, 2, row, 2, col, v, INSERT_VALUES);
39 VecRestoreArrayRead(x, &ax);
40
41 MatAssemblyBegin(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
42 MatAssemblyEnd(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
43
44 if (J == P)
45 {
46     MatAssemblyBegin(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
47     MatAssemblyEnd(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
48 }
49
50 return 0;
51
52

```

So, we can borrow the program from the previous so in fact, we need this entire chunk.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:09)

```

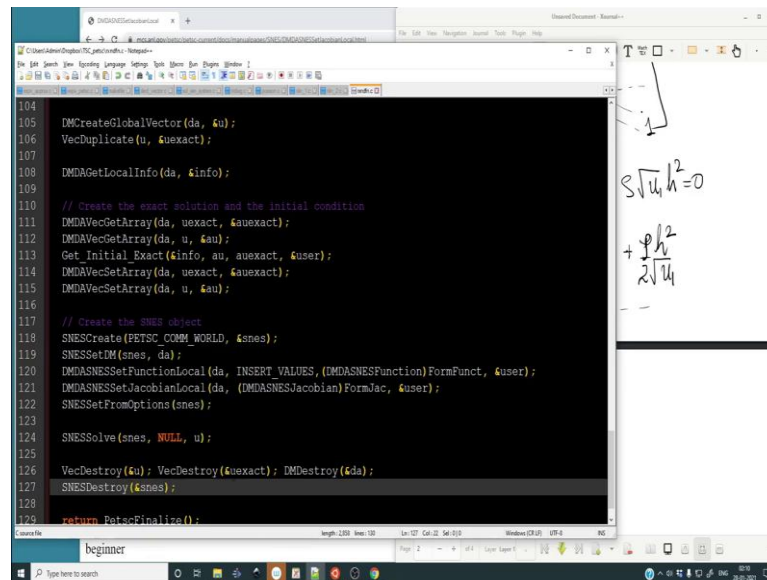
57 for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
58 {
59     if ((i==0) || (i==info->mx-1))
60     {
61         v[0] = 1.0;
62         MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 1, &i, v, INSERT_VALUES);
63     }
64     else
65     {
66         col[0] = i-1; col[1] = i; col[2] = i+1;
67         v[0] = -1.0; v[2] = -1.0; v[1] = 2*h*user->rho/(2*PetscSqrtReal(u[i]));
68         MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 3, col, v, INSERT_VALUES);
69     }
70 }
71 MatAssemblyBegin(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
72 MatAssemblyEnd(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
73
74 if (J != P)
75 {
76     MatAssemblyBegin(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
77     MatAssemblyEnd(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
78 }
79
80 }
81
82

```

Because, either you assemble it if J != P then you assemble J whatever the user has provided ok alright. So, looks good. So, this is the way you call the functions this is syntax for it and after this we have made all this we simply then solve.



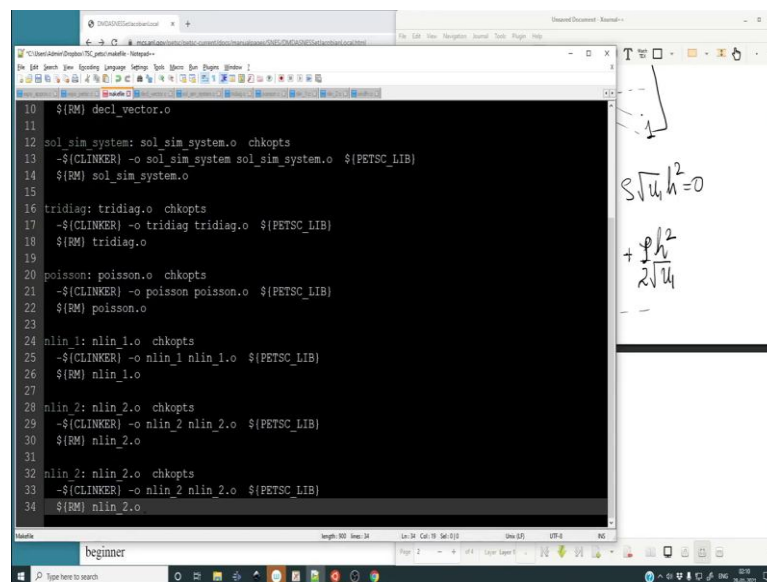
(Refer Slide Time: 41:34)



```
104
105 DMCCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
106 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
107
108 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
109
110 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
111 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
112 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
113 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, u, uexact, &user);
114 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
115 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &u);
116
117 // Create the SNES object
118 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
119 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
120 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
121 DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
122 SNESSetFromOptions(snes);
123
124 SNESolve(snes, NULL, u);
125
126 VecDestroy(&u); VecDestroy(&uexact); DMDestroy(&da);
127 SNESDestroy(&snest);
128
129 return PetscFinalize();
```

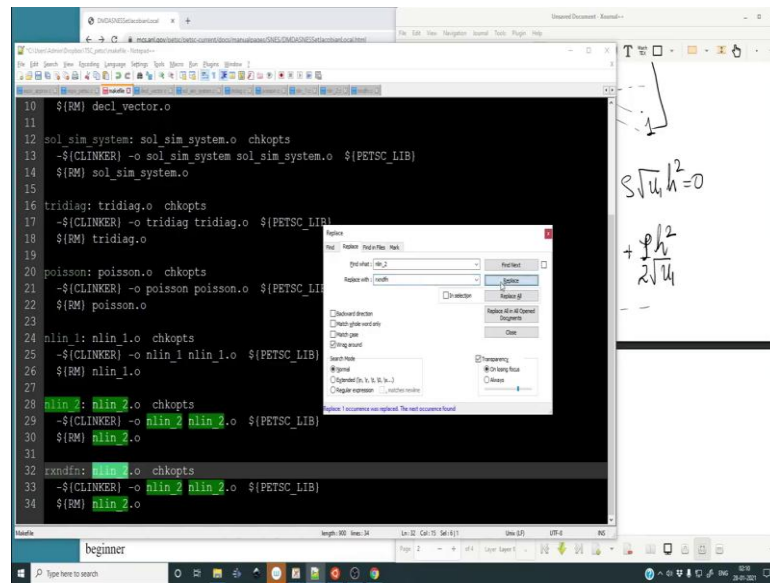
SNESolve snes NULL put the solution in u and let us destroy whatever we had before finalizing so, VecDestroy(&uexact) then DMDestroy(&da) and SNESDestroy(&snest).

(Refer Slide Time: 42:19)



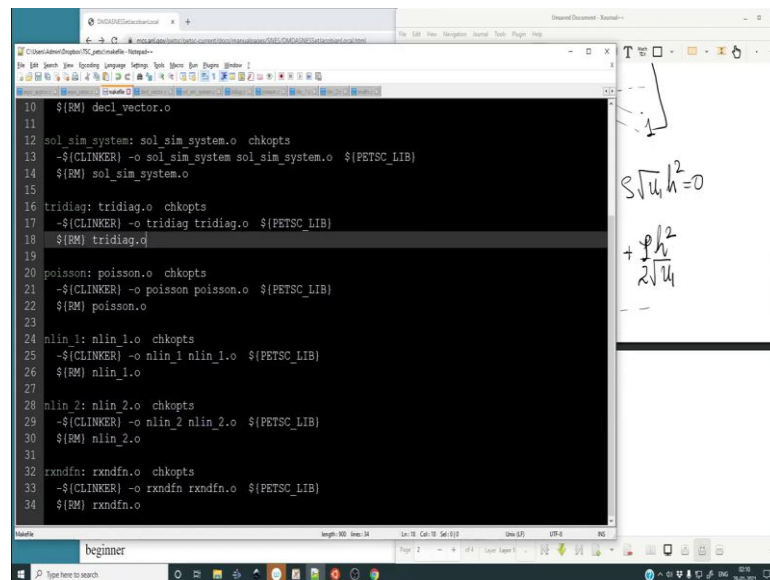
```
10 $(RM) decl_vector.o
11
12 sol_sim_system: sol_sim_system.o chkopts
13 -$(LINKER) -o sol_sim_system sol_sim_system.o $(PETSC_LIB)
14 $(RM) sol_sim_system.o
15
16 tridiag: tridiag.o chkopts
17 -$(LINKER) -o tridiag tridiag.o $(PETSC_LIB)
18 $(RM) tridiag.o
19
20 poisson: poisson.o chkopts
21 -$(LINKER) -o poisson poisson.o $(PETSC_LIB)
22 $(RM) poisson.o
23
24 nlin 1: nlin_1.o chkopts
25 -$(LINKER) -o nlin_1 nlin_1.o $(PETSC_LIB)
26 $(RM) nlin_1.o
27
28 nlin 2: nlin_2.o chkopts
29 -$(LINKER) -o nlin_2 nlin_2.o $(PETSC_LIB)
30 $(RM) nlin_2.o
31
32 nlin 2: nlin_2.o chkopts
33 -$(LINKER) -o nlin_2 nlin_2.o $(PETSC_LIB)
34 $(RM) nlin_2.o
```

(Refer Slide Time: 42:28)

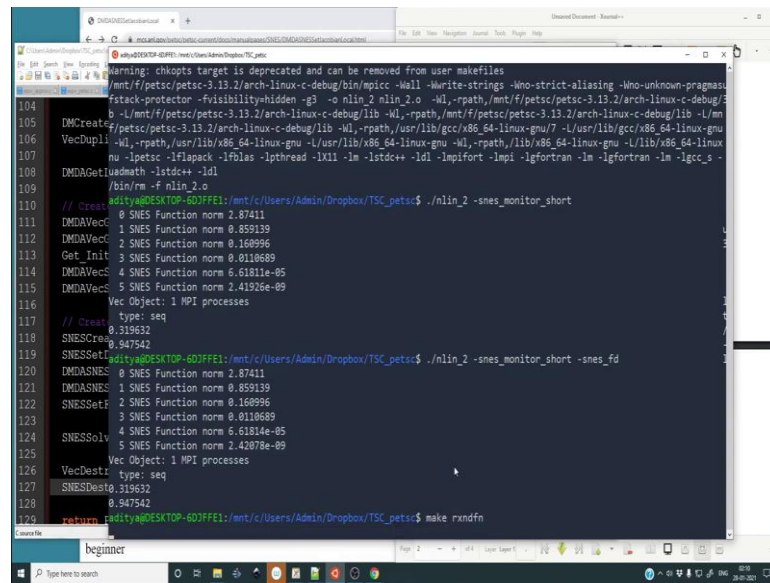


So, let us see whether this compiles or not. So let us create a new target so, rxn\_dfn  
alright.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:39)

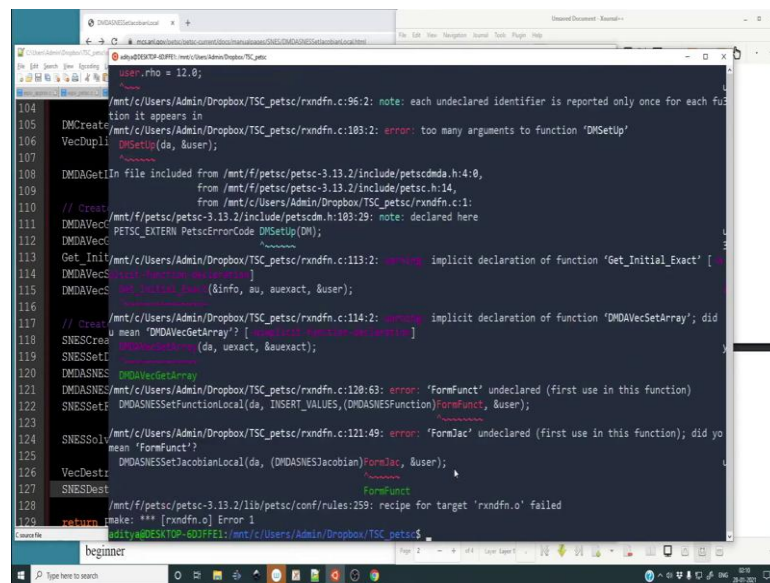


(Refer Slide Time: 42:43)



```
Warning: chkopts target is deprecated and can be removed from user makefiles
/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/bin/mpicc -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wno-strict-aliasing -Wno-unknown-pragmas
-fstack-protector -fvisibility-hidden -g -o nlin_2 nlin_2.o -Wl,-rpath,/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/3
-b-1/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -Wl,-rpath,/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -Wl,lm
/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -Wl,-rpath,/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/7 -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu
VecDupli -Wl,-rpath,/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu -L/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu -Wl,-rpath,/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu -L/lib/x86_64-linux
nu -lpetsc -lflapack -lflas -lthread -lx11 -lm -lstdc++ -ldl -lmpifort -lmpi -lgfortran -lm -lgfortran -lm -lgcc_s -
DMDAGetIuadmath -lstdc++ -ldl
/bin/rm -f nlin_2.o
// Create
aditya@DESKTOP-6D3JFPE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ ./nlin_2 -snes_monitor_short
110 0 SNES Function norm 2.87411
111 DMDAVecC 1 SNES Function norm 0.859139
112 DMDAVecC 2 SNES Function norm 0.160996
113 Get_Init 3 SNES Function norm 0.0119689
114 DMDAVecC 4 SNES Function norm 6.61811e-05
115 DMDAVecC 5 SNES Function norm 2.41926e-09
116 Vec Object: 1 MPI processes
117 // Create
type: seq
118 SNESCreate 0.319632
119 SNESSetI 0.947542
120 DMDASNES aditya@DESKTOP-6D3JFPE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ ./nlin_2 -snes_monitor_short -snes_fd
121 DMDASNES 0 SNES Function norm 2.87411
122 DMDASNES 1 SNES Function norm 0.859139
123 SNESSetF 2 SNES Function norm 0.160996
124 SNESSetF 3 SNES Function norm 0.0119689
125 SNESSetF 4 SNES Function norm 6.61814e-05
126 SNESSetF 5 SNES Function norm 2.42078e-09
127 Vec Object: 1 MPI processes
128 VecDestr: type: seq
129 SNESDestr: 0.319632
130 SNESDestr: 0.947542
131 return
aditya@DESKTOP-6D3JFPE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ make rxdmfn
```

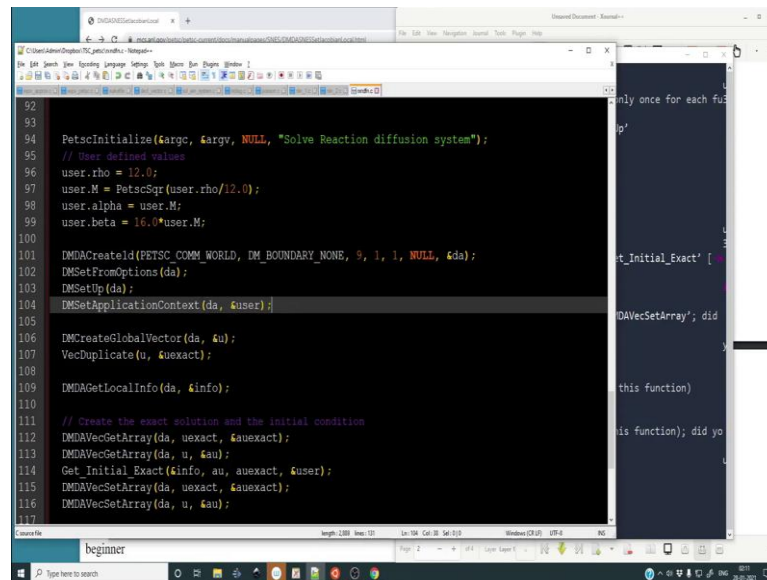
(Refer Slide Time: 42:47)



```
user_rho = 12.0;
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:96:2: note: each undeclared identifier is reported only once for each fu
tion it appears in
104
105 DMCreat
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:103:2: error: too many arguments to function 'DMSSetup'
106 VecDupli DMSSetup(da, &user);
107
108 DMDAGetIn file included from /mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/include/petscdmda.h:4:0,
109 from /mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/include/petsc.h:14,
110 from /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:1:
111 // Create
/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/include/petscdm.h:103:29: note: declared here
112 DMDAVecC PETSC_EXTERN PetscErrorCode DMSSetup(DM);
113 DMDAVecC
114 Get_Init /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:113:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'Get_Initial_Exact' [
115 DMDAVecC static inline PetscErrorCode
116 DMDAVecC int GetInitialExact(&info, au, suexact, &user);
117 // Create
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:114:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'DMDAVecSetArray'; did
118 you mean 'DMDAVecGetArray'? [
119 SNESCreate (da, suexact, &auexact);
120 SNESSetI
121 DMDASNES DMDAVecGetArray
122 DMDASNES /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:120:63: error: 'FormFunc' undeclared (first use in this function)
123 SNESSetF DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
124 SNESSetF
125 SNESSetF /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxdmfn.c:121:49: error: 'FormJac' undeclared (first use in this function); did yo
126 you mean 'FormFunc'?
127 DMDASNESSetJacobLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
128 VecDestr
129 SNESDestr
130 SNESDestr
131 return
/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/lib/petsc/conf/rules:259: recipe for target 'rxdmfn.o' failed
make: *** [rxdmfn.o] Error 1
```

So, I have saved this lets see whether it compiles ok there is an error form jac and all this ok let us see what the issues are so ok.

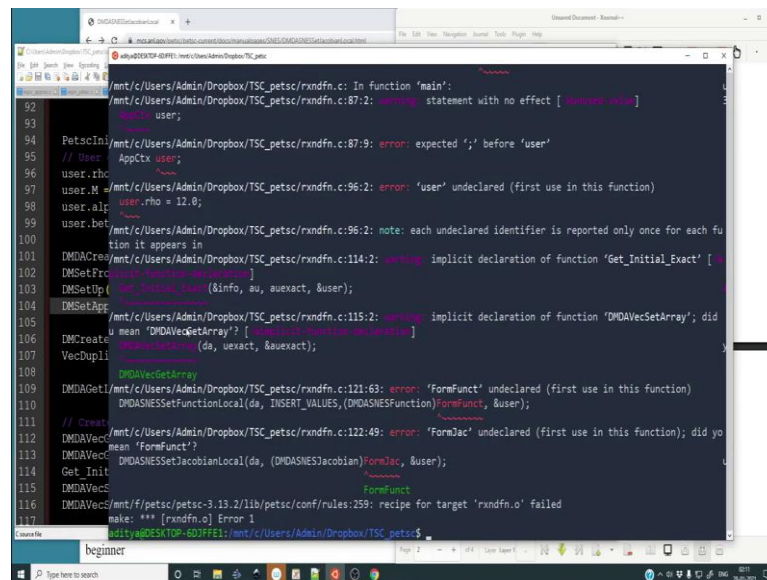
(Refer Slide Time: 43:14)



```
92
93
94 PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion system");
95 // User defined values
96 user.rho = 12.0;
97 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
98 user.alpha = user.M;
99 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
100
101 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &da);
102 DMSetFromOptions(da);
103 DMSetUp(da);
104 DMSetApplicationContext(da, &user);
105
106 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
107 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
108
109 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
110
111 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
112 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
113 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
114 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, uexact, &user);
115 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
116 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &u);
117
```

So, DMSetUp does not require the user context we just need to set up the application context. So, DMSetUp DMSetApplicationContext dm and the address of user ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:36)



```
92 /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c: In function 'main':
93 /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c:87:2: warning: statement with no effect [ -Werror=unused-value ]
94     user;
95
96 PetscIni/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c:87:9: error: expected ';' before 'user'
97 // User AppCtx user;
98 user.rho = 12.0;
99 user.alpha = user.M;
100 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
101
102 DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &da);
103 DMSetFromOptions(da);
104 DMSetUp(da);
105 DMSetApplicationContext(da, &user);
106
107 DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
108 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
109
110 DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
111 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
112 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
113 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
114 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, uexact, &user);
115 DMDAVecSetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
116 DMDAVecSetArray(da, u, &u);
117
```

So, let us see if that error goes away unexpected so, have we missed semicolon somewhere ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:00)

```
PetscErrorCode FormFunc(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, double *aF, AppCtx *user)
{
    user->beta = 16.0*user->M;
    DMDACreateId(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, DM_BOUNDARY_NONE, 9, 1, 1, NULL, &da);
    DMSFromOptions(da);
    DMSSetup(da);
    DMSApplicationContext(da, &user);
    DMCreateGlobalVector(da, &u);
    VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
    DMDAGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
    // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
    DMDAvecGetArray(da, &uexact, &auexact);
    DMDAvecGetArray(da, u, &au);
    Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, &uexact, &user);
    DMDAvecRestoreArray(da, &uexact, &auexact);
    DMDAvecRestoreArray(da, u, &au);
    DMDAvecRestoreArray
    DMDAvecRestoreArray
    SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snest);
    SNESSetIM(snest, da);
    DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
    DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
    SNESSetFromOptions(snest);
}
```

There was a small mistake this is not SetArray this should be RestoreArray.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:18)

```
for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
{
    x = i*h;
    au[i] = user->alpha*(1.0-x) + user->beta*x;
    auexact[i] = user->M*PetscPowReal(x+1.0, 4.0);
}
return 0;
}
```

Let me make it that is a small spelling mistake over here as well there is a small mistake over here as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:44)

```
for (i = info->x; i < info->x+info->xm; i++)
for (i = info->x; i < info->x+info->xm; i++)
{
    if (i==0)
    {
        a[i] = u[i] - user->alpha;
    }
    else if (i == info->x-1)
    {
        a[i] = u[i] - user->beta;
    }
    else
    {
        x = i*h;
        a[i] = -au[i+1] + 2.*au[i] - au[i-1] + user->rho*h*h*PetscSqrtReal(u[i]);
    }
}
return 0;
}
PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDALocalInfo info, Mat J, Mat P, AppCtx *user)
{
    int i;
    int col[3];
    double h = 1.0/(info->xm - 1);
    double v[1];
```

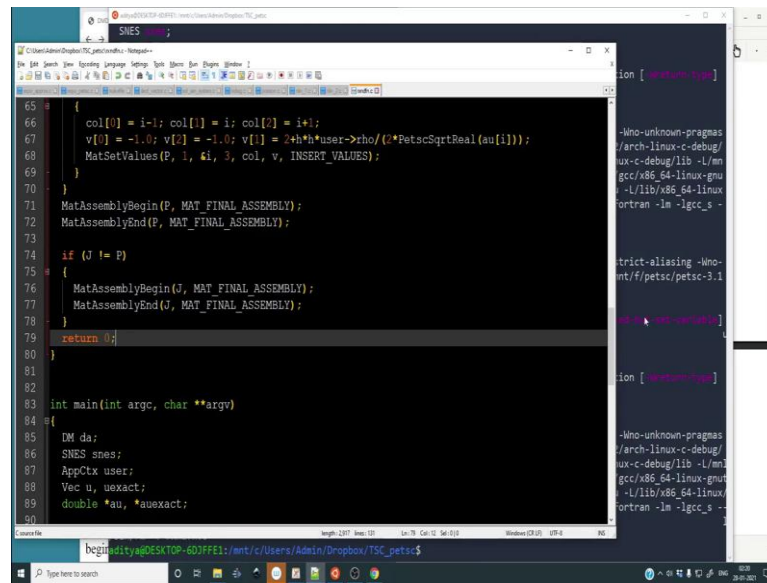
There is a small mistake over here as well. Well I have cleared some of the mistakes and they basically stemmed from declaring the variable inside the I mean as a function call to the declaring the variable going into the function as a u, but rather I am using u that was the error.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:10)

```
Warning: chkopts target is deprecated and can be removed from user makefiles
Warning: chkopts target is deprecated and can be removed from user makefiles
Warning: variable 'x' set but not used
Warning: control reaches end of non-void function
Warning: control reaches end of non-void function
Warning: chkopts target is deprecated and can be removed from user makefiles
```

So, now I will remove the error so, in the functions control ok form jac we have not returned 0.

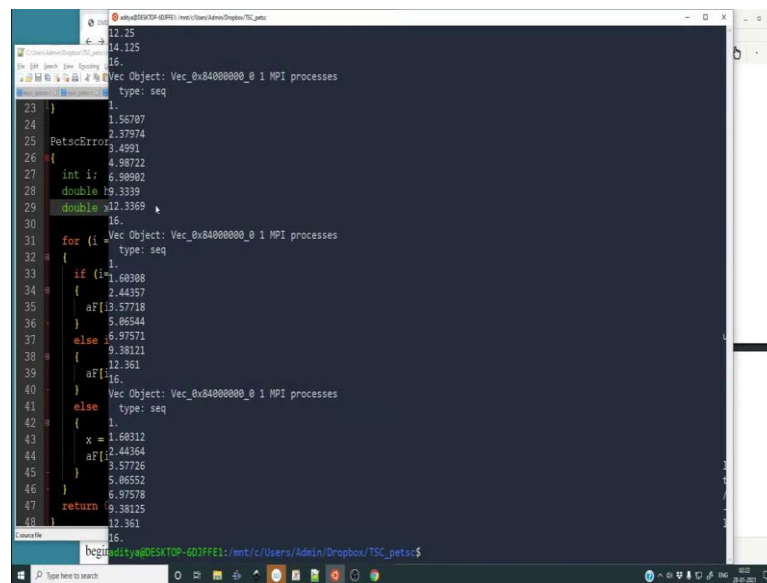
(Refer Slide Time: 45:27)



```
65 #
66     col[0] = i-1; col[1] = i; col[2] = i+1;
67     v[0] = -1.0; v[1] = -1.0; v[2] = 2+h*user->rho/(t*PetscSqrtReal(au[i]));
68     MatSetValues(P, 1, &i, 3, col, v, INSERT_VALUES);
69 }
70
71 MatAssemblyBegin(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
72 MatAssemblyEnd(P, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
73
74 if (J != P)
75 {
76     MatAssemblyBegin(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
77     MatAssemblyEnd(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
78 }
79 return 0;
80 }
81
82
83 int main(int argc, char **argv)
84 {
85     DM da;
86     SNES snes;
87     AppCtx user;
88     Vec u, uexact;
89     double *au, *auexact;
90 }
```

And what does it say x is set, but not used inside FormFunc ok.

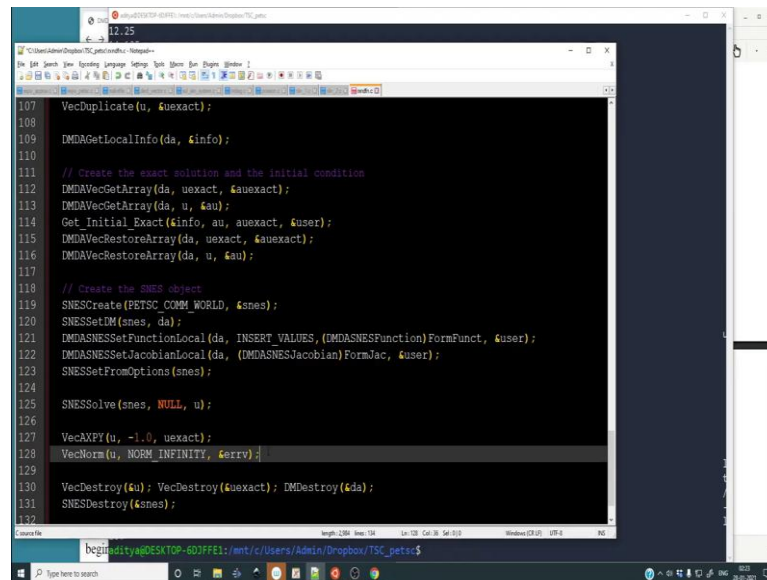
(Refer Slide Time: 45:44)



```
23 }
24     1.56707
25     PetscError 2.37974
26     { 4.9891
27     int i; 4.98922
28     double 6.98902
29     double 19.3339
30     double 12.3369
31     for (i
32     { type: seq
33     if (i
34     { 1.68308
35     { 2.44357
36     { 5.57718
37     { 5.06544
38     { 6.97571
39     { 9.38121
40     { 12.361
41     else
42     { type: seq
43     { 1.
44     { x = 1.68312
45     { 2.44364
46     { 5.57726
47     { 5.06552
48     { 6.97578
49     { 9.38125
50     { 12.361
51     return 16.
52 }
```

So, we do seem to get convergence, but now we should now check it with the analytical solution. So, let us see how we can check it so, we at the end of this function we have the solution inside u.

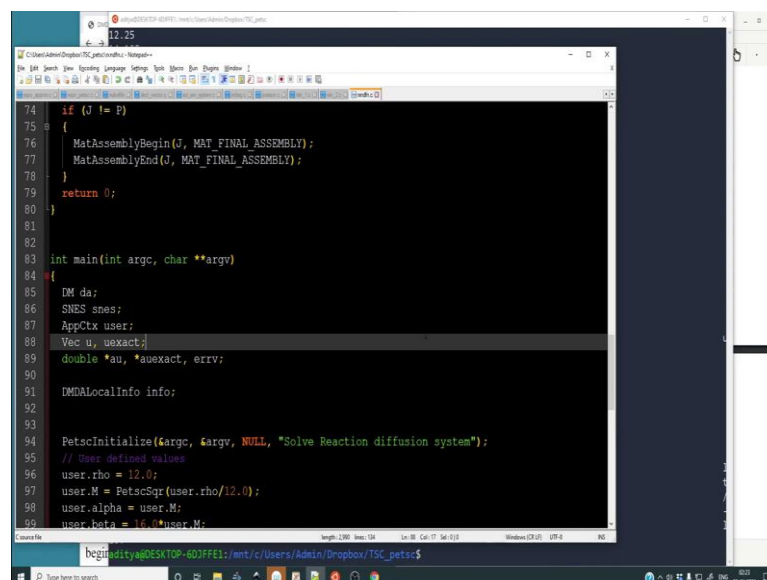
(Refer Slide Time: 46:01)



```
107 VecDuplicate(u, &uexact);
108
109 DMGetLocalInfo(da, &info);
110
111 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
112 DMVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
113 DMVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
114 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, uexact, &user);
115 DMVecRestoreArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
116 DMVecRestoreArray(da, u, &u);
117
118 // Create the SNES object
119 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
120 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
121 DMASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMASNESFunction)FormPunct, &user);
122 DMASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
123 SNESSetFromOptions(snes);
124
125 SNESolve(snes, NULL, u);
126
127 VecAXPY(u, -1.0, uexact);
128 VecNorm(u, NORM_INFINITY, &errv);
129
130 VecDestroy(&u); VecDestroy(&uexact); DMDestroy(&da);
131 SNESDestroy(&snes);
132
```

So, what we must do is compare it with the exact solution. So, the exact solution was built over here. So, we will do the same thing `VecAXPY(u, -1.0, uexact)` and we will return the norm. So `VecNorm(u, NORM_INFINITY, &errv)` and the `errv` variable has to be of kind double ok.

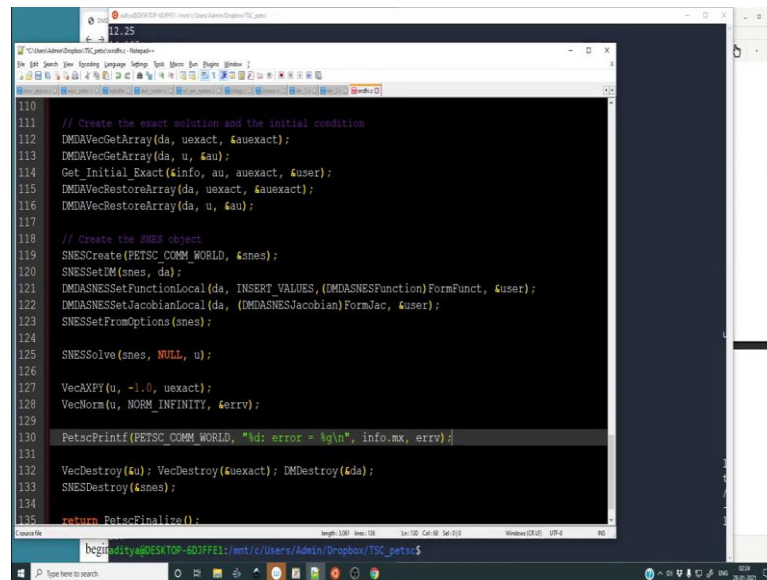
(Refer Slide Time: 46:47)



```
74 if (J != P)
75 {
76 MatAssemblyBegin(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
77 MatAssemblyEnd(J, MAT_FINAL_ASSEMBLY);
78 }
79 return 0;
80 }
81
82
83 int main(int argc, char **argv)
84 {
85 DM da;
86 SNES snes;
87 AppCtx user;
88 Vec u, uexact;
89 double *au, *uexact, errv;
90
91 DMALocalInfo info;
92
93
94 PetscInitialize(&argc, &argv, NULL, "Solve Reaction diffusion system");
95 // User defined values
96 user.rho = 12.0;
97 user.M = PetscSqr(user.rho/12.0);
98 user.alpha = user.M;
99 user.beta = 16.0*user.M;
```



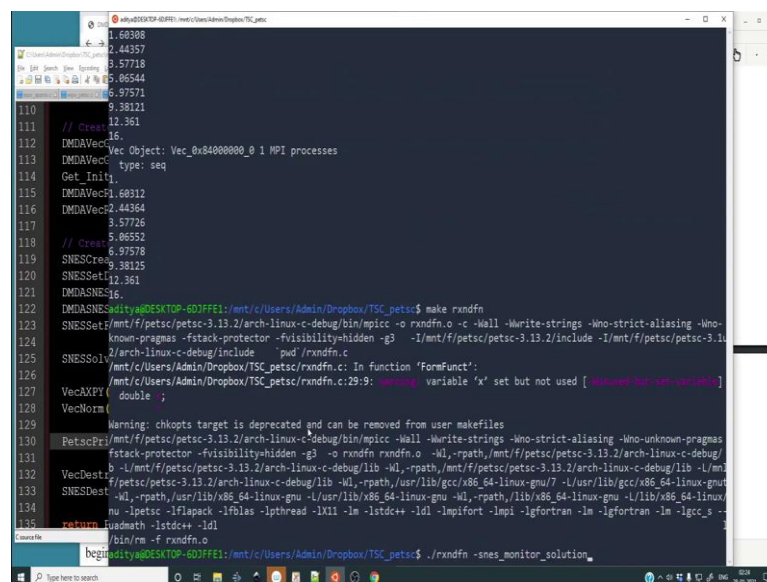
(Refer Slide Time: 46:59)



```
110
111 // Create the exact solution and the initial condition
112 DMDAVecGetArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
113 DMDAVecGetArray(da, u, &u);
114 Get_Initial_Exact(&info, au, auexact, &user);
115 DMDAVecRestoreArray(da, uexact, &uexact);
116 DMDAVecRestoreArray(da, u, &u);
117
118 // Create the SNES object
119 SNESCreate(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, &snes);
120 SNESSetDM(snes, da);
121 DMDASNESSetFunctionLocal(da, INSERT_VALUES, (DMDASNESFunction)FormFunc, &user);
122 DMDASNESSetJacobianLocal(da, (DMDASNESJacobian)FormJac, &user);
123 SNESSetFromOptions(snes);
124
125 SNESolve(snes, NULL, u);
126
127 VecAXPY(u, -1.0, uexact);
128 VecNorm(u, NORM_INFINITY, &errv);
129
130 PetscPrintf(PETSC_COMM_WORLD, "%d: error = %g\n", info.mx, errv);
131
132 VecDestroy(&u); VecDestroy(&uexact); DMDestroy(&da);
133 SNESDestroy(&snesc);
134
135 return PetscFinalize();
```

So, finally, we can print out the error. So, we can do a PetscPrintf it has to be done over the COMM WORLD and we will print %d, that is the number of grid points and the error as %g and this will be in info.mx, errv ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:35)



```
110 1.60308
111 // Create 2.44357
112 DMDAVec 3.57718
113 DMDAVec 5.86544
114 Get_Ini 6.97571
115 DMDAVec 9.38121
116 DMDAVec 12.361
117 // Create 15:
118 // Create 5.86552
119 SNESCre 6.97578
120 SNESSet 12.361
121 DMDASNE 16:
122 DMDASNE mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ make rxndfn
123 SNESSet /mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/bin/mpicc -o rxndfn.o -c -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wno-strict-aliasing -Wno-
124 known-pragmas -fstack-protector -fvisibility-hidden -g3 -I/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/include -I/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.1
125 /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c: In function 'FormFunc':
126 /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c:29:9: warning: variable 'x' set but not used [-Wunused-but-set-variable]
127 VecAXPY double ;
128 VecNorm
129 Warning: chkopts target is deprecated and can be removed from user makefiles
130 PetscP /mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/bin/mpicc -Wall -Wwrite-strings -Wno-strict-aliasing -Wno-unknown-pragmas
131 -fstack-protector -fvisibility-hidden -g3 -o rxndfn rxndfn.o -Wl,-rpath,/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/
132 b -L/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -Wl,-rpath,/mnt/f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -L/mnt
133 f/petsc/petsc-3.13.2/arch-linux-c-debug/lib -Wl,-rpath,/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/7 -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/
134 nu -lpetsc -lflapack -lflas -lpthread -lX11 -lm -lstdc++ -ldl -lmpifort -lmpi -lgfortran -lm -lgfortran -lm -lgcc_s -
135 return lquadmath -lstdc++ -ldl
136 bin/rm -f rxndfn.o
137 mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ ./rxndfn -snes_monitor_solution
```

(Refer Slide Time: 47:38)

```
14.125
16.
Vec Object: Vec_0x84000000_0 1 MPI processes
type: seq
1.
1.56707
110 // Create 2.37974
111 DMDAVec 3.4991
112 DMDAVec 4.68722
113 DMDAVec 5.68901
114 Get_Init 6.3399
115 DMDAVec 7.3369
116 DMDAVec 8.
Vec Object: Vec_0x84000000_0 1 MPI processes
type: seq
118 // Create 1.
119 SNESCreate 1.68308
120 SNESSet 2.44357
121 DMDASNES 3.57715
122 DMDASNES 4.06544
123 SNESSet 5.97571
124 6.38121
125 SNESolve 7.12.361
126 16.
Vec Object: Vec_0x84000000_0 1 MPI processes
type: seq
127 VecAXPY 1.
128 VecNorm 1.
1.68312
129 PetscPrintf 2.44364
130 PetscPrintf 3.57726
131 4.06552
132 VecDestroy 5.97578
133 SNESDestroy 6.38125
134 7.12.361
135 return 16.
Sourcefile
16: error = 0.00302805
ubuntu@DESKTOP-6D3FPE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ ./rxndfn -da_refine 3 -snes_monitor_solution
```

So, let us recompile ok so the error appears to be 0.003 let us do a grid refinement. So, because we are we have declared the default to be 9 we can do a minus da refine 3.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:59)

```
4.65367
4.85486
5.06255
5.2768
5.49779
110 5.72565
111 // Create 5.96051
112 DMDAVec 6.20253
113 DMDAVec 6.45184
114 Get_Init 6.7086
115 DMDAVec 7.24503
116 DMDAVec 7.52499
117 7.813
118 // Create 8.18919
119 SNESCreate 8.41372
120 SNESSet 8.72676
121 DMDASNES 9.04844
122 DMDASNES 9.37894
123 SNESSet 10.71842
124 10.067
10.4249
125 SNESolve 10.7923
11.1693
126 11.556
127 VecAXPY 11.9528
128 VecNorm 12.3996
129 12.7768
130 PetscPrintf 13.2844
131 13.6427
132 VecDestroy 14.0918
133 SNESDestroy 14.5319
134 15.0232
15.5858
135 return 16.
Sourcefile
16: error = 4.73372e-05
ubuntu@DESKTOP-6D3FPE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ ./rxndfn -da_refine 6 -snes_monitor_solution
```

So, when we refine we get a much better norm let us do a larger refinement to see whether things are better ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:15)

```
110 // Create
111 DMDAVec
112 DMDAVec
113 DMDAVec
114 Get Init
115 DMDAVec
116 DMDAVec
117 DMDAVec
118 // Create
119 SNESCreate
120 SNESSet
121 DMDASNES
122 DMDASNES
123 SNESSet
124
125 SNESolve
126
127 VecAXPY
128 VecNorm
129
130 PetscPrintf
131
132 VecDestroy
133 SNESDestroy
134
135 return
```

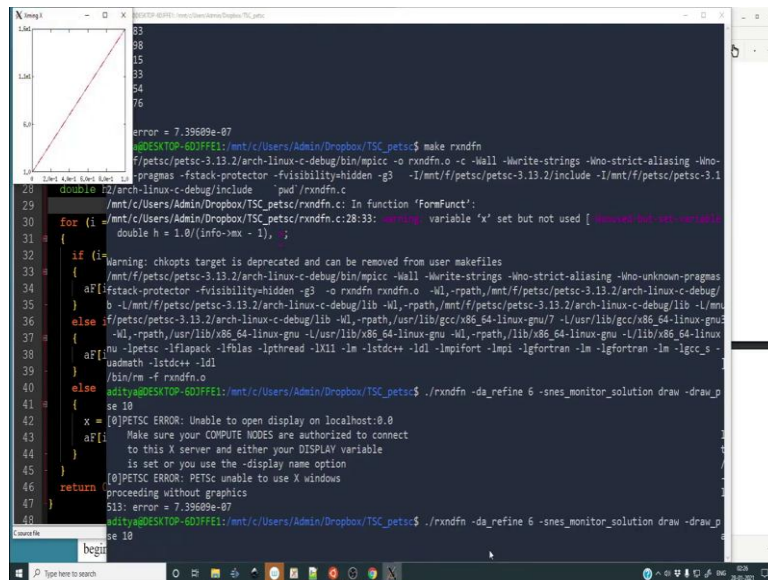
error = 7.39689e-07

So, as we refine things become much better and we get conversions. So, this is the solution for some reason it says x is unused but, the fact of the matter is x is actually used I do not know why.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:36)

```
24 PetscErrorCode FormFunc(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, double *af, AppCtx *user)
25 {
26     int i;
27     double h = 1.0/(info->mx - 1), x;
28
29     for (i = info->xs; i < info->xs+info->xm; i++)
30     {
31         if (i==0)
32         {
33             af[i] = au[i] - user->alpha;
34         }
35         else if (i == info->mx - 1)
36         {
37             af[i] = au[i] - user->beta;
38         }
39         else
40         {
41             x = i*h;
42             af[i] = -au[i+1] + 2.0*au[i] - au[i-1] + user->rho*h*h*PetscSqrtReal(au[i]);
43         }
44     }
45     return 0;
46 }
47
48 PetscErrorCode FormJac(DMDALocalInfo *info, double *au, Mat *Mat, P_ AppCtx *user)
```

(Refer Slide Time: 48:40)

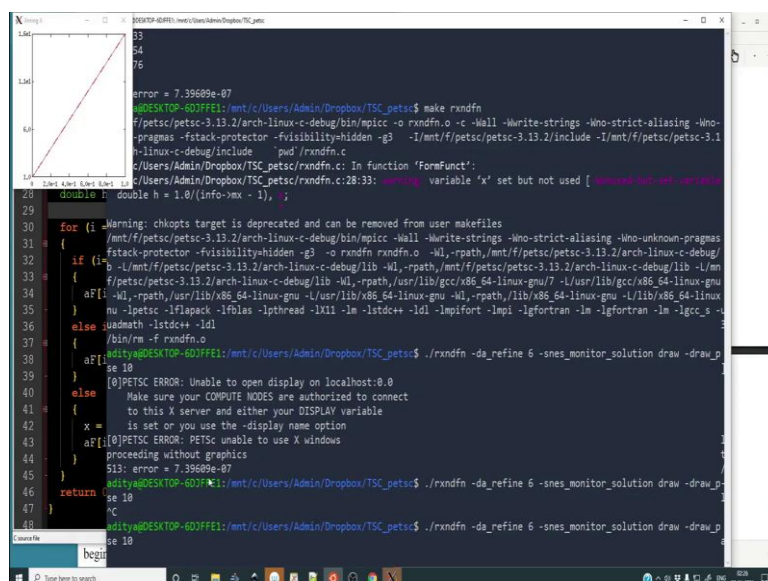


```
error = 7.39699e-07
sditya@DESKTOP-G0JFFE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ make rxndfn
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c: In function 'FormFunc':
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c:28:33: warning: variable 'x' set but not used [removed full set-variables]
28 |     double h = 1.0/(info-1);
    |                                     ^
29 |
30 |     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    |     ~~~~~
31 |     {
    |     ~~~~~
32 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
33 |     }
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99 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
100 |    }
```

It is quite weird to see that error it is not an error it is a warning, but I do not like to see that warning anyway. So, the solution is written and well can we draw the; can we draw the solution.

Well let us see, whether we have the option to draw the solution let us run it with refinement 6 monitor solution draw pause 10 , we do not have x ok let us make let me start x min and now, we should be we should be able to show the ok.

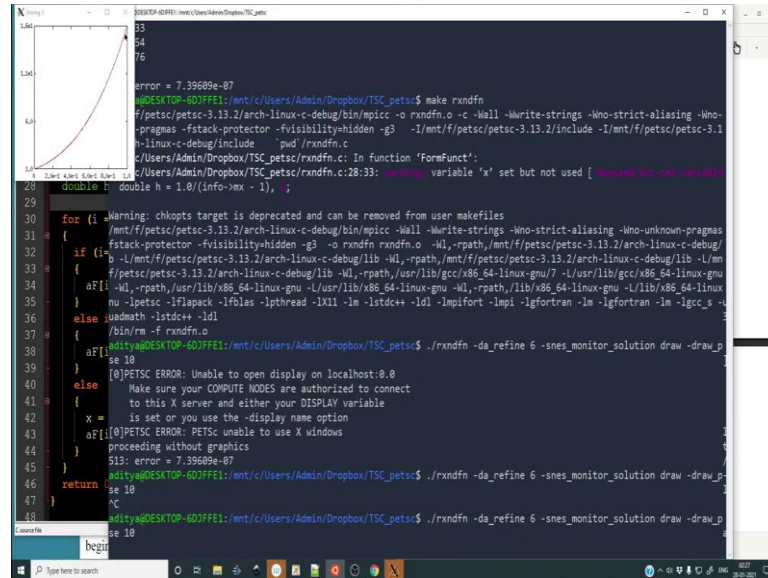
(Refer Slide Time: 49:50)



```
error = 7.39699e-07
sditya@DESKTOP-G0JFFE1: /mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc$ make rxndfn
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c: In function 'FormFunc':
/mnt/c/Users/Admin/Dropbox/TSC_petsc/rxndfn.c:28:33: warning: variable 'x' set but not used [removed full set-variables]
28 |     double h = 1.0/(info-1);
    |                                     ^
29 |
30 |     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    |     ~~~~~
31 |     {
    |     ~~~~~
32 |     }
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33 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
34 |     }
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97 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
98 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
99 |     }
    |     ~~~~~
100 |    }
```

So, the solution goes from it did go from 1 to 16 ok it goes from 1 to 16 well there you have it.

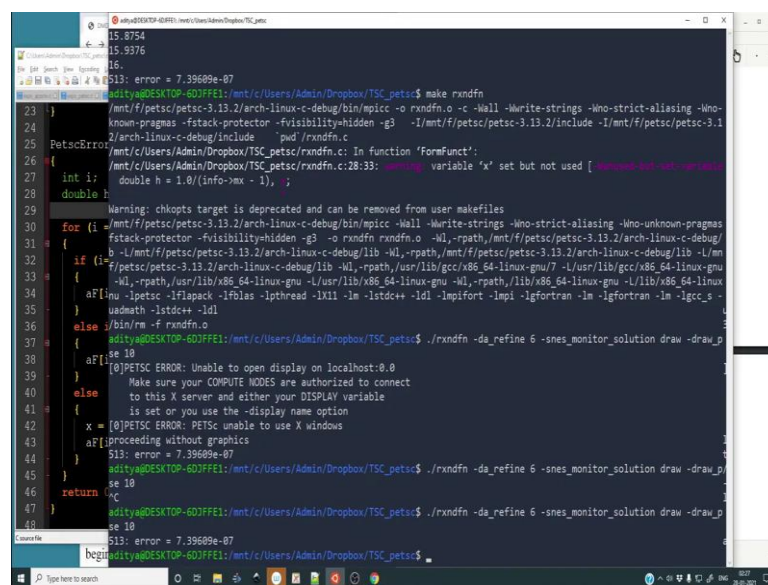
(Refer Slide Time: 50:03)



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a graph on the left and C code on the right. The graph plots a function that increases from 1 to 16. The terminal output shows the execution of the program, including a warning about the deprecated 'chkopts' target and a 'Warning: variable 'x' set but not used'. The code defines a function 'FormFunc' that calculates a value based on an iteration number 'i'.

Just like this we can solve a complicated problem it is updating the solution depending on the number of iterations and its going to take a while. So, for large number of refinements we do get a solution which is well converge with respect to the exact solution.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:33)



This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing a terminal window with a graph and C code. The graph shows a function increasing from 1 to 16. The terminal output includes a warning about the deprecated 'chkopts' target and a 'Warning: variable 'x' set but not used'. The code defines a function 'FormFunc' that calculates a value based on an iteration number 'i'.

And in this particular lecture we have seen how to create out of a PDE in this case it was not a PDE but, in this case it was an ODE from that ODE we were able to create a sort of non-linear optimization problem, if you will we were able to construct the Jacobian of the discrete algebraic equations we were able to construct the functions of those equations and all those were done on a distributed grid.

So, do this on your own learn it by practice and you will see that all doing all this is not at all difficult; and with this I end this particular lecture I will see you again next time bye.