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<td>Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.</td>
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<tr>
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Getting Help and Support

Intel provides a support web site that contains a rich repository of self help information, including getting started tips, known product issues, product errata, license information, user forums, and more. Visit the Intel MKL support website at http://www.intel.com/software/products/support/.
Introducing the Intel® Math Kernel Library

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) is a computing math library of highly optimized, extensively threaded routines for applications that require maximum performance. The library provides Fortran and C programming language interfaces. Intel MKL C language interfaces can be called from applications written in either C or C++, as well as in any other language that can reference a C interface.

Intel MKL provides comprehensive functionality support in these major areas of computation:

- BLAS (level 1, 2, and 3) and LAPACK linear algebra routines, offering vector, vector-matrix, and matrix-matrix operations.
- ScalAPACK distributed processing linear algebra routines, as well as the Basic Linear Algebra Communications Subprograms (BLACS) and the Parallel Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms (PBLAS).
- Intel MKL PARDISO (a direct sparse solver based on Parallel Direct Sparse Solver PARDISO*), an iterative sparse solver, and supporting sparse BLAS (level 1, 2, and 3) routines for solving sparse systems of equations, as well as a distributed version of Intel MKL PARDISO solver provided for use on clusters.
- Fast Fourier transform (FFT) functions in one, two, or three dimensions with support for mixed radices (not limited to sizes that are powers of 2), as well as distributed versions of these functions provided for use on clusters.
- Vector Mathematics (VM) routines for optimized mathematical operations on vectors.
- Vector Statistics (VS) routines, which offer high-performance vectorized random number generators (RNG) for several probability distributions, convolution and correlation routines, and summary statistics functions.
- Data Fitting Library, which provides capabilities for spline-based approximation of functions, derivatives and integrals of functions, and search.
- Extended Eigensolver, a shared memory programming (SMP) version of an eigensolver based on the Feast Eigenvalue Solver.
- Deep Neural Network (DNN) primitive functions with C language interface.

For details see the Intel® MKL Developer Reference.

Intel MKL is optimized for the latest Intel processors, including processors with multiple cores (see the Intel MKL Release Notes for the full list of supported processors). Intel MKL also performs well on non-Intel processors.

For Windows® and Linux® systems based on Intel® 64 Architecture, Intel MKL also includes support for the Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture (Intel® MIC Architecture) and provides libraries to help you port your applications to Intel MIC Architecture.

NOTE
It is your responsibility when using Intel MKL to ensure that input data has the required format and does not contain invalid characters. These can cause unexpected behavior of the library.

The library requires subroutine and function parameters to be valid before being passed. While some Intel MKL routines do limited checking of parameter errors, your application should check for NULL pointers, for example.

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Optimization Notice</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice revision #20110804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What's New

This Developer Guide documents Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) 2019 Update 3. The Developer Guide has been updated to fix inaccuracies in the document.
Notational Conventions

The following term is used in reference to the operating system.

Linux*  This term refers to information that is valid on all supported Linux* operating systems.

The following notations are used to refer to Intel MKL directories.

<parent directory>  The installation directory that includes Intel MKL directory; for example, the directory for Intel® Parallel Studio XE Composer Edition.

<mkl directory>  The main directory where Intel MKL is installed:

<mkl directory>=<parent directory>/mkl.

Replace this placeholder with the specific pathname in the configuring, linking, and building instructions.

The following font conventions are used in this document.

Italic  Italic is used for emphasis and also indicates document names in body text, for example: see Intel MKL Developer Reference.

Monospace lowercase  Indicates filenames, directory names, and pathnames, for example: ./benchmarks/linpack

Monospace lowercase mixed with uppercase  Indicates:

• Commands and command-line options, for example,

  icc myprog.c -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -lmkl -liomp5 -lpthread

• Filenames, directory names, and pathnames, for example,

• C/C++ code fragments, for example,

  a = new double [SIZE*SIZE];

UPPERCASE  Indicates system variables, for example, $MKLPATH.

MONOSPACE

Monospace italic  Indicates a parameter in discussions, for example, lda.

When enclosed in angle brackets, indicates a placeholder for an identifier, an expression, a string, a symbol, or a value, for example, <mkl directory>. Substitute one of these items for the placeholder.

[ items ]  Square brackets indicate that the items enclosed in brackets are optional.

{ item | item }  Braces indicate that only one of the items listed between braces should be selected. A vertical bar ( | ) separates the items.
Related Information

To reference how to use the library in your application, use this guide in conjunction with the following documents:

- The Intel® Math Kernel Library Developer Reference, which provides reference information on routine functionalities, parameter descriptions, interfaces, calling syntaxes, and return values.
- The Intel® Math Kernel Library for Linux® OS Release Notes.
Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

Checking Your Installation

After installing the Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL), verify that the library is properly installed and configured:

1. Intel MKL installs in the <parent directory> directory.
   
   Check that the subdirectory of <parent directory> referred to as <mkl directory> was created.

2. If you want to keep multiple versions of Intel MKL installed on your system, update your build scripts to point to the correct Intel MKL version.

3. Check that the following files appear in the <mkl directory>/bin directory:
   - mklvars.sh
   - mklvars.csh
   
   Use these files to assign Intel MKL-specific values to several environment variables, as explained in Setting Environment Variables.

4. To understand how the Intel MKL directories are structured, see Structure of the Intel® Math Kernel Library.

5. To make sure that Intel MKL runs on your system, launch an Intel MKL example, as explained in Using Code Examples.

See Also
Notational Conventions

Setting Environment Variables

See Also
Setting the Number of Threads Using an OpenMP* Environment Variable

Scripts to Set Environment Variables

When the installation of Intel MKL for Linux* is complete, set the INCLUDE, MKLROOT, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, MANPATH, LIBRARY_PATH, CPATH, NLSPATH, and PKG_CONFIG_PATH environment variables in the command shell using one of the script files in the bin subdirectory of the Intel MKL installation directory. The environment variable MIC_LD_LIBRARY_PATH specifies locations of shared objects for Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture (Intel® MIC Architecture).

Choose the script corresponding to your command shell:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting Specified</th>
<th>Required (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Yes, when applicable</td>
<td>intel64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Intel MKL</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>mod</td>
<td>Supply this parameter only if you are using this compiler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortran modules precompiled with the Intel® Fortran compiler</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>lp64, default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming interface (LP64 or ILP64)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>ilp64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:
- The command
  ```bash
  mklvars.sh intel64
  ```
  sets the environment for Intel MKL to use the Intel 64 architecture.
- The command
  ```bash
  mklvars.sh intel64 mod ilp64
  ```
  sets the environment for Intel MKL to use the Intel 64 architecture, ILP64 programming interface, and Fortran modules.
- The command
  ```bash
  mklvars.sh intel64 mod
  ```
  sets the environment for Intel MKL to use the Intel 64 architecture, LP64 interface, and Fortran modules.

**NOTE**
Supply the parameter specifying the architecture first, if it is needed. Values of the other two parameters can be listed in any order.

**See Also**
- High-level Directory Structure
- Intel® MKL Interface Libraries and Modules
- Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS
- Setting the Number of Threads Using an OpenMP* Environment Variable

**Automating the Process of Setting Environment Variables**
To automate setting of the `INCLUDE`, `MKLROOT`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, `MANPATH`, `LIBRARY_PATH`, `CPATH`, and `NLSPATH` environment variables, add `mklvars.*sh` to your shell profile so that each time you login, the script automatically executes and sets the paths to the appropriate Intel MKL directories. To do this, with a local user account, edit the following files by adding the appropriate script to the path manipulation section right before exporting variables:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Files</th>
<th>Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bash</td>
<td>~/.bash_profile,</td>
<td># setting up MKL environment for bash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>~/.bash_login</td>
<td>. &lt;absolute_path_to_installed_MKL&gt;/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or ~/.profile</td>
<td>/mklvars.sh [arch] [mod] [lp64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>~/.profile</td>
<td># setting up MKL environment for sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. &lt;absolute_path_to_installed_MKL&gt;/bin.sh [arch] [mod] [lp64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csh</td>
<td>~/.login</td>
<td># setting up MKL environment for sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. &lt;absolute_path_to_installed_MKL&gt;/bin.csh [arch] [mod] [lp64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above commands, the architecture parameter `<arch>` is one of `{ia32|intel64|mic}`.

If you have super user permissions, add the same commands to a general-system file in `/etc/profile` (for bash and sh) or in `/etc/csh.login` (for csh).

**Caution**
Before uninstalling Intel MKL, remove the above commands from all profile files where the script execution was added. Otherwise you may experience problems logging in.

**See Also**
Scripts to Set Environment Variables

**Compiler Support**
Intel® MKL supports compilers identified in the *Release Notes*. However, the library has been successfully used with other compilers as well.

When building Intel MKL code examples for either C or Fortran, you can select a compiler: Intel®, GNU*, or PGI®.

Intel MKL provides a set of include files to simplify program development by specifying enumerated values and prototypes for the respective functions. Calling Intel MKL functions from your application without an appropriate include file may lead to incorrect behavior of the functions.

**See Also**
Intel® MKL Include Files

**Using Code Examples**
The Intel MKL package includes code examples, located in the *examples* subdirectory of the installation directory. Use the examples to determine:

- Whether Intel MKL is working on your system
- How you should call the library
- How to link the library

If an Intel MKL component that you selected during installation includes code examples, these examples are provided in a separate archive. Extract the examples from the archives before use.
For each component, the examples are grouped in subdirectories mainly by Intel MKL function domains and programming languages. For instance, the blas subdirectory (extracted from the examples_core archive) contains a makefile to build the BLAS examples and the vmlc subdirectory contains the makefile to build the C examples for Vector Mathematics functions. Source code for the examples is in the next-level sources subdirectory.

See Also
High-level Directory Structure

What You Need to Know Before You Begin Using the Intel® Math Kernel Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target platform</th>
<th>Identify the architecture of your target machine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IA-32 or compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intel® 64 or compatible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reason:** Because Intel MKL libraries are located in directories corresponding to your particular architecture (see Architecture Support), you should provide proper paths on your link lines (see Linking Examples). To configure your development environment for the use with Intel MKL, set your environment variables using the script corresponding to your architecture (see Scripts to Set Environment Variables Setting Environment Variables for details).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mathematical problem</th>
<th>Identify all Intel MKL function domains that you require:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• BLAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sparse BLAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PBLAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ScaLAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sparse Solver routines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parallel Direct Sparse Solvers for Clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Vector Mathematics functions (VM)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Vector Statistics functions (VS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Fourier Transform functions (FFT)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Cluster FFT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trigonometric Transform routines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Poisson, Laplace, and Helmholtz Solver routines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optimization (Trust-Region) Solver routines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Data Fitting Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Extended Eigensolver Functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reason:** The function domain you intend to use narrows the search in the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for specific routines you need. Additionally, if you are using the Intel MKL cluster software, your link line is function-domain specific (see Working with the Intel® Math Kernel Library Cluster Software). Coding tips may also depend on the function domain (see Other Tips and Techniques to Improve Performance).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programming language</th>
<th>Intel MKL provides support for both Fortran and C/C++ programming. Identify the language interfaces that your function domains support (see Appendix A: Intel® Math Kernel Library Language Interfaces Support).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Reason:** Intel MKL provides language-specific include files for each function domain to simplify program development (see Language Interfaces Support by Function Domain).

For a list of language-specific interface libraries and modules and an example how to generate them, see also Using Language-Specific Interfaces with Intel® Math Kernel Library.
### Range of integer data
If your system is based on the Intel 64 architecture, identify whether your application performs calculations with large data arrays (of more than \(2^{31}-1\) elements).

**Reason:** To operate on large data arrays, you need to select the ILP64 interface, where integers are 64-bit; otherwise, use the default, LP64, interface, where integers are 32-bit (see Using the ILP64 Interface vs).

### Threading model
Identify whether and how your application is threaded:
- Threaded with the Intel compiler
- Threaded with a third-party compiler
- Not threaded

**Reason:** The compiler you use to thread your application determines which threading library you should link with your application. For applications threaded with a third-party compiler you may need to use Intel MKL in the sequential mode (for more information, see Linking with Threading Libraries).

### Number of threads
If your application uses an OpenMP* threading run-time library, determine the number of threads you want Intel MKL to use.

**Reason:** By default, the OpenMP* run-time library sets the number of threads for Intel MKL. If you need a different number, you have to set it yourself using one of the available mechanisms. For more information, see Improving Performance with Threading.

### Linking model
Decide which linking model is appropriate for linking your application with Intel MKL libraries:
- Static
- Dynamic

**Reason:** The link line syntax and libraries for static and dynamic linking are different. For the list of link libraries for static and dynamic models, linking examples, and other relevant topics, like how to save disk space by creating a custom dynamic library, see Linking Your Application with the Intel® Math Kernel Library.

### MPI used
Decide what MPI you will use with the Intel MKL cluster software. You are strongly encouraged to use the latest available version of Intel® MPI.

**Reason:** To link your application with ScaLAPACK and/or Cluster FFT, the libraries corresponding to your particular MPI should be listed on the link line (see Working with the Intel® Math Kernel Library Cluster Software).
Structure of the Intel® Math Kernel Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optimization Notice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice revision #:20110804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Architecture Support

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) for Linux® provides architecture-specific implementations for supported platforms. The following table lists the supported architectures and directories where each architecture-specific implementation is located.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA-32 or compatible</td>
<td>&lt;mkl directory&gt;/lib/ia32_lin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel® 64 or compatible</td>
<td>&lt;mkl directory&gt;/lib/intel64_lin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

High-level Directory Structure

Notational Conventions

Detailed Structure of the IA-32 Architecture Directory lib/ia32

Detailed Structure of the Intel® 64 Architecture Directory lib/intel64

High-level Directory Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;mkl directory&gt;</td>
<td>Installation directory of the Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subdirectories of <mkl directory>

- **bin**
  - Scripts to set environmental variables in the user shell

- **bin/pkgconfig**
  - Pkg-config files for the most popular configurations of Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL)

- **benchmarks/linpack**
  - Shared-memory (SMP) version of the LINPACK benchmark

- **benchmarks/mp_linpack**
  - Message-passing interface (MPI) version of the LINPACK benchmark

- **benchmarks/hpcg**
  - Intel® High Performance Conjugate Gradient Benchmark (Intel® HPCG)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>examples</td>
<td>Source and data files for Intel MKL examples. Provided in archives corresponding to Intel MKL components selected during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include</td>
<td>Include files for the library routines and examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include/ia32</td>
<td>Fortran 95 .mod files for the IA-32 architecture and Intel® Fortran compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include/intel64/lp64</td>
<td>Fortran 95 .mod files for the Intel® 64 architecture, Intel Fortran compiler, and LP64 interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include/intel64/ilp64</td>
<td>Fortran 95 .mod files for the Intel® 64 architecture, Intel Fortran compiler, and ILP64 interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include/fftw</td>
<td>Header files for the FFTW2 and FFTW3 interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/blas95</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces to BLAS and a makefile to build the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw2x_cdft</td>
<td>MPI FFTW 2.x interfaces to the Intel MKL Cluster FFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw3x_cdft</td>
<td>MPI FFTW 3.x interfaces to the Intel MKL Cluster FFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw2xc</td>
<td>FFTW 2.x interfaces to the Intel MKL FFT (C interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw2xf</td>
<td>FFTW 2.x interfaces to the Intel MKL FFT (Fortran interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw3xc</td>
<td>FFTW 3.x interfaces to the Intel MKL FFT (C interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/fftw3xf</td>
<td>FFTW 3.x interfaces to the Intel MKL FFT (Fortran interface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interfaces/lapack95</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces to LAPACK and a makefile to build the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib/ia32_lin</td>
<td>Static libraries and shared objects for the IA-32 architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib/intel64_lin</td>
<td>Static libraries and shared objects for the Intel® 64 architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools</td>
<td>Tools and plug-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tools/builder</td>
<td>Tools for creating custom dynamically linkable libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**
- Notational Conventions
- Using Code Examples

**Layered Model Concept**

Intel MKL is structured to support multiple compilers and interfaces, both serial and multi-threaded modes, different implementations of threading run-time libraries, and a wide range of processors. Conceptually Intel MKL can be divided into distinct parts to support different interfaces, threading models, and core computations:

1. Interface Layer
2. Threading Layer
3. Computational Layer

You can combine Intel MKL libraries to meet your needs by linking with one library in each part layer-by-layer.

To support threading with different compilers, you also need to use an appropriate threading run-time library (RTL). These libraries are provided by compilers and are not included in Intel MKL.

The following table provides more details of each layer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Layer</td>
<td>This layer matches compiled code of your application with the threading and/or computational parts of the library. This layer provides:&lt;br&gt;• LP64 and ILP64 interfaces.&lt;br&gt;• Compatibility with compilers that return function values differently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threading Layer</td>
<td>This layer:&lt;br&gt;• Provides a way to link threaded Intel MKL with supported compilers.&lt;br&gt;• Enables you to link with a threaded or sequential mode of the library. This layer is compiled for different environments (threaded or sequential) and compilers (from Intel, GNU*, and PGI*).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computational Layer</td>
<td>This layer accommodates multiple architectures through identification of architecture features and chooses the appropriate binary code at run time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**
- Using the ILP64 Interface vs. LP64 Interface
- Linking Your Application with the Intel® Math Kernel Library
- Linking with Threading Libraries
Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

Linking Quick Start

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) provides several options for quick linking of your application, which depend on the way you link:

Using the Intel® Parallel Studio XE Composer Edition compiler

Explicit dynamic linking

Explicitly listing libraries on your link line

Using pkg-config tool to get compilation and link lines

Using an interactive interface

Using an internally provided tool

see Using the -mkl Compiler Option.

see Using the Single Dynamic Library for how to simplify your link line.

see Selecting Libraries to Link with for a summary of the libraries.

see Using pkg-config metadata files for a summary on how to use Intel MKL pkg-config metadata files.

see Using the Link-line Advisor to determine libraries and options to specify on your link or compilation line.

see Using the Command-line Link Tool to determine libraries, options, and environment variables or even compile and build your application.

Using the -mkl Compiler Option

The Intel® Parallel Studio XE Composer Edition compiler supports the following variants of the -mkl compiler option:

-mkl or

-mkl=parallel

to link with a certain Intel MKL threading layer depending on the threading option provided:

• For -qopenmp the OpenMP threading layer for Intel compilers
• For -ttb the Intel® Threading Building Blocks (Intel® TBB) threading layer

-mkl=sequential

to link with sequential version of Intel MKL.
-mkl=cluster

to link with Intel MKL cluster components (sequential) that use Intel MPI.

NOTE
The -qopenmp option has higher priority than -tbb in choosing the Intel MKL threading layer for linking.

For more information on the -mkl compiler option, see the Intel Compiler User and Reference Guides.

On Intel® 64 architecture systems, for each variant of the -mkl option, the compiler links your application using the LP64 interface.

If you specify any variant of the -mkl compiler option, the compiler automatically includes the Intel MKL libraries. In cases not covered by the option, use the Link-line Advisor or see Linking in Detail.

See Also
Listing Libraries on a Link Line
Using the ILP64 Interface vs. LP64 Interface
Using the Link-line Advisor
Intel® Software Documentation Library for Intel® compiler documentation
for Intel® compiler documentation

Using the Single Dynamic Library

You can simplify your link line through the use of the Intel MKL Single Dynamic Library (SDL).

To use SDL, place libmkl_rt.so on your link line. For example:

```
icc application.c -lmkl_rt
```

SDL enables you to select the interface and threading library for Intel MKL at run time. By default, linking with SDL provides:

- Intel LP64 interface on systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture
- Intel interface on systems based on the IA-32 architecture
- Intel threading

To use other interfaces or change threading preferences, including use of the sequential version of Intel MKL, you need to specify your choices using functions or environment variables as explained in section Dynamically Selecting the Interface and Threading Layer.

Selecting Libraries to Link with

To link with Intel MKL:

- Choose one library from the Interface layer and one library from the Threading layer
- Add the only library from the Computational layer and run-time libraries (RTL)

The following table lists Intel MKL libraries to link with your application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface layer</th>
<th>Threading layer</th>
<th>Computational layer</th>
<th>RTL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel® 64 architecture, static linking</td>
<td>libmkl_intel_64.a</td>
<td>libmkl_intel_thread.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interface layer | Threading layer | Computational layer | RTL
---|---|---|---
Intel® 64 architecture, dynamic linking | libmkl_intel_lpm64.so | libmkl_intel_thread.so | libmkl_core.so | libiomp5.so
Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture (Intel® MIC Architecture), static linking | libmkl_intel_lpm64.a | libmkl_intel_thread.a | libmkl_core.a | libiomp5.so
Intel MIC Architecture, dynamic linking | libmkl_intel_lpm64.so | libmkl_intel_thread.so | libmkl_core.so | libiomp5.so

The Single Dynamic Library (SDL) automatically links interface, threading, and computational libraries and thus simplifies linking. The following table lists Intel MKL libraries for dynamic linking using SDL. See Dynamically Selecting the Interface and Threading Layer for how to set the interface and threading layers at run time through function calls or environment settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDL</th>
<th>RTL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel® 64 architecture</td>
<td>libmkl_rt.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

††Use the Link-line Advisor to check whether you need to explicitly link the libiomp5.so RTL.

For exceptions and alternatives to the libraries listed above, see Linking in Detail.

**See Also**
- Layered Model Concept
- Using the Link-line Advisor
- Using the -mkl Compiler Option
- Working with the Cluster Software

**Using the Link-line Advisor**

Use the Intel MKL Link-line Advisor to determine the libraries and options to specify on your link or compilation line.

The latest version of the tool is available at http://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-mkl-link-line-advisor. The tool is also available in the documentation directory of the product.

The Advisor requests information about your system and on how you intend to use Intel MKL (link dynamically or statically, use threaded or sequential mode, and so on). The tool automatically generates the appropriate link line for your application.

**See Also**
- High-level Directory Structure

**Using the Command-line Link Tool**

Use the command-line Link tool provided by Intel MKL to simplify building your application with Intel MKL. The tool not only provides the options, libraries, and environment variables to use, but also performs compilation and building of your application.

The tool mkl_link_tool is installed in the `<mkl directory>/tools` directory.

## Linking Examples

### See Also

Using the Link-line Advisor  
Examples for Linking with ScaLAPACK and Cluster FFT

### Linking on IA-32 Architecture Systems

The following examples illustrate linking that uses Intel(R) compilers.

Most examples use the `.f` Fortran source file. C/C++ users should instead specify a `.cpp` (C++) or `.c` (C) file and replace `ifort` with `icc`.

In these examples,

- `MKLPATH=$MKLROOT/lib/ia32_lin`
- `MKLINCLUDE=$MKLROOT/include`

**NOTE**

If you successfully completed the Scripts to Set Environment Variables Setting Environment Variables step of the Getting Started process, you can omit `-I$MKLINCLUDE` in all the examples and omit `-L$MKLPATH` in the examples for dynamic linking.

- **Static linking of `myprog.f` and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL:**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE  
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a  
  -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm
  ```

- **Dynamic linking of `myprog.f` and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL:**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE  
  -lmkl_intel -lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core -liomp5 -lpthread -lm
  ```

- **Static linking of `myprog.f` and sequential version of Intel MKL:**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE  
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_sequential.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a  
  -Wl,--end-group  
  -lpthread -lm
  ```

- **Dynamic linking of `myprog.f` and sequential version of Intel MKL:**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE  
  -lmkl_intel -lmkl_sequential -lmkl_core -lpthread -lm
  ```

- **Dynamic linking of `myprog.f` and OpenMP* threaded or sequential Intel MKL (Call the mkl_set_threading_layer function or set value of the MKL_THREADING_LAYER environment variable to choose threaded or sequential mode):**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -lmkl_rt
  ```

- **Static linking of `myprog.f`, Fortran 95 LAPACK interface, and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL:**
  ```bash
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -I$MKLINCLUDE/ia32  
  -lmkl_lapack95  
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a  
  -Wl,--end-group  
  -liomp5 -lpthread -lm
  ```
• Static linking of myprog.f, Fortran 95 BLAS interface, and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL:
  
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -I$MKLINCLUDE/ia32
  -lmkl_blas95
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/
  libmkl_core.a
  -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

• Static linking of myprog.c and Intel MKL threaded with Intel® Threading Building Blocks (Intel® TBB),
  provided that the LIBRARY_PATH environment variable contains the path to Intel TBB library:
  
  icc myprog.c -I$MKLINCLUDE -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel.a $MKLPATH/
  libmkl_tbb_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -ltbb -lstdc++
  -lpthread -lm

• Dynamic linking of myprog.c and Intel MKL threaded with Intel TBB, provided that the LIBRARY_PATH
  environment variable contains the path to Intel TBB library:
  
  icc myprog.c -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -lmkl_intel -lmkl_tbb_thread -lmkl_core -ltbb
  -lstdc++ -lpthread -lm

See Also
Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS
Examples for linking a C application using cluster components
Examples for linking a Fortran application using cluster components
Using the Single Dynamic Library
Linking with System Libraries for specifics of linking with a GNU compiler

Linking on Intel(R) 64 Architecture Systems

The following examples illustrate linking that uses Intel(R) compilers.
Most examples use the .f Fortran source file. C/C++ users should instead specify a .cpp (C++) or .c (C)
file and replace ifort with icc.

In these examples,
MKLPATH=$MKLROOT/lib/intel64_lin,
MKLINCLUDE=$MKLROOT/include.

NOTE
If you successfully completed the Scripts to Set Environment Variables Setting Environment Variables
step of the Getting Started process, you can omit -I$MKLINCLUDE in all the examples and omit
-L$MKLPATH in the examples for dynamic linking.

• Static linking of myprog.f and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
  
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

• Dynamic linking of myprog.f and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
  
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
  -lmkl_intel_lp64 -lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core
  -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

• Static linking of myprog.f and sequential version of Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
  
  ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
  -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_sequential.a
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm

• Dynamic linking of myprog.f and sequential version of Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
-lmkl_intel_lp64 -lmkl_sequential -lmkl_core -lpthread -lm

- Static linking of myprog.f and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the ILP64 interface:
ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
-Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_ilp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

- Dynamic linking of myprog.f and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the ILP64 interface:
ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE
-lmkl_intel_ilp64 -lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

- Dynamic linking of user code myprog.f and OpenMP* threaded or sequential Intel MKL (Call appropriate functions or set environment variables to choose threaded or sequential mode and to set the interface):
ifort myprog.f -lmkl_rt

- Static linking of myprog.f, Fortran 95 LAPACK interface, and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -I$MKLINCLUDE/intel64/lp64
-lmkl_lapack95_lp64 -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

- Static linking of myprog.f, Fortran 95 BLAS interface, and OpenMP* threaded Intel MKL supporting the LP64 interface:
ifort myprog.f -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -I$MKLINCLUDE/intel64/lp64
-lmkl_blas95_lp64 -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -liomp5 -lpthread -lm

- Static linking of myprog.c and Intel MKL threaded with Intel® Threading Building Blocks (Intel® TBB), provided that the LIBRARY_PATH environment variable contains the path to Intel TBB library:
icc myprog.c -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_tbb_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -ltbb -lstdc++ -lpthread -lm

- Dynamic linking of myprog.c and Intel MKL threaded with Intel TBB, provided that the LIBRARY_PATH environment variable contains the path to Intel TBB library:
icc myprog.c -L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -lmkl_intel_lp64 -lmkl_tbb_thread -lmkl_core -ltbb -lstdc++ -lpthread -lm

See Also
Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS
Examples for linking a C application using cluster components
Examples for linking a Fortran application using cluster components
Using the Single Dynamic Library
Linking with System Libraries for specifics of linking with a GNU or PGI compiler

Listing Libraries on a Link Line
To link with Intel MKL, specify paths and libraries on the link line as shown below.

Listing Libraries on a Link Line
To link with Intel MKL, specify paths and libraries on the link line as shown below.
NOTE
The syntax below is for dynamic linking. For static linking, replace each library name preceded with "-l" with the path to the library file. For example, replace `-lmkl_core` with `$MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a`, where `$MKLPATH` is the appropriate user-defined environment variable.

<files to link>
-<MKL path>-I<MKL include>
[[-<MKL include>intel64{{ilp64|lp64}}]]
[-lmkl_blas{95|95_ilp64|95_lp64}]
[-lmkl_lapack{95|95_ilp64|95_lp64}]
[<cluster components>]
-<mkl_core>

In the case of static linking, enclose the cluster components, interface, threading, and computational libraries in grouping symbols (for example, `-Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_cdft_core.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_ilp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_ilp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group`).

The order of listing libraries on the link line is essential, except for the libraries enclosed in the grouping symbols above.

See Also
Using the Link Line Advisor
Linking Examples
Working with the Cluster Software

Dynamically Selecting the Interface and Threading Layer
The Single Dynamic Library (SDL) enables you to dynamically select the interface and threading layer for Intel MKL.

Setting the Interface Layer
To set the interface layer at run time, use the `mkl_set_interface_layer` function or the `MKL_INTERFACE_LAYER` environment variable.

Available interface layers depend on the architecture of your system.

The following table lists available interface layers for Intel® 64 architecture along with the values to be used to set each layer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Layer</th>
<th>Value of MKL_INTERFACE_LAYER</th>
<th>Value of the Parameter of mkl_set_interface_layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel LP64, default</td>
<td>LP64</td>
<td>MKL_INTERFACE_LP64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel ILP64</td>
<td>ILP64</td>
<td>MKL_INTERFACE_ILP64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the `mkl_set_interface_layer` function is called, the environment variable `MKL_INTERFACE_LAYER` is ignored.

See the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for details of the `mkl_set_interface_layer` function.

The following table lists available interface layers for IA-32 architecture along with the values to be used to set each layer.

### Specifying the Interface Layer for IA-32 Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Layer</th>
<th>Value of <code>MKL_INTERFACE_LAYER</code></th>
<th>Value of the Parameter of <code>mkl_set_interface_layer</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNU* LP64</td>
<td>GNU,LP64</td>
<td>MKL_INTERFACE_LP64+MKL_INTERFACE_GNU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU ILP64</td>
<td>GNU,ILP64</td>
<td>MKL_INTERFACE_ILP64+MKL_INTERFACE_GNU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Setting the Threading Layer

To set the threading layer at run time, use the `mkl_set_threading_layer` function or the `MKL_THREADING_LAYER` environment variable. The following table lists available threading layers along with the values to be used to set each layer.

### Specifying the Threading Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threading Layer</th>
<th>Value of <code>MKL_THREADING_LAYER</code></th>
<th>Value of the Parameter of <code>mkl_set_threading_layer</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel threading, default</td>
<td>INTEL</td>
<td>MKL_THREADING_INTEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential mode of Intel MKL</td>
<td>SEQUENTIAL</td>
<td>MKL_THREADING_SEQUENTIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU threading†</td>
<td>GNU</td>
<td>MKL_THREADING_GNU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGI threading†</td>
<td>PGI</td>
<td>MKL_THREADING_PGI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel TBB threading</td>
<td>TBB</td>
<td>MKL_THREADING_TBB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not supported by the SDL for Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture.

If the `mkl_set_threading_layer` function is called, the environment variable `MKL_THREADING_LAYER` is ignored.

See the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for details of the `mkl_set_threading_layer` function.

### See Also

*Using the Single Dynamic Library Layered Model Concept*
Directory Structure in Detail

Linking with Interface Libraries

Using the ILP64 Interface vs. LP64 Interface

The Intel MKL ILP64 libraries use the 64-bit integer type (necessary for indexing large arrays, with more than $2^{31}-1$ elements), whereas the LP64 libraries index arrays with the 32-bit integer type.

The LP64 and ILP64 interfaces are implemented in the Interface layer. Link with the following interface libraries for the LP64 or ILP64 interface, respectively:

- `libmkl_intel_lp64.a` or `libmkl_intel_ilp64.a` for static linking
- `libmkl_intel_lp64.so` or `libmkl_intel_ilp64.so` for dynamic linking

The ILP64 interface provides for the following:

- Support large data arrays (with more than $2^{31}-1$ elements)
- Enable compiling your Fortran code with the `-i8` compiler option

The LP64 interface provides compatibility with the previous Intel MKL versions because "LP64" is just a new name for the only interface that the Intel MKL versions lower than 9.1 provided. Choose the ILP64 interface if your application uses Intel MKL for calculations with large data arrays or the library may be used so in future.

Intel MKL provides the same include directory for the ILP64 and LP64 interfaces.

Compiling for LP64/ILP64

The table below shows how to compile for the ILP64 and LP64 interfaces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fortran</th>
<th>C or C++</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compiling for ILP64</td>
<td><code>ifort -i8 -I&lt;mkl directory&gt;/include ...</code></td>
<td><code>icc -DMKL_ILP64 -I&lt;mkl directory&gt;/include ...</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiling for LP64</td>
<td><code>ifort -I&lt;mkl directory&gt;/include ...</code></td>
<td><code>icc -I&lt;mkl directory&gt;/include ...</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caution**

Linking of an application compiled with the `-i8` or `-DMKL_ILP64` option to the LP64 libraries may result in unpredictable consequences and erroneous output.

Coding for ILP64

You do not need to change existing code if you are not using the ILP64 interface.

To migrate to ILP64 or write new code for ILP64, use appropriate types for parameters of the Intel MKL functions and subroutines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integer Types</th>
<th>Fortran</th>
<th>C or C++</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32-bit integers</td>
<td><code>INTEGER*4</code> or <code>INTEGER(KIND=4)</code></td>
<td><code>int</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Integer Types | Fortran | C or C++ |
--- | --- | ---
Universal integers for ILP64/LP64: | INTEGER without specifying KIND | MKL_INT |
- 64-bit for ILP64
- 32-bit otherwise

Universal integers for ILP64/LP64: | INTEGER*8 or INTEGER(KIND=8) | MKL_INT64 |
- 64-bit integers

FFT interface integers for ILP64/LP64 | INTEGER without specifying KIND | MKL_LONG |

To determine the type of an integer parameter of a function, use appropriate include files. For functions that support only a Fortran interface, use the C/C++ include files *.h.

The above table explains which integer parameters of functions become 64-bit and which remain 32-bit for ILP64. The table applies to most Intel MKL functions except some Vector Mathematics and Vector Statistics functions, which require integer parameters to be 64-bit or 32-bit regardless of the interface:

- **Vector Mathematics:** The `mode` parameter of the functions is 64-bit.
- **Random Number Generators (RNG):**
  - All discrete RNG except `viRngUniformBits64` are 32-bit.
  - The `viRngUniformBits64` generator function and `vslSkipAheadStream` service function are 64-bit.

- **Summary Statistics:** The `estimate` parameter of the `vslsSSCompute/vsldSSCompute` function is 64-bit.

Refer to the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for more information.

To better understand ILP64 interface details, see also examples.

**Limitations**

All Intel MKL function domains support ILP64 programming but FFTW interfaces to Intel MKL:

- FFTW 2.x wrappers do not support ILP64.
- FFTW 3.x wrappers support ILP64 by a dedicated set of functions `plan_guru64`.

**See Also**

High-level Directory Structure
Intel® MKL Include Files
Language Interfaces Support, by Function Domain
Layered Model Concept
Directory Structure in Detail

**Linking with Fortran 95 Interface Libraries**

The `libmkl_blas95*.a` and `libmkl_lapack95*.a` libraries contain Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK, respectively, which are compiler-dependent. In the Intel MKL package, they are prebuilt for the Intel® Fortran compiler. If you are using a different compiler, build these libraries before using the interface.

**See Also**

Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS
Compiler-dependent Functions and Fortran 90 Modules
Linking with Threading Libraries

Intel MKL threading layer defines how Intel MKL functions utilize multiple computing cores of the system that the application runs on. You must link your application with one appropriate Intel MKL library in this layer, as explained below. Depending on whether this is a threading or a sequential library, Intel MKL runs in a parallel or sequential mode, respectively.

In the parallel mode, Intel MKL utilizes multiple processor cores available on your system, uses the OpenMP* or Intel TBB threading technology, and requires a proper threading run-time library (RTL) to be linked with your application. Independently of use of Intel MKL, the application may also require a threading RTL. You should link not more than one threading RTL to your application. Threading RTLs are provided by your compiler. Intel MKL provides several threading libraries, each dependent on the threading RTL of a certain compiler, and your choice of the Intel MKL threading library must be consistent with the threading RTL that you use in your application.

The OpenMP RTL of the Intel® compiler is the libiomp5.so library, located under <parent directory>/compiler/lib. This RTL is compatible with the GNU* compilers (gcc and gfortran). You can find additional information about the Intel OpenMP RTL at https://www.openmp.org.

The Intel TBB RTL of the Intel® compiler is the libtbb.so library, located under <parent directory>/tbb/lib. You can find additional information about the Intel TBB RTL at https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org.

In the sequential mode, Intel MKL runs unthreaded code, does not require an threading RTL, and does not respond to environment variables and functions controlling the number of threads. Avoid using the library in the sequential mode unless you have a particular reason for that, such as the following:

- Your application needs a threading RTL that none of Intel MKL threading libraries is compatible with
- Your application is already threaded at a top level, and using parallel Intel MKL only degrades the application performance by interfering with that threading
- Your application is intended to be run on a single thread, like a message-passing Interface (MPI) application

It is critical to link the application with the proper RTL. The table below explains what library in the Intel MKL threading layer and what threading RTL you should choose under different scenarios:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Intel MKL</th>
<th>RTL Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses OpenMP</td>
<td>Compiled with</td>
<td>Execution Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>any compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>any compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sequential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>any compiler</td>
<td>sequential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† When linking with the sequential Intel MKL, you can use any compiler and any RTL, as there is no requirement for a specific threading RTL.

-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Uses OpenMP</th>
<th>Intel MKL Compiled with Intel compiler</th>
<th>Execution Mode parallel</th>
<th>Threading Layer</th>
<th>RTL Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Intel compiler</td>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_sequential.so</td>
<td>Static linking: libiomp5.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic linking: libmkl_intel_thread.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>GNU compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Static linking: libiomp5.so</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GNU compiler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic linking: libmkl_intel_thread.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>GNU compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Static linking: GNU OpenMP RTL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GNU compiler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic linking: libmkl_gnu_thread.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>PGI* compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Static linking: PGI OpenMP RTL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PGI* compiler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamic linking: libmkl_pgi_thread.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>any other compiler</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Not supported. Use Intel MKL in the sequential mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† For the sequential mode, add the POSIX threads library (libpthread) to your link line because the libmkl_sequential.a and libmkl_sequential.so libraries depend on libpthread.

See Also
Layered Model Concept
Notational Conventions

Linking with Computational Libraries
If you are not using the Intel MKL ScaLAPACK and Cluster Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT), you need to link your application with only one computational library, depending on the linking method:
Computational Libraries for Applications that Use ScaLAPACK or Cluster FFT

ScaLAPACK and Cluster FFT require more computational libraries, which may depend on your architecture. The following table lists computational libraries for IA-32 architecture applications that use ScaLAPACK or Cluster FFT.

### Computational Libraries for IA-32 Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function domain</th>
<th>Static Linking</th>
<th>Dynamic Linking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ScaLAPACK †</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Fourier Transform Functions †</td>
<td>libmkl_cdft_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_cdft_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Also add the library with BLACS routines corresponding to the MPI used.

The following table lists computational libraries for Intel® 64 or Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture applications that use ScaLAPACK or Cluster FFT.

### Computational Libraries for the Intel® 64 or Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function domain</th>
<th>Static Linking</th>
<th>Dynamic Linking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ScaLAPACK, LP64 interface ‡</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_lp64.a</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_lp64.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScaLAPACK, ILP64 interface ‡</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_ilp64.a</td>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_ilp64.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Fourier Transform Functions ‡</td>
<td>libmkl_cdft_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_cdft_core.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ Also add the library with BLACS routines corresponding to the MPI used.

See Also

- Linking with ScaLAPACK and Cluster FFT
- Using the Link-line Advisor
- Using the ILP64 Interface vs. LP64 Interface

### Linking with Compiler Run-time Libraries

Dynamically link libiomp5 or libtbb library even if you link other libraries statically.

Linking to the libiomp5 statically can be problematic because the more complex your operating environment or application, the more likely redundant copies of the library are included. This may result in performance issues (oversubscription of threads) and even incorrect results.

To link libiomp5 or libtbb dynamically, be sure the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable is defined correctly.
See Also
Scripts to Set Environment Variables
Layered Model Concept

Linking with System Libraries
To use the Intel MKL FFT, Trigonometric Transform, or Poisson, Laplace, and HelmholtzSolver routines, link also the math support system library by adding "-lm" to the link line.

The libiomp5 library relies on the native pthread library for multi-threading. Any time libiomp5 is required, add -lpthread to your link line afterwards (the order of listing libraries is important).

The libtbb library relies on the compiler libstdc++ library for C++ support. Any time libtbb is required, add -lstdc++ to your link line afterwards (the order of listing libraries is important).

NOTE
To link with Intel MKL statically using a GNU or PGI compiler, link also the system library libdl by adding -ldl to your link line. The Intel compiler always passes -ldl to the linker.

See Also
Linking Examples

Building Custom Shared Objects
Custom shared objects reduce the collection of functions available in Intel MKL libraries to those required to solve your particular problems, which helps to save disk space and build your own dynamic libraries for distribution.

The Intel MKL custom shared object builder enables you to create a dynamic library (shared object) containing the selected functions and located in the tools/builder directory. The builder contains a makefile and a definition file with the list of functions.

NOTE
The objects in Intel MKL static libraries are position-independent code (PIC), which is not typical for static libraries. Therefore, the custom shared object builder can create a shared object from a subset of Intel MKL functions by picking the respective object files from the static libraries.

Using the Custom Shared Object Builder
To build a custom shared object, use the following command:
make target [<options>]

The following table lists possible values of target and explains what the command does for each value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libia32</td>
<td>The builder uses static Intel MKL interface, threading, and core libraries to build a custom shared object for the IA-32 architecture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libintel64</td>
<td>The builder uses static Intel MKL interface, threading, and core libraries to build a custom shared object for the Intel® 64 architecture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The builder uses the single dynamic library `libmkl_rt.so` to build a custom shared object for the IA-32 architecture.

The builder uses the single dynamic library `libmkl_rt.so` to build a custom shared object for the Intel® 64 architecture.

The command prints Help on the custom shared object builder.

The `<options>` placeholder stands for the list of parameters that define macros to be used by the makefile. The following table describes these parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface =</td>
<td>Defines whether to use LP64 or ILP64 programming interface for the Intel 64 architecture. The default value is <code>lp64</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threading =</td>
<td>Defines whether to use the Intel MKL in the threaded or sequential mode. The default value is <code>parallel</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster = {yes</td>
<td>no}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blacs_mpi =</td>
<td>Specifies the pre-compiled Intel MKL BLACS library to use. Ignored if 'cluster=no'. The default value is <code>intelmpi</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blacs_name =</td>
<td>Specifies the name (without extension) of a custom Intel MKL BLACS library to use. Ignored if 'blacs_mpi' is ignored if 'blacs_name' was explicitly specified. The default value is <code>mkl_blacs_&lt;blacs_mpi&gt;_interface</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpi = &lt;lib name&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the name (without extension) of the MPI library used to build the custom DLL. Ignored if 'cluster=no'. The default value is <code>impi</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>export = &lt;file name&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the full name of the file that contains the list of entry-point functions to be included in the shared object. The default name is <code>user_example_list</code> (no extension).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name = &lt;so name&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the library to be created. By default, the names of the created library is <code>mkl_custom.so</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xerbla = &lt;error handler&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the object file <code>&lt;user_xerbla&gt;.o</code> that contains the error handler of the user. The makefile adds this error handler to the library for use instead of the default Intel MKL error handler <code>xerbla</code>. If you omit this parameter, the native Intel MKL <code>xerbla</code> is used. See the description of the <code>xerbla</code> function in the Intel MKL Developer Reference to develop your own error handler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKLROOT = &lt;mkl directory&gt;</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Intel MKL libraries used to build the custom shared object. By default, the builder uses the Intel MKL installation directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the above parameters are optional. However, you must make the system and c-runtime (crt) libraries and `link.exe` available by setting the `PATH` and `LIB` environment variables appropriately. You can do this in the following ways:

- Manually
- If you are using the Intel compiler, use the `compilervars.sh` script with the appropriate 32-bit (x86) or 64-bit (x64 or amd-64) architecture flag.

In the simplest case, the command line is:
make ia32

and the missing options have default values. This command creates the mkl_custom.so library. The command takes the list of functions from the user_list file and uses the native Intel MKL error handler xerbla.

Here is an example of a more complex case:
make intel64 export=my_func_list.txt name=mkl_small xerbla=my_xerbla.o

In this case, the command creates the mkl_small.so library. The command takes the list of functions from my_func_list.txt file and uses the error handler of the user my_xerbla.o.

See Also
Using the Single Dynamic Library

Composing a List of Functions

To compose a list of functions for a minimal custom shared object needed for your application, you can use the following procedure:

1. Link your application with installed Intel MKL libraries to make sure the application builds.
2. Remove all Intel MKL libraries from the link line and start linking.
   Unresolved symbols indicate Intel MKL functions that your application uses.
3. Include these functions in the list.

   Important
   Each time your application starts using more Intel MKL functions, update the list to include the new functions.

See Also
Specifying Function Names

Specifying Function Names

In the file with the list of functions for your custom shared object, adjust function names to the required interface. For example, for Fortran functions append an underscore character "_" to the names as a suffix:
dgemm_
ddot_
dgetrf_

For more examples, see domain-specific lists of functions in the <mkl directory>/tools/builder folder.

NOTE
The lists of functions are provided in the <mkl directory>/tools/builder folder merely as examples. See Composing a List of Functions for how to compose lists of functions for your custom shared object.

Tip
Names of Fortran-style routines (BLAS, LAPACK, etc.) can be both upper-case or lower-case, with or without the trailing underscore. For example, these names are equivalent:
BLAS: dgemm, DGEMM, dgemm_, DGEMM
LAPACK: dgetrf, DGETRF, dgetrf_, DGETRF_.
Properly capitalize names of C support functions in the function list. To do this, follow the guidelines below:

1. In the `mkl_service.h` include file, look up a `#define` directive for your function (`mkl_service.h` is included in the `mkl.h` header file).
2. Take the function name from the replacement part of that directive.

For example, the `#define` directive for the `mkl_disable_fast_mm` function is:

```
#define mkl_disable_fast_mm MKL_Disable_Fast_MM
```

Capitalize the name of this function in the list like this: `MKL_Disable_Fast_MM`.

For the names of the Fortran support functions, see the tip.

---

**NOTE**

If selected functions have several processor-specific versions, the builder automatically includes them all in the custom library and the dispatcher manages them.

---

**Distributing Your Custom Shared Object**

To enable use of your custom shared object in a threaded mode, distribute `libiomp5.so` along with the custom shared object.
Managing Performance and Memory

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

Improving Performance with Threading

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) is extensively parallelized. See OpenMP* Threaded Functions and Problems and Functions Threaded with Intel® Threading Building Blocks for lists of threaded functions and problems that can be threaded.

Intel MKL is thread-safe, which means that all Intel MKL functions (except the LAPACK deprecated routine ?lacon) work correctly during simultaneous execution by multiple threads. In particular, any chunk of threaded Intel MKL code provides access for multiple threads to the same shared data, while permitting only one thread at any given time to access a shared piece of data. Therefore, you can call Intel MKL from multiple threads and not worry about the function instances interfering with each other.

If you are using OpenMP* threading technology, you can use the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS to specify the number of threads or the equivalent OpenMP run-time function calls. Intel MKL also offers variables that are independent of OpenMP, such as MKL_NUM_THREADS, and equivalent Intel MKL functions for thread management. The Intel MKL variables are always inspected first, then the OpenMP variables are examined, and if neither is used, the OpenMP software chooses the default number of threads.

By default, Intel MKL uses the number of OpenMP threads equal to the number of physical cores on the system.

If you are using the Intel TBB threading technology, the OpenMP threading controls, such as the OMP_NUM_THREADS environment variable or MKL_NUM_THREADS function, have no effect. Use the Intel TBB application programming interface to control the number of threads.

To achieve higher performance, set the number of threads to the number of processors or physical cores, as summarized in Techniques to Set the Number of Threads.

See Also
Managing Multi-core Performance

OpenMP* Threaded Functions and Problems

The following Intel MKL function domains are threaded with the OpenMP* technology:

- Direct sparse solver.
- LAPACK.
  - For a list of threaded routines, see LAPACK Routines.
- Level1 and Level2 BLAS.
  - For a list of threaded routines, see BLAS Level1 and Level2 Routines.
• All Level 3 BLAS and all Sparse BLAS routines except Level 2 Sparse Triangular solvers.
• All Vector Mathematics functions (except service functions).
• FFT.

For a list of FFT transforms that can be threaded, see Threaded FFT Problems.

LAPACK Routines

In this section, ? stands for a precision prefix of each flavor of the respective routine and may have the value of s, d, c, or z.

The following LAPACK routines are threaded with OpenMP*:

• Linear equations, computational routines:

• Orthogonal factorization, computational routines:

• Singular Value Decomposition, computational routines:
  ?gebdt, ?bdsqr

• Symmetric Eigenvalue Problems, computational routines:

• Generalized Nonsymmetric Eigenvalue Problems, computational routines:
  chgeqz/zhgeqz.

A number of other LAPACK routines, which are based on threaded LAPACK or BLAS routines, make effective use of OpenMP* parallelism:


Threaded BLAS Level1 and Level2 Routines

In the following list, ? stands for a precision prefix of each flavor of the respective routine and may have the value of s, d, c, or z.

The following routines are threaded with OpenMP* for Intel® Core™2 Duo and Intel® Core™ i7 processors:

• Level1 BLAS:
  ?axpy, ?copy, ?swap, ddot/sdot, cdotc, drot/srot

• Level2 BLAS:
  ?gemv, ?trsv, ?trmv, dsysr/ssyr, dsyr2/ssyr2, dsymv/ssymv

Threaded FFT Problems

The following characteristics of a specific problem determine whether your FFT computation may be threaded with OpenMP*:

• rank
• domain
• size/length
• precision (single or double)
• placement (in-place or out-of-place)
• strides
• number of transforms
• layout (for example, interleaved or split layout of complex data)
Most FFT problems are threaded. In particular, computation of multiple transforms in one call (number of transforms > 1) is threaded. Details of which transforms are threaded follow.

**One-dimensional (1D) transforms**

1D transforms are threaded in many cases.

1D complex-to-complex (c2c) transforms of size \(N\) using interleaved complex data layout are threaded under the following conditions depending on the architecture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel® 64</td>
<td>(N) is a power of 2, (\log_2(N) &gt; 9), the transform is double-precision out-of-place, and input/output strides equal 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA-32</td>
<td>(N) is a power of 2, (\log_2(N) &gt; 13), and the transform is single-precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(N) is a power of 2, (\log_2(N) &gt; 14), and the transform is double-precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>(N) is composite, (\log_2(N) &gt; 16), and input/output strides equal 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D complex-to-complex transforms using split-complex layout are not threaded.

**Multidimensional transforms**

All multidimensional transforms on large-volume data are threaded.

**Functions Threaded with Intel® Threading Building Blocks**

In this section, \(?\) stands for a precision prefix or suffix of the routine name and may have the value of \(s\), \(d\), \(c\), or \(z\).

The following Intel MKL function domains are threaded with Intel® Threading Building Blocks (Intel® TBB):

- LAPACK.
  
  For a list of threaded routines, see [LAPACK Routines](#).

- Entire Level3 BLAS.

- Fast Poisson, Laplace, and Helmholtz Solver (Poisson Library).

- All Vector Mathematics functions (except service functions).

- Intel MKL PARDISO, a direct sparse solver based on Parallel Direct Sparse Solver (PARDISO*).
  
  For details, see [Intel MKL PARDISO Steps](#).

- Sparse BLAS.
  
  For a list of threaded routines, see [Sparse BLAS Routines](#).

**LAPACK Routines**

The following LAPACK routines are threaded with Intel TBB:

- \(?geqrf\), \(?gelqf\), \(?getrf\), \(?potrf\), \(?unmqr*\), \(?ormqr*\), \(?unmrq*\), \(?ormrq*\), \(?unmlq*\), \(?ormlq*\), \(?unmql*\), \(?ormql*\), \(?sytrd\), \(?hetrd\), \(?syev\), \(?heev\), and \(?latrd\).

A number of other LAPACK routines, which are based on threaded LAPACK or BLAS routines, make effective use of Intel TBB threading:

- \(?getrs\), \(?gesv\), \(?potrs\), \(?bdsqr\), and \(?gels\).

**Intel MKL PARDISO Steps**

Intel MKL PARDISO is threaded with Intel TBB in the reordering and factorization steps. However, routines performing the solving step are still called sequentially when using Intel TBB.
Sparse BLAS Routines

The Sparse BLAS inspector-executor application programming interface routines mkl_sparse_?_mv are threaded with Intel TBB for the general compressed sparse row (CSR) and block sparse row (BSR) formats. The following Sparse BLAS inspector-executor application programming routines are threaded with Intel TBB:

- mkl_sparse_?_mv using the general compressed sparse row (CSR) and block sparse row (BSR) matrix formats.
- mkl_sparse_?_mm using the general CSR sparse matrix format and both row and column major storage formats for the dense matrix.

Avoiding Conflicts in the Execution Environment

Certain situations can cause conflicts in the execution environment that make the use of threads in Intel MKL problematic. This section briefly discusses why these problems exist and how to avoid them.

If your program is parallelized by other means than Intel® OpenMP* run-time library (RTL) and Intel TBB RTL, several calls to Intel MKL may operate in a multithreaded mode at the same time and result in slow performance due to overuse of machine resources.

The following table considers several cases where the conflicts may arise and provides recommendations depending on your threading model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threading model</th>
<th>Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You parallelize the program using the technology other than Intel OpenMP and Intel TBB (for example: pthreads on Linux*).</td>
<td>If more than one thread calls Intel MKL, and the function being called is threaded, it may be important that you turn off Intel MKL threading. Set the number of threads to one by any of the available means (see Techniques to Set the Number of Threads).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You parallelize the program using OpenMP directives and/or pragmas and compile the program using a non-Intel compiler.</td>
<td>To avoid simultaneous activities of multiple threading RTLS, link the program against the Intel MKL threading library that matches the compiler you use (see Linking Examples on how to do this). If this is not possible, use Intel MKL in the sequential mode. To do this, you should link with the appropriate threading library: libmkl_sequential.a or libmkl_sequential.so (see Appendix C: Directory Structure in Detail).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You thread the program using Intel TBB threading technology and compile the program using a non-Intel compiler.</td>
<td>To avoid simultaneous activities of multiple threading RTLS, link the program against the Intel MKL Intel TBB threading library and Intel TBB RTL if it matches the compiler you use. If this is not possible, use Intel MKL in the sequential mode. To do this, link with the appropriate threading library: libmkl_sequential.a or libmkl_sequential.so (see Appendix C: Directory Structure in Detail).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You run multiple programs calling Intel MKL on a multiprocessor system, for example, a program parallelized using a message-passing interface (MPI).</td>
<td>The threading RTLS from different programs you run may place a large number of threads on the same processor on the system and therefore overuse the machine resources. In this case, one of the solutions is to set the number of threads to one by any of the available means (see Techniques to Set the Number of Threads). The Intel® Distribution for LINPACK* Benchmark section discusses another solution for a Hybrid (OpenMP* + MPI) mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the mkl_set_num_threads and mkl_domain_set_num_threads functions to control parallelism of Intel MKL from parallel user threads may result in a race condition that impacts the performance of the application because these functions operate on internal control variables that are global, that is, apply to all threads. For example, if parallel user threads call these functions to set different numbers of threads for the same function domain, the number of threads actually set is unpredictable. To avoid this kind of data races, use the mkl_set_num_threads_local function (see the "Support Functions" chapter in the Intel MKL Developer Reference for the function description).
Techniques to Set the Number of Threads

Use the following techniques to specify the number of OpenMP threads to use in Intel MKL:

- Set one of the OpenMP or Intel MKL environment variables:
  - OMP_NUM_THREADS
  - MKL_NUM_THREADS
  - MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS

- Call one of the OpenMP or Intel MKL functions:
  - omp_set_num_threads()
  - mkl_set_num_threads()
  - mkl_domain_set_num_threads()
  - mkl_set_num_threads_local()

**NOTE**
A call to the mkl_set_num_threads or mkl_domain_set_num_threads function changes the number of OpenMP threads available to all in-progress calls (in concurrent threads) and future calls to Intel MKL and may result in slow Intel MKL performance and/or race conditions reported by run-time tools, such as Intel® Inspector.

To avoid such situations, use the mkl_set_num_threads_local function (see the "Support Functions" section in the Intel MKL Developer Reference for the function description).

When choosing the appropriate technique, take into account the following rules:

- The Intel MKL threading controls take precedence over the OpenMP controls because they are inspected first.
- A function call takes precedence over any environment settings. The exception, which is a consequence of the previous rule, is that a call to the OpenMP subroutine omp_set_num_threads() does not have precedence over the settings of Intel MKL environment variables such as MKL_NUM_THREADS. See Using Additional Threading Control for more details.
- You cannot change run-time behavior in the course of the run using the environment variables because they are read only once at the first call to Intel MKL.

If you use the Intel TBB threading technology, read the documentation for the tbb::task_scheduler_init class at https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/documentation to find out how to specify the number of threads.

Setting the Number of Threads Using an OpenMP* Environment Variable

You can set the number of threads using the environment variable OMP_NUM_THREADS. To change the number of OpenMP threads, use the appropriate command in the command shell in which the program is going to run, for example:

- For the bash shell, enter:
  `export OMP_NUM_THREADS=<number of threads to use>`
- For the csh or tcsh shell, enter:
  `setenv OMP_NUM_THREADS <number of threads to use>`

See Also
Using Additional Threading Control
Changing the Number of OpenMP* Threads at Run Time

You cannot change the number of OpenMP threads at run time using environment variables. However, you can call OpenMP routines to do this. Specifically, the following sample code shows how to change the number of threads during run time using the `omp_set_num_threads()` routine. For more options, see also Techniques to Set the Number of Threads.

The example is provided for both C and Fortran languages. To run the example in C, use the `omp.h` header file from the Intel(R) compiler package. If you do not have the Intel compiler but wish to explore the functionality in the example, use Fortran API for `omp_set_num_threads()` rather than the C version. For example, `omp_set_num_threads_( &i_one );`

```c
// ******* C language *******
#include "omp.h"
#include "mkl.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 1000
int main(int args, char *argv[]){
  double *a, *b, *c;
  a = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*SIZE*SIZE);
  b = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*SIZE*SIZE);
  c = (double*)malloc(sizeof(double)*SIZE*SIZE);
  double alpha=1, beta=1;
  int m=SIZE, n=SIZE, k=SIZE, lda=SIZE, ldb=SIZE, ldc=SIZE, i=0, j=0;
  char transa='n', transb='n';
  for( i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
  {
    for( j=0; j<SIZE; j++)
    {
      a[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i+j);
      b[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i*j);
      c[i*SIZE+j]= (double)0;
    }
  }
  cblas_dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,
  m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc);
  printf("row	ta	tc\n");
  for ( i=0;i<10;i++)
  {
    printf("%d:%t%f\n", i, a[i*SIZE], c[i*SIZE]);
  }
  omp_set_num_threads(1);
  for( i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
  {
    for( j=0; j<SIZE; j++)
    {
      a[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i+j);
      b[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i*j);
      c[i*SIZE+j]= (double)0;
    }
  }
  cblas_dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,
  m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc);
  printf("row\ta\ttc\n");
  for ( i=0;i<10;i++)
  {
    printf("%d:%t%f\n", i, a[i*SIZE], c[i*SIZE]);
  }
}
```

```fortran
! Fortran API example for omp_set_num_threads()
! Example:
!omp_set_num_threads_( &i_one );
! DEFINE i_one 1
! INTEGER i_one
!
! INTEGER, DIMENSION(:,:), Allocatable :: a, b, c
! INTEGER :: i, j
!
! REAL :: alpha=1, beta=1
!
! INTEGER :: m=SIZE, n=SIZE, k=SIZE, lda=SIZE, ldb=SIZE, ldc=SIZE
!
! INTEGER :: transa='n', transb='n'
!
! do i=0, SIZE-1
!   do j=0, SIZE-1
!     a(i*SIZE+j) = (REAL)(i+j)
!     b(i*SIZE+j) = (REAL)(i*j)
!     c(i*SIZE+j) = 0
!   end do
! end do
!
! call dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,
!            m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
!
! write(*,*) "row	ta	tc\n";
!
! do i=0, 9
!   write(*,*) i, a(i*SIZE), c(i*SIZE)
! end do
!
! omp_set_num_threads(1)
!
! do i=0, SIZE-1
!   do j=0, SIZE-1
!     a(i*SIZE+j) = (REAL)(i+j)
!     b(i*SIZE+j) = (REAL)(i*j)
!     c(i*SIZE+j) = 0
!   end do
! end do
!
! call dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans,
!            m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc)
!
! write(*,*) "row\ta\ttc\n";
!
! do i=0, 9
!   write(*,*) i, a(i*SIZE), c(i*SIZE)
! end do
!
```
omp_set_num_threads(2);
for( i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
{
    for( j=0; j<SIZE; j++)
    {
        a[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i+j);
        b[i*SIZE+j]= (double)(i*j);
        c[i*SIZE+j]= (double)0;
    }
}
cblas_dgemm(CblasRowMajor, CblasNoTrans, CblasNoTrans, 
m, n, k, alpha, a, lda, b, ldb, beta, c, ldc);
printf("row	a	c
");
for ( i=0;i<10;i++)
{
    printf("%d:	%f	%f
", i, a[i*SIZE],
c[i*SIZE]);
}
free (a);
free (b);
free (c);
return 0;

// ******* Fortran language *******
PROGRAM DGEMM_DIFF_THREADS
INTEGER N, I, J
PARAMETER (N=100)
REAL*8 A(N,N),B(N,N),C(N,N)
REAL*8 ALPHA, BETA

ALPHA = 1.1
BETA = -1.2
DO I=1,N
    DO J=1,N
        A(I,J) = I+J
        B(I,J) = I*j
        C(I,J) = 0.0
    END DO
END DO
CALL DGEMM('N','N',N,N,N,ALPHA,A,N,B,N,BETA,C,N)
print *,'Row A C'
DO i=1,10
write(*,'(I4,F20.8,F20.8)') I, A(1,I),C(1,I)
END DO
CALL OMP_SET_NUM_THREADS(1);
DO I=1,N
    DO J=1,N
        A(I,J) = I+J
        B(I,J) = I*j
        C(I,J) = 0.0
    END DO
END DO
CALL DGEMM('N','N',N,N,N,ALPHA,A,N,B,N,BETA,C,N)
print *,'Row A C'
DO i=1,10
write(*,'(I4,F20.8,F20.8)') I, A(1,I),C(1,I)
END DO
CALL OMP_SET_NUM_THREADS(2);
DO I=1,N
  DO J=1,N
    A(I,J) = I+J
    B(I,J) = I*j
    C(I,J) = 0.0
  END DO
END DO
CALL DGEMM('N','N',N,N,N,ALPHA,A,N,B,N,BETA,C,N)
print *,'Row A C'
DO i=1,10
write(*,'(I4,F20.8,F20.8)') I, A(1,I),C(1,I)
END DO
STOP
END

Using Additional Threading Control

Intel MKL-specific Environment Variables for OpenMP Threading Control

Intel MKL provides environment variables and support functions to control Intel MKL threading independently of OpenMP. The Intel MKL-specific threading controls take precedence over their OpenMP equivalents. Use the Intel MKL-specific threading controls to distribute OpenMP threads between Intel MKL and the rest of your program.

NOTE

Some Intel MKL routines may use fewer OpenMP threads than suggested by the threading controls if either the underlying algorithms do not support the suggested number of OpenMP threads or the routines perform better with fewer OpenMP threads because of lower OpenMP overhead and/or better data locality. Set the MKL_DYNAMIC environment variable to FALSE or call mkl_set_dynamic(0) to use the suggested number of OpenMP threads whenever the algorithms permit and regardless of OpenMP overhead and data locality.

Section "Number of User Threads" in the "Fourier Transform Functions" chapter of the Intel MKL Developer Reference shows how the Intel MKL threading controls help to set the number of threads for the FFT computation.

The table below lists the Intel MKL environment variables for threading control, their equivalent functions, and OMP counterparts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Support Function</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Equivalent OpenMP* Environment Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MKL_NUM_THREADS</td>
<td>mkl_set_num_threads</td>
<td>Suggests the number of OpenMP threads to use.</td>
<td>OMP_NUM_THREADS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_set_num_threads_local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS</td>
<td>mkl_domain_set_num_threads</td>
<td>Suggests the number of OpenMP threads for a particular function domain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Variable</td>
<td>Support Function</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Equivalent OpenMP* Environment Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKL_DYNAMIC</td>
<td>mkl_set_dynamic</td>
<td>Enables Intel MKL to dynamically change the number of OpenMP threads.</td>
<td>OMP_DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Call `mkl_set_num_threads()` to force Intel MKL to use a given number of OpenMP threads and prevent it from reacting to the environment variables `MKL_NUM_THREADS`, `MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS`, and `OMP_NUM_THREADS`.

The example below shows how to force Intel MKL to use one thread:

```c
// ******* C language *******
#include <mkl.h>
...
mkl_set_num_threads ( 1 );
```

```fortran
// ******* Fortran language *******
...
call mkl_set_num_threads( 1 )
```

See the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for the detailed description of the threading control functions, their parameters, calling syntax, and more code examples.

**MKL_DYNAMIC**

The `MKL_DYNAMIC` environment variable enables Intel MKL to dynamically change the number of threads. The default value of `MKL_DYNAMIC` is **TRUE**, regardless of `OMP_DYNAMIC`, whose default value may be **FALSE**. When `MKL_DYNAMIC` is **TRUE**, Intel MKL may use fewer OpenMP threads than the maximum number you specify.

For example, `MKL_DYNAMIC` set to **TRUE** enables optimal choice of the number of threads in the following cases:

- If the requested number of threads exceeds the number of physical cores (perhaps because of using the Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology), Intel MKL scales down the number of OpenMP threads to the number of physical cores.
- If you are able to detect the presence of a message-passing interface (MPI), but cannot determine whether it has been called in a thread-safe mode, Intel MKL runs one OpenMP thread.

When `MKL_DYNAMIC` is **FALSE**, Intel MKL uses the suggested number of OpenMP threads whenever the underlying algorithms permit. For example, if you attempt to do a size one matrix-matrix multiply across eight threads, the library may instead choose to use only one thread because it is impractical to use eight threads in this event.

If Intel MKL is called from an OpenMP parallel region in your program, Intel MKL uses only one thread by default. If you want Intel MKL to go parallel in such a call, link your program against an OpenMP threading RTL supported by Intel MKL and set the environment variables:

- `OMP_NESTED` to **TRUE**
• **OMP_DYNAMIC** and **MKL_DYNAMIC** to **FALSE**
• **MKL_NUM_THREADS** to some reasonable value

With these settings, Intel MKL uses **MKL_NUM_THREADS** threads when it is called from the OpenMP parallel region in your program.

In general, set **MKL_DYNAMIC** to **FALSE** only under circumstances that Intel MKL is unable to detect, for example, to use nested parallelism where the library is already called from a parallel section.

### MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS

The **MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS** environment variable suggests the number of OpenMP threads for a particular function domain.

**MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS** accepts a string value `<MKL-env-string>`, which must have the following format:

```
<MKL-env-string> ::= <MKL-domain-env-string> [ <delimiter><MKL-domain-env-string> ]
<delimiter> ::= [ <space-symbol>* ] ( <space-symbol> | <comma-symbol> | <semicolon-symbol> | <colon-symbol> ) [ <space-symbol>* ]
<MKL-domain-env-string> ::= <MKL-domain-env-name><uses><number-of-threads>
<MKL-domain-env-name> ::= MKL_DOMAIN_ALL | MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS | MKL_DOMAIN_FFT | MKL_DOMAIN_VML | MKL_DOMAIN_PARDISO
<uses> ::= [ <space-symbol>* ] ( <space-symbol> | <equality-sign> | <comma-symbol> ) [ <space-symbol>* ]
<number-of-threads> ::= <positive-number>
<positive-number> ::= <decimal-positive-number> | <octal-number> | <hexadecimal-number>
```

In the syntax above, values of `<MKL-domain-env-name>` indicate function domains as follows:

- **MKL_DOMAIN_ALL** — All function domains
- **MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS** — BLAS Routines
- **MKL_DOMAIN_FFT** — Non-cluster Fourier Transform Functions
- **MKL_DOMAIN_VML** — Vector Mathematics (VM)
- **MKL_DOMAIN_PARDISO** — Intel MKL PARDISO, a direct sparse solver based on Parallel Direct Sparse Solver (PARDISO*)

For example, you could set the **MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS** environment variable to any of the following string variants, in this case, defining three specific domain variables internal to Intel® MKL:

```
MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=2, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=1, MKL_DOMAIN_FFT=4"
MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKLDOMAIN_ALL 2 : MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS 1 : MKL_DOMAIN_FFT 4"
MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=2 : MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=1 : MKL_DOMAIN_FFT=4"
MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=2; MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=1; MKL_DOMAIN_FFT=4"
MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKL_DOMAIN_ALL,2 : MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS,1, MKL_DOMAIN_FFT,4"
```

**NOTE** Prepend the appropriate *set/export/setenv* command for your command shell and operating system. Refer to *Setting the Environment Variables for Threading Control* for more details.
The global variables MKL_DOMAIN_ALL, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS, MKL_DOMAIN_FFT, MKL_DOMAIN_VML, and MKL_DOMAIN_PARDISO, as well as the interface for the Intel MKL threading control functions, can be found in the mkl.h header file.

**NOTE** You can retrieve the values of the specific domain variables that you have set in your code with a call to the mkl_get_domain_max_threads(domain_name) function per the Fortran and C interface with the desired domain variable name.

This table illustrates how values of MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS are interpreted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=4</td>
<td>All parts of Intel® MKL should try four OpenMP threads. The actual number of threads may be still different because of the MKL_DYNAMIC setting or system resource issues. The setting is equivalent to MKL_NUM_THREADS = 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=1, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=4</td>
<td>All parts of Intel MKL should try one OpenMP thread, except for BLAS, which is suggested to try four threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKL_DOMAIN_VML=2</td>
<td>VM should try two OpenMP threads. The setting affects no other part of Intel MKL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be aware that the domain-specific settings take precedence over the overall ones. For example, the "MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=4" value of MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS suggests trying four OpenMP threads for BLAS, regardless of later setting MKL_NUM_THREADS, and a function call "mkl_domain_set_num_threads ( 4, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS );" suggests the same, regardless of later calls to mkl_set_num_threads(). However, a function call with input "MKL_DOMAIN_ALL", such as "mkl_domain_set_num_threads (4, MKL_DOMAIN_ALL);" is equivalent to "mkl_set_num_threads(4)". and thus it will be overwritten by later calls to mkl_set_num_threads. Similarly, the environment setting of MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS with "MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=4" will be overwritten with MKL_NUM_THREADS = 2.

Whereas the MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS environment variable enables you set several variables at once, for example, "MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=4,MKL_DOMAIN_FFT=2", the corresponding function does not take string syntax. So, to do the same with the function calls, you may need to make several calls, which in this example are as follows:

mkl_domain_set_num_threads ( 4, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS );
mkl_domain_set_num_threads ( 2, MKL_DOMAIN_FFT );

**MKL_NUM_STRIPES**

The MKL_NUM_STRIPES environment variable controls the Intel MKL threading algorithm for ?gemm functions. When MKL_NUM_STRIPES is set to a positive integer value nstripes, Intel MKL tries to use a number of partitions equal to nstripes along the leading dimension of the output matrix.

The following table explains how the value nstripes of MKL_NUM_STRIPES defines the partitioning algorithm used by Intel MKL for ?gemm output matrix; max_threads_for_mkl denotes the maximum number of OpenMP threads for Intel MKL:
Value of MKL_NUM_STRIPES | Partitioning Algorithm
--------------------------|----------------------------------------
1 < nstripes < (max_threads_for_mkl/2) | 2D partitioning with the number of partitions equal to nstripes:
  - Horizontal, for column-major ordering.
  - Vertical, for row-major ordering.

nstripes = 1 | 1D partitioning algorithm along the opposite direction of the leading dimension.

nstripes ≥ (max_threads_for_mkl/2) | 1D partitioning algorithm along the leading dimension.

nstripes < 0 | The default Intel MKL threading algorithm.

The following figure shows the partitioning of an output matrix for nstripes = 4 and a total number of 8 OpenMP threads for column-major and row-major orderings:

You can use support functions mkl_set_num_stripes and mkl_get_num_stripes to set and query the number of stripes, respectively.

Setting the Environment Variables for Threading Control

To set the environment variables used for threading control, in the command shell in which the program is going to run, enter the export or setenv commands, depending on the shell you use.

For a bash shell, use the export commands:

export <VARIABLE_NAME>=<value>

For example:

export MKL_NUM_THREADS=4
export MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS="MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=1, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=4"
export MKL_DYNAMIC=FALSE
export MKL_NUM_STRIPES=4

For the csh or tcsh shell, use the setenv commands:
setenv <VARIABLE NAME><value>.

For example:
setenv MKL_NUM_THREADS 4
setenv MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS "MKL_DOMAIN_ALL=1, MKL_DOMAIN_BLAS=4"
setenv MKL_DYNAMIC FALSE
setenv MKL_NUM_STRIPES 4

Calling Intel MKL Functions from Multi-threaded Applications

This section summarizes typical usage models and available options for calling Intel MKL functions from multi-threaded applications. These recommendations apply to any multi-threading environments: OpenMP*, Intel® Threading Building Blocks, POSIX* threads, and others.

Usage model: disable Intel MKL internal threading for the whole application
When used: Intel MKL internal threading interferes with application’s own threading or may slow down the application.
Example: the application is threaded at top level, or the application runs concurrently with other applications.
Options:
• Link statically or dynamically with the sequential library
• Link with the Single Dynamic Library mkl_rt.so and select the sequential library using an environment variable or a function call:
  • Set MKL_THREADING_LAYER=sequential
  • Call mkl_set_threading_layer(MKL_THREADING_SEQUENTIAL)‡

Usage model: partition system resources among application threads
When used: application threads are specialized for a particular computation.
Example: one thread solves equations on all cores but one, while another thread running on a single core updates a database.
Linking Options:
• Link statically or dynamically with a threading library
• Link with the Single Dynamic Library mkl_rt.so and select a threading library using an environment variable or a function call:
  • set MKL_THREADING_LAYER=intel or MKL_THREADING_LAYER=tbb
  • call mkl_set_threading_layer(MKL_THREADING_INTEL) or
    mkl_set_threading_layer(MKL_THREADING_TBB)

Other Options for OpenMP Threading:
• Set the MKL_NUM_THREADS environment variable to a desired number of OpenMP threads for Intel MKL.
• Set the MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS environment variable to a desired number of OpenMP threads for Intel MKL for a particular function domain.
  Use if the application threads work with different Intel MKL function domains.
• Call mkl_set_num_threads()
  Use to globally set a desired number of OpenMP threads for Intel MKL at run time.
• Call mkl_domain_set_num_threads().
  Use if at some point application threads start working with different Intel MKL function domains.
• Call `mkl_set_num_threads_local()`.

Use to set the number of OpenMP threads for Intel MKL called from a particular thread.

**NOTE**
If your application uses OpenMP* threading, you may need to provide additional settings:

• Set the environment variable `OMP_NESTED=TRUE`, or alternatively call `omp_set_nested(1)`, to enable OpenMP nested parallelism.
• Set the environment variable `MKL_DYNAMIC=FALSE`, or alternatively call `mkl_set_dynamic(0)`, to prevent Intel MKL from dynamically reducing the number of OpenMP threads in nested parallel regions.

† For details of the mentioned functions, see the Support Functions section of the *Intel MKL Developer Reference*, available in the Intel Software Documentation Library.

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**See Also**

Linking with Threading Libraries
Dynamically Selecting the Interface and Threading Layer
Intel MKL-specific Environment Variables for OpenMP Threading Control

`MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS`

Avoiding Conflicts in the Execution Environment

Intel Software Documentation Library

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**Using Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology**

Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology (Intel® HT Technology) is especially effective when each thread performs different types of operations and when there are under-utilized resources on the processor. However, Intel MKL fits neither of these criteria because the threaded portions of the library execute at high efficiencies using most of the available resources and perform identical operations on each thread. You may obtain higher performance by disabling Intel HT Technology.

If you run with Intel HT Technology enabled, performance may be especially impacted if you run on fewer threads than physical cores. Moreover, if, for example, there are two threads to every physical core, the thread scheduler may assign two threads to some cores and ignore the other cores altogether. If you are using the OpenMP* library of the Intel Compiler, read the respective User Guide on how to best set the thread affinity interface to avoid this situation. For Intel MKL, apply the following setting:

```text
set KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=fine,compact,1,0
```

If you are using the Intel TBB threading technology, read the documentation on the `tbb::affinity_partitioner` class at https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/documentation to find out how to affinitize Intel TBB threads.
Managing Multi-core Performance

You can obtain best performance on systems with multi-core processors by requiring that threads do not migrate from core to core. To do this, bind threads to the CPU cores by setting an affinity mask to threads. Use one of the following options:

- OpenMP facilities (if available), for example, the KMP_AFFINITY environment variable using the Intel OpenMP library
- A system function, as explained below
- Intel TBB facilities (if available), for example, the tbb::affinity_partitioner class (for details, see https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/documentation)

Consider the following performance issue:

- The system has two sockets with two cores each, for a total of four cores (CPUs).
- The application sets the number of OpenMP threads to two and calls Intel MKL to perform a Fourier transform. This call takes considerably different amounts of time from run to run.

To resolve this issue, before calling Intel MKL, set an affinity mask for each OpenMP thread using the KMP_AFFINITY environment variable or the sched_setaffinity system function. The following code example shows how to resolve the issue by setting an affinity mask by operating system means using the Intel compiler. The code calls the functions sched_setaffinity to bind the threads to cores on different sockets. Then the Intel MKL FFT function is called:

```c
#define _GNU_SOURCE // for using the GNU CPU affinity
// (works with the appropriate kernel and glibc)
// Set affinity mask
#include <sched.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <omp.h>

int main(void) {
    int NCPUs = sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF);
    printf("Using thread affinity on %i NCPUs\n", NCPUs);

    #pragma omp parallel default(shared)
    {
        cpu_set_t new_mask;
        cpu_set_t was_mask;
        int tid = omp_get_thread_num();

        CPU_ZERO(&new_mask);

        // 2 packages x 2 cores/pkg x 1 threads/core (4 total cores)
        CPU_SET(tid==0 ? 0 : 2, &new_mask);

        if (sched_getaffinity(0, sizeof(was_mask), &was_mask) == -1) {
            printf("Error: sched_getaffinity(%d, sizeof(was_mask), &was_mask)\n", tid);
        }
        if (sched_setaffinity(0, sizeof(new_mask), &new_mask) == -1) {
            printf("Error: sched_setaffinity(%d, sizeof(new_mask), &new_mask)\n", tid);
        }
        printf("tid=%d new_mask=%08X was_mask=%08X\n", tid,
               *(unsigned int*)(new_mask), *(unsigned int*)(was_mask));
    }

    // Call Intel MKL FFT function
    return 0;
}
```
Compile the application with the Intel compiler using the following command:

```plaintext
icc test_application.c -openmp
```

where `test_application.c` is the filename for the application.

Build the application. Run it in two threads, for example, by using the environment variable to set the number of threads:

```plaintext
env OMP_NUM_THREADS=2 ./a.out
```

See the *Linux Programmer's Manual* (in man pages format) for particulars of the `sched_setaffinity` function used in the above example.

### Improving Performance for Small Size Problems

The overhead of calling an Intel MKL function for small problem sizes can be significant when the function has a large number of parameters or internally checks parameter errors. To reduce the performance overhead for these small size problems, the Intel MKL *direct call* feature works in conjunction with the compiler to preprocess the calling parameters to supported Intel MKL functions and directly call or inline special optimized small-matrix kernels that bypass error checking. For a list of functions supporting direct call, see *Limitations of the Direct Call*.

To activate the feature, do the following:

- Compile your C or Fortran code with the preprocessor macro depending on whether a threaded or sequential mode of Intel MKL is required by supplying the compiler option as explained below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intel MKL Mode</th>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Compiler Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>MKL_DIRECT_CALL</td>
<td>-DMKL_DIRECT_CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential</td>
<td>MKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ</td>
<td>-DMKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For Fortran applications:
  - Enable preprocessor by using the `-fpp` option for Intel® Fortran Compiler and `-Mpreprocess` option for PGI* compilers.
  - Include the Intel MKL Fortran include file `mkl_direct_call.fi`.

Intel MKL skips error checking and intermediate function calls if the problem size is small enough (for example: a call to a function that supports direct call, such as `dgemm`, with matrix ranks smaller than 50).

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### Using MKL_DIRECT_CALL in C Applications

The following examples of code and link lines show how to activate direct calls to Intel MKL kernels in C applications:
• Include the mkl.h header file:

```c
#include "mkl.h"
int main(void) {
    // Call Intel MKL DGEMM
    return 0;
}
```

• For multi-threaded Intel MKL, compile with MKL_DIRECT_CALL preprocessor macro:

```bash
icc -DMKL_DIRECT_CALL -std=c99 your_application.c -Wl,--start-group $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_core.a -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm -openmp -I$(MKLROOT)/include
```

• To use Intel MKL in the sequential mode, compile with MKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ preprocessor macro:

```bash
icc -DMKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ -std=c99 your_application.c -Wl,--start-group $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_core.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_sequential.a -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm -I$(MKLROOT)/include
```

Using MKL_DIRECT_CALL in Fortran Applications

The following examples of code and link lines show how to activate direct calls to Intel MKL kernels in Fortran applications:

• Include mkl_direct_call.fi, to be preprocessed by the Fortran compiler preprocessor:

```fortran
#include "mkl_direct_call.fi"
program DGEMM_MAIN
....
*    Call Intel MKL DGEMM
....
call sub1()
stop 1
end
*    A subroutine that calls DGEMM
subroutine sub1
*    Call Intel MKL DGEMM
end
```

• For multi-threaded Intel MKL, compile with -fpp option for Intel Fortran compiler (or with -Mpreprocess for PGI compilers) and with MKL_DIRECT_CALL preprocessor macro:

```bash
ifort -DMKL_DIRECT_CALL -fpp your_application.f -Wl,--start-group $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_core.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_intel_thread.a -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm -openmp -I$(MKLROOT)/include
```

• To use Intel MKL in the sequential mode, compile with -fpp option for Intel Fortran compiler (or with -Mpreprocess for PGI compilers) and with MKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ preprocessor macro:

```bash
ifort -DMKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ -fpp your_application.f -Wl,--start-group $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_core.a $(MKLROOT)/lib/intel64/libmkl_sequential.a -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm -I$(MKLROOT)/include
```
Using MKL_DIRECT_CALL Just-in-Time (JIT) Code Generation

In order to further improve performance of small-matrix multiplication, Intel MKL provides just-in-time (JIT) code generation for `sgemm` and `dgemm` on Intel® Xeon® processor Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2) and Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) architectures. Using JIT code generation enables you to use a GEMM kernel tailored to specific parameters given via input (for example, matrix sizes); thus it significantly increases performance of small-matrix multiplication.

The JIT `?gemm` feature provided as part of MKL_DIRECT_CALL requires no code change from the user. If the size is small enough \((M, N, K \leq 16)\), a standard `?gemm` call might invoke JIT for some `?gemm` kernels.

**NOTE**
In order to further improve performance, a dedicated JIT API has been introduced. In addition to enabling benefits from tailored GEMM kernels, this API enables you to call directly the generated kernel and remove any library overhead. For more information see the JIT API documentation.

To enable JIT code generation for `?gemm`, compile your C or Fortran code with the preprocessor macro shown depending on whether a threaded or sequential mode of Intel MKL is required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intel MKL mode</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>MKL_DIRECT_CALL JIT</td>
<td><code>-DMKL_DIRECT_CALL_JIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential</td>
<td>MKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ_JIT</td>
<td><code>-DMKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ_JIT</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Fortran applications:
- Enable the preprocessor by using the `-fpp` option for the Intel® Fortran Compiler or the `-Mpreprocess` option for PGI* compilers.
- Include the Intel MKL Fortran include-file `mkl_direct_call.fi`.

**Notes**
- Just-in-time code generation introduces a runtime overhead at the first call of `?gemm` for a given set of input parameters: `layout` (parameter for C only), `transa`, `transb`, `m`, `n`, `k`, `alpha`, `lda`, `ldb`, `beta`, and `ldc`. To benefit from JIT code generation, use this feature when you need to call the same GEMM kernel (same set of input parameters - `layout` (parameter for C only), `transa`, `transb`, `m`, `n`, `k`, `alpha`, `lda`, `ldb`, `beta`, and `ldc`) many times (for example, several hundred calls).
- If MKL_DIRECT_CALL_JIT is enabled, every call to `?gemm` might generate a kernel that is stored by Intel MKL. The memory used to store those kernels cannot be freed by the user and will be freed only if `mkl_finalize` is called or if Intel MKL is unloaded. To limit the memory footprint of the feature, the number of stored kernels is limited to 1024 on IA-32 and 4096 on Intel® 64.

**Limitations of the Direct Call**

Directly calling the Intel MKL kernels has the following limitations:
- If the MKL_DIRECT_CALL or MKL_DIRECT_CALL_SEQ macro is used, Intel MKL may skip error checking.

**Important**
With a limited error checking, you are responsible for checking the correctness of function parameters to avoid unsafe and incorrect code execution.

- The feature is only available for the following functions:
• Intel MKL Verbose mode, Conditional Numerical Reproducibility, and BLAS95 interfaces are not supported.
• GNU* Fortran compilers are not supported.
• For C applications, you must enable mixing declarations and user code by providing the –std=c99 option for Intel® compilers.
• In a fixed format Fortran source code compiled with PGI compilers, the lines containing Intel MKL functions must end at least seven columns before the line ending column, usually, in a column with the index not greater than 72 – 7 = 65.

**NOTE**
The direct call feature substitutes the names of Intel MKL functions with longer counterparts, which can cause the lines to exceed the column limit for a fixed format Fortran source code compiled with PGI compilers. Because the compilers ignore any part of the line that exceeds the limit, the behavior of the program can be unpredictable.

---

**Other Tips and Techniques to Improve Performance**

**See Also**
Managing Performance of the Cluster Fourier Transform Functions

**Coding Techniques**
This section discusses coding techniques to improve performance on processors based on supported architectures.

To improve performance, properly align arrays in your code. Additional conditions can improve performance for specific function domains.

**Data Alignment and Leading Dimensions**
To improve performance of your application that calls Intel MKL, align your arrays on 64-byte boundaries and ensure that the leading dimensions of the arrays are divisible by \(64/element\_size\), where \(element\_size\) is the number of bytes for the matrix elements (4 for single-precision real, 8 for double-precision real and single-precision complex, and 16 for double-precision complex). For more details, see Example of Data Alignment.

For Intel® Xeon Phi™ processor x200 product family, codenamed Knights Landing, align your matrices on 4096-byte boundaries and set the leading dimension to the following integer expression:

\[
(((n * element\_size + 511) / 512) * 512 + 64) / element\_size,
\]

where \(n\) is the matrix dimension along the leading dimension.

**LAPACK Packed Routines**
The routines with the names that contain the letters HP, OP, PP, SP, TP, UP in the matrix type and storage position (the second and third letters respectively) operate on the matrices in the packed format (see LAPACK "Routine Naming Conventions" sections in the Intel MKL Developer Reference). Their functionality is strictly equivalent to the functionality of the unpacked routines with the names containing the letters HE, OR, PO, SY, TR, UN in the same positions, but the performance is significantly lower.

If the memory restriction is not too tight, use an unpacked routine for better performance. In this case, you need to allocate \(N^2/2\) more memory than the memory required by a respective packed routine, where \(N\) is the problem size (the number of equations).
For example, to speed up solving a symmetric eigenproblem with an expert driver, use the unpacked routine:

```c
    call dsyevx(jobz, range, uplo, n, a, lda, vl, vu, il, iu, abstol, m, w, z, ldz, work, lwork,
                 iwork, ifail, info)
```

where `a` is the dimension `lda-by-n`, which is at least \( N^2 \) elements,
instead of the packed routine:

```c
    call dspevx(jobz, range, uplo, n, ap, vl, vu, il, iu, abstol, m, w, z, ldz, work, iwork, ifail, info)
```

where `ap` is the dimension \( N(N+1)/2 \).

**See Also**
Managing Performance of the Cluster Fourier Transform Functions

## Improving Intel(R) MKL Performance on Specific Processors

### Dual-Core Intel® Xeon® Processor 5100 Series

To get the best performance with Intel MKL on Dual-Core Intel® Xeon® processor 5100 series systems, enable the Hardware DPL (streaming data) Prefetcher functionality of this processor. To configure this functionality,
use the appropriate BIOS settings, as described in your BIOS documentation.

### Operating on Denormals

The IEEE 754-2008 standard, "An IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic", defines denormal (or subnormal) numbers as non-zero numbers smaller than the smallest possible normalized numbers for a specific floating-point format. Floating-point operations on denormals are slower than on normalized operands because denormal operands and results are usually handled through a software assist mechanism rather than directly in hardware. This software processing causes Intel MKL functions that consume denormals to run slower than with normalized floating-point numbers.

You can mitigate this performance issue by setting the appropriate bit fields in the MXCSR floating-point control register to flush denormals to zero (FTZ) or to replace any denormals loaded from memory with zero (DAZ). Check your compiler documentation to determine whether it has options to control FTZ and DAZ. Note that these compiler options may slightly affect accuracy.

### Using Memory Functions

#### Avoiding Memory Leaks in Intel MKL

When running, Intel MKL allocates and deallocates internal buffers to facilitate better performance. However, in some cases this behavior may result in memory leaks.

To avoid memory leaks, you can do either of the following:

- Set the `MKL_DISABLE_FAST_MM` environment variable to 1 or call the `mkl_disable_fast_mm()` function.
  
  Be aware that this change may negatively impact performance of some Intel MKL functions, especially for small problem sizes.
- Call the `mkl_free_buffers()` function or the `mkl_thread_free_buffers()` function in the current thread.
For the descriptions of the memory functions, see the Intel MKL Developer Reference, available in the Intel Software Documentation Library.

See Also
Intel Software Documentation Library

Using High-bandwidth Memory with Intel MKL

To achieve maximum performance, Intel MKL may use the memkind library (https://github.com/memkind/memkind), which enables controlling memory characteristics and partitioning the heap between different kinds of memory. By default Intel MKL memory manager tries to allocate memory to Multi-Channel Dynamic Random Access Memory (MCDRAM) using the memkind library on the 2nd generation Intel® Xeon Phi™ product family (for more details of MCDRAM, see https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/mcdram-high-bandwidth-memory-on-knights-landing-analysis-methods-tools). If allocation of memory to MCDRAM is not possible at the moment, Intel MKL memory manager falls back to a regular system allocator.

By default the amount of MCDRAM available for Intel MKL is unlimited. To control the amount of MCDRAM available for Intel MKL, do either of the following:

- Call
  
  \[
  \text{mkl\_set\_memory\_limit} (\text{MKL\_MEM\_MCDRAM}, \text{<limit\_in\_mbytes>})
  \]

- Set the environment variable:
  - For the bash shell:
    
    \[
    \text{MKL\_FAST\_MEMORY\_LIMIT}="\text{<limit\_in\_mbytes>}"
    \]
  - For a C shell (csh or tcsh):
    
    \[
    \text{setenv MKL\_FAST\_MEMORY\_LIMIT } "\text{<limit\_in\_mbytes>}"
    \]

The setting of the limit affects all Intel MKL functions, including user-callable memory functions such as mkl_malloc. Therefore, if an application calls mkl_malloc, mkl_calloc, or mkl_realloc, which always tries to allocate memory to MCDRAM, make sure that the limit is sufficient.

If you replace Intel MKL memory management functions with your own functions (for details, see Redefining Memory Functions), Intel MKL uses your functions and does not work with the memkind library directly.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Redefining Memory Functions

In C/C++ programs, you can replace Intel MKL memory functions that the library uses by default with your own functions. To do this, use the memory renaming feature.

Memory Renaming

In addition to the memkind library, Intel MKL memory management by default uses standard C run-time memory functions to allocate or free memory. These functions can be replaced using memory renaming.

Intel MKL accesses the memory functions by pointers i_malloc, i_free, i_calloc, and i_realloc, which are visible at the application level. You can programmatically redefine values of these pointers to the addresses of your application's memory management functions.
Redirecting the pointers is the only correct way to use your own set of memory management functions. If you call your own memory functions without redirecting the pointers, the memory will get managed by two independent memory management packages, which may cause unexpected memory issues.

**How to Redefine Memory Functions**

To redefine memory functions, use the following procedure:

1. **Include the `i_malloc.h` header file in your code.**
   This header file contains all declarations required for replacing the memory allocation functions. The header file also describes how memory allocation can be replaced in those Intel libraries that support this feature.

2. **Redefine values of pointers `i_malloc`, `i_free`, `i_calloc`, and `i_realloc` prior to the first call to Intel MKL functions, as shown in the following example:**

   ```c
   #include "i_malloc.h"
   . . .
   i_malloc = my_malloc;
   i_calloc  = my_calloc;
   i_realloc = my_realloc;
   i_free   = my_free;
   . . .
   // Now you may call Intel MKL functions
   ```

**See Also**

*Using High-bandwidth Memory with Intel MKL*
Language-specific Usage Options

The Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) provides broad support for Fortran and C/C++ programming. However, not all functions support both Fortran and C interfaces. For example, some LAPACK functions have no C interface. You can call such functions from C using mixed-language programming.

If you want to use LAPACK or BLAS functions that support Fortran 77 in the Fortran 95 environment, additional effort may be initially required to build compiler-specific interface libraries and modules from the source code provided with Intel MKL.

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See Also

Language Interfaces Support, by Function Domain

Using Language-Specific Interfaces with Intel® Math Kernel Library

This section discusses mixed-language programming and the use of language-specific interfaces with Intel MKL.

See also the "FFTW Interface to Intel® Math Kernel Library" Appendix in the Intel MKL Developer Reference for details of the FFTW interfaces to Intel MKL.

### Interface Libraries and Modules

You can create the following interface libraries and modules using the respective makefiles located in the interfaces directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File name</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Libraries, in Intel MKL architecture-specific directories</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95.1</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for BLAS (BLAS95) for IA-32 architecture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95_ilp64.a1</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for BLAS (BLAS95) supporting LP64 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95_lp64.a1</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for BLAS (BLAS95) supporting ILP64 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_lapack95.1</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for LAPACK (LAPACK95) for IA-32 architecture.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>libmkl_lapack95_lp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for LAPACK (LAPACK95) supporting LP64 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_lapack95_ilp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 wrappers for LAPACK (LAPACK95) supporting ILP64 interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2xc_intel.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 2.x (C interface for Intel compilers) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2xc_gnu.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 2.x (C interface for GNU compilers) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2xf_intel.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 2.x (Fortran interface for Intel compilers) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2xf_gnu.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 2.x (Fortran interface for GNU compiler) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3xc_intel.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 3.x (C interface for Intel compiler) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3xc_gnu.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 3.x (C interface for GNU compilers) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3xf_intel.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 3.x (Fortran interface for Intel compilers) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3xf_gnu.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for FFTW version 3.x (Fortran interface for GNU compiler) to call Intel MKL FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2x_cdft_SINGLE.a</td>
<td>Single-precision interfaces for MPI FFTW version 2.x (C interface) to call Intel MKL cluster FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw2x_cdft_DOUBLE.a</td>
<td>Double-precision interfaces for MPI FFTW version 2.x (C interface) to call Intel MKL cluster FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3x_cdft.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for MPI FFTW version 3.x (C interface) to call Intel MKL cluster FFT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libfftw3x_cdft_ilp64.a</td>
<td>Interfaces for MPI FFTW version 3.x (C interface) to call Intel MKL cluster FFT supporting the ILP64 interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Modules, in architecture- and interface-specific subdirectories of the Intel MKL include directory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File name</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blas95.mod</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface module for BLAS (BLAS95).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapack95.mod</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface module for LAPACK (LAPACK95).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f95_precision.mod</td>
<td>Fortran 95 definition of precision parameters for BLAS95 and LAPACK95.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkl_service.mod</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface module for Intel MKL support functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Prebuilt for the Intel® Fortran compiler
2 FFTW3 interfaces are integrated with Intel MKL. Look into <mkl directory>/interfaces/fftw3x*/makefile for options defining how to build and where to place the standalone library with the wrappers.

**See Also**
Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS
Fortran 95 Interfaces to LAPACK and BLAS

Fortran 95 interfaces are compiler-dependent. Intel MKL provides the interface libraries and modules precompiled with the Intel® Fortran compiler. Additionally, the Fortran 95 interfaces and wrappers are delivered as sources. (For more information, see Compiler-dependent Functions and Fortran 90 Modules). If you are using a different compiler, build the appropriate library and modules with your compiler and link the library as a user’s library:

1. Go to the respective directory `<mkl directory>/interfaces/blas95 or <mkl directory>/interfaces/lapack95`
2. Type:
   - For the IA 32 architecture, make libia32 INSTALL_DIR=<user_dir>
   - make libintel64 [interface=lp64|ilp64] INSTALL_DIR=<user_dir>

**Important**
The parameter INSTALL_DIR is required.

As a result, the required library is built and installed in the `<user dir>/lib` directory, and the .mod files are built and installed in the `<user dir>/include/<arch>/{lp64|ilp64}` directory, where <arch> is {ia32, intel64}.

By default, the ifort compiler is assumed. You may change the compiler with an additional parameter of make:

```
FC=<compiler>.
```

For example, the command

```
make libintel64 FC=pgf95 INSTALL_DIR=<userpgf95 dir> interface=lp64
```

builds the required library and .mod files and installs them in subdirectories of `<userpgf95 dir>`.

To delete the library from the building directory, type:

- For the IA-32 architecture, make cleania32 INSTALL_DIR=<user_dir>
- make cleanintel64 [interface=lp64|ilp64] INSTALL_DIR=<user dir>
- make clean INSTALL_DIR=<user_dir>

**Caution**
Even if you have administrative rights, avoid setting INSTALL_DIR=../.. or INSTALL_DIR=<mkl directory> in a build or clean command above because these settings replace or delete the Intel MKL prebuilt Fortran 95 library and modules.

Compiler-dependent Functions and Fortran 90 Modules

Compiler-dependent functions occur whenever the compiler inserts into the object code function calls that are resolved in its run-time library (RTL). Linking of such code without the appropriate RTL will result in undefined symbols. Intel MKL has been designed to minimize RTL dependencies.

In cases where RTL dependencies might arise, the functions are delivered as source code and you need to compile the code with whatever compiler you are using for your application.

In particular, Fortran 90 modules result in the compiler-specific code generation requiring RTL support. Therefore, Intel MKL delivers these modules compiled with the Intel compiler, along with source code, to be used with different compilers.
Mixed-language Programming with the Intel Math Kernel Library

Appendix A Intel® Math Kernel Library Language Interfaces Support lists the programming languages supported for each Intel MKL function domain. However, you can call Intel MKL routines from different language environments.

See also these Knowledge Base articles:

Calling LAPACK, BLAS, and CBLAS Routines from C/C++ Language Environments

Not all Intel MKL function domains support both C and Fortran environments. To use Intel MKL Fortran-style functions in C/C++ environments, you should observe certain conventions, which are discussed for LAPACK and BLAS in the subsections below.

Caution
Avoid calling BLAS 95/LAPACK 95 from C/C++. Such calls require skills in manipulating the descriptor of a deferred-shape array, which is the Fortran 90 type. Moreover, BLAS95/LAPACK95 routines contain links to a Fortran RTL.

LAPACK and BLAS

Because LAPACK and BLAS routines are Fortran-style, when calling them from C-language programs, follow the Fortran-style calling conventions:

- Pass variables by address, not by value.
  Function calls in Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C++" and Example "Using CBLAS Interface Instead of Calling BLAS Directly from C" illustrate this.
- Store your data in Fortran style, that is, column-major rather than row-major order.

With row-major order, adopted in C, the last array index changes most quickly and the first one changes most slowly when traversing the memory segment where the array is stored. With Fortran-style column-major order, the last index changes most slowly whereas the first index changes most quickly (as illustrated by the figure below for a two-dimensional array).

For example, if a two-dimensional matrix A of size m x n is stored densely in a one-dimensional array B, you can access a matrix element like this:

A[i][j] = B[i*n+j] in C  \quad (i=0, \ldots, m-1, j=0, \ldots, -1)
A(i,j) = B((j-1)*m+i) in Fortran (i=1, ..., m, j=1, ..., n).

When calling LAPACK or BLAS routines from C, be aware that because the Fortran language is case-insensitive, the routine names can be both upper-case or lower-case, with or without the trailing underscore. For example, the following names are equivalent:

- LAPACK: dgetrf, DGETRF, dgetrf_, and DGETRF_
- BLAS: dgemm, DGEMM, dgemm_, and DGEMM_

See Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C++" on how to call BLAS routines from C. See also the Intel(R) MKL Developer Reference for a description of the C interface to LAPACK functions.

CBLAS

Instead of calling BLAS routines from a C-language program, you can use the CBLAS interface.

CBLAS is a C-style interface to the BLAS routines. You can call CBLAS routines using regular C-style calls. Use the mkl.h header file with the CBLAS interface. The header file specifies enumerated values and prototypes of all the functions. It also determines whether the program is being compiled with a C++ compiler, and if it is, the included file will be correct for use with C++ compilation. Example "Using CBLAS Interface Instead of Calling BLAS Directly from C" illustrates the use of the CBLAS interface.

C Interface to LAPACK

Instead of calling LAPACK routines from a C-language program, you can use the C interface to LAPACK provided by Intel MKL.

The C interface to LAPACK is a C-style interface to the LAPACK routines. This interface supports matrices in row-major and column-major order, which you can define in the first function argument matrix_order. Use the mkl.h header file with the C interface to LAPACK. mkl.h includes the mkl_lapacke.h header file, which specifies constants and prototypes of all the functions. It also determines whether the program is being compiled with a C++ compiler, and if it is, the included file will be correct for use with C++ compilation. You can find examples of the C interface to LAPACK in the examples/lapacke subdirectory in the Intel MKL installation directory.

Using Complex Types in C/C++

As described in the documentation for the Intel® Fortran Compiler, C/C++ does not directly implement the Fortran types COMPLEX(4) and COMPLEX(8). However, you can write equivalent structures. The type COMPLEX(4) consists of two 4-byte floating-point numbers. The first of them is the real-number component, and the second one is the imaginary-number component. The type COMPLEX(8) is similar to COMPLEX(4) except that it contains two 8-byte floating-point numbers.

Intel MKL provides complex types MKL_Complex8 and MKL_Complex16, which are structures equivalent to the Fortran complex types COMPLEX(4) and COMPLEX(8), respectively. The MKL_Complex8 and MKL_Complex16 types are defined in the mkl_types.h header file. You can use these types to define complex data. You can also redefine the types with your own types before including the mkl_types.h header file. The only requirement is that the types must be compatible with the Fortran complex layout, that is, the complex type must be a pair of real numbers for the values of real and imaginary parts.

For example, you can use the following definitions in your C++ code:

```cpp
#define MKL_Complex8 std::complex<float>
```

and

```cpp
#define MKL_Complex16 std::complex<double>
```
See Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C++" for details. You can also define these types in the command line:

```
-DMKL_Complex8="std::complex<float>"
-DMKL_Complex16="std::complex<double>"
```

**See Also**

Intel® Software Documentation Library for the Intel® Fortran Compiler documentation

for the Intel® Fortran Compiler documentation

---

**Calling BLAS Functions that Return the Complex Values in C/C++ Code**

Complex values that functions return are handled differently in C and Fortran. Because BLAS is Fortran-style, you need to be careful when handling a call from C to a BLAS function that returns complex values. However, in addition to normal function calls, Fortran enables calling functions as though they were subroutines, which provides a mechanism for returning the complex value correctly when the function is called from a C program. When a Fortran function is called as a subroutine, the return value is the first parameter in the calling sequence. You can use this feature to call a BLAS function from C.

The following example shows how a call to a Fortran function as a subroutine converts to a call from C and the hidden parameter result gets exposed:

Normal Fortran function call: 

```
result = cdotc( n, x, 1, y, 1 )
```

A call to the function as a subroutine: 

```
call cdotc( result, n, x, 1, y, 1 )
```

A call to the function from C: 

```
cdotc( &result, &n, x, &one, y, &one )
```

**NOTE**

Intel MKL has both upper-case and lower-case entry points in the Fortran-style (case-insensitive) BLAS, with or without the trailing underscore. So, all these names are equivalent and acceptable:

```
cdotc, CDOTC, cdotc_, and CDOTC_.
```

The above example shows one of the ways to call several level 1 BLAS functions that return complex values from your C and C++ applications. An easier way is to use the CBLAS interface. For instance, you can call the same function using the CBLAS interface as follows:

```
cblas_cdotc( n, x, 1, y, 1, &result )
```

**NOTE**

The complex value comes last on the argument list in this case.

The following examples show use of the Fortran-style BLAS interface from C and C++, as well as the CBLAS (C language) interface:

- Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C"
- Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C++"
- Example "Using CBLAS Interface Instead of Calling BLAS Directly from C"

**Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C"**

The example below illustrates a call from a C program to the complex BLAS Level 1 function `zdotc()`. This function computes the dot product of two double-precision complex vectors.
In this example, the complex dot product is returned in the structure \( c \).

```c
#include "mkl.h"
#define N 5
int main()
{
    int n = N, inca = 1, incb = 1, i;
    MKL_Complex16 a[N], b[N], c;
    for( i = 0; i < n; i++ )
    {
        a[i].real = (double)i; a[i].imag = (double)i * 2.0;
        b[i].real = (double)(n - i); b[i].imag = (double)i * 2.0;
    }
    zdotc(&c, &n, a, &inca, b, &incb);
    printf( "The complex dot product is: ( %6.2f, %6.2f)\n", c.real, c.imag );
    return 0;
}
```

**Example "Calling a Complex BLAS Level 1 Function from C++"**

Below is the C++ implementation:

```c
#include <complex>
#include <iostream>
#define MKL_Complex16 std::complex<double>
#include "mkl.h"

#define N 5
int main()
{
    int n, inca = 1, incb = 1, i;
    std::complex<double> a[N], b[N], c;
    n = N;
    for( i = 0; i < n; i++ )
    {
        a[i] = std::complex<double>(i,i*2.0);
        b[i] = std::complex<double>(n-i,i*2.0);
    }
    zdotc(&c, &n, a, &inca, b, &incb);
    std::cout << "The complex dot product is: " << c << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**Example "Using CBLAS Interface Instead of Calling BLAS Directly from C"**

This example uses CBLAS:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include "mkl.h"
typedef struct{ double re; double im; } complex16;
#define N 5
int main()
{
    int n, inca = 1, incb = 1, i;
    ```
complex16 a[N], b[N], c;
for( i = 0; i < n; i++ )
{
    a[i].re = (double)i; a[i].im = (double)i * 2.0;
    b[i].re = (double)(n - i); b[i].im = (double)i * 2.0;
}
cblas_zdotc_sub(n, a, inca, b, incb, &c);
printf( "The complex dot product is: ( %6.2f, %6.2f)\n", c.re, c.im );
return 0;
Obtaining Numerically Reproducible Results

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) offers functions and environment variables that help you obtain Conditional Numerical Reproducibility (CNR) of floating-point results when calling the library functions from your application. These new controls enable Intel MKL to run in a special mode, when functions return bitwise reproducible floating-point results from run to run under the following conditions:

- Calls to Intel MKL occur in a single executable
- The number of computational threads used by the library does not change in the run

For a limited set of routines, you can eliminate the second condition by using Intel MKL in strict CNR mode.

It is well known that for general single and double precision IEEE floating-point numbers, the associative property does not always hold, meaning \((a+b)+c\) may not equal \(a+(b+c)\). Let’s consider a specific example. In infinite precision arithmetic \(2^{-63} + 1 + -1 = 2^{-63}\). If this same computation is done on a computer using double precision floating-point numbers, a rounding error is introduced, and the order of operations becomes important:

\[
(2^{-63} + 1) + (-1) \approx 1 + (-1) = 0
\]

versus

\[
2^{-63} + (1 + (-1)) \approx 2^{-63} + 0 = 2^{-63}
\]

This inconsistency in results due to order of operations is precisely what the new functionality addresses.

The application related factors that affect the order of floating-point operations within a single executable program include selection of a code path based on run-time processor dispatching, alignment of data arrays, variation in number of threads, threaded algorithms and internal floating-point control settings. You can control most of these factors by controlling the number of threads and floating-point settings and by taking steps to align memory when it is allocated (see the Getting Reproducible Results with Intel® MKL knowledge base article for details). However, run-time dispatching and certain threaded algorithms do not allow users to make changes that can ensure the same order of operations from run to run.

Intel MKL does run-time processor dispatching in order to identify the appropriate internal code paths to traverse for the Intel MKL functions called by the application. The code paths chosen may differ across a wide range of Intel processors and Intel architecture compatible processors and may provide differing levels of performance. For example, an Intel MKL function running on an Intel® Pentium® 4 processor may run one code path, while on the latest Intel® Xeon® processor it will run another code path. This happens because each unique code path has been optimized to match the features available on the underlying processor. One key way that the new features of a processor are exposed to the programmer is through the instruction set architecture (ISA). Because of this, code branches in Intel MKL are designated by the latest ISA they use for optimizations: from the Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 2 (Intel® SSE2) to the Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2). The feature-based approach introduces a challenge: if any of the internal floating-point operations are done in a different order or are re-associated, the computed results may differ.

Dispatching optimized code paths based on the capabilities of the processor on which the code is running is central to the optimization approach used by Intel MKL. So it is natural that consistent results require some performance trade-offs. If limited to a particular code path, performance of Intel MKL can in some circumstances degrade by more than a half. To understand this, note that matrix-multiply performance nearly doubled with the introduction of new processors supporting Intel AVX2 instructions. Even if the code branch is not restricted, performance can degrade by 10-20% because the new functionality restricts algorithms to maintain the order of operations.

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-
Optimization Notice

Dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

Getting Started with Conditional Numerical Reproducibility

Intel MKL offers functions and environment variables to help you get reproducible results. You can configure Intel MKL using functions or environment variables, but the functions provide more flexibility.

The following specific examples introduce you to the conditional numerical reproducibility.

While these examples recommend aligning input and output data, you can supply unaligned data to Intel MKL functions running in the CNR mode, but refer to Reproducibility Conditions for details related to data alignment.

Intel CPUs supporting Intel AVX2

To ensure Intel MKL calls return the same results on every Intel CPU supporting Intel AVX2 instructions:

1. Make sure that your application uses a fixed number of threads
2. (Recommended) Properly align input and output arrays in Intel MKL function calls
3. Do either of the following:
   - Call
     
     mkl_cbwr_set(MKL_CBWR_AVX2)
   - Set the environment variable:
     
     export MKL_CBWR = AVX2

**NOTE**

On non-Intel CPUs and on Intel CPUs that do not support Intel AVX2, this environment setting may cause results to differ because the AUTO branch is used instead, while the above function call returns an error and does not enable the CNR mode.

Intel CPUs supporting Intel SSE2

To ensure Intel MKL calls return the same results on every Intel CPU supporting Intel SSE2 instructions:

1. Make sure that your application uses a fixed number of threads
2. (Recommended) Properly align input and output arrays in Intel MKL function calls
3. Do either of the following:
   - Call
     
     mkl_cbwr_set(MKL_CBWR_SSE2)
   - Set the environment variable:
     
     export MKL_CBWR = SSE2
Intel or Intel compatible CPUs supporting Intel SSE2

On non-Intel CPUs, only the MKL_CBWR_AUTO and MKL_CBWR_COMPATIBLE options are supported for function calls and only AUTO and COMPATIBLE options for environment settings.

To ensure Intel MKL calls return the same results on all Intel or Intel compatible CPUs supporting Intel SSE2 instructions:

1. Make sure that your application uses a fixed number of threads
2. (Recommended) Properly align input and output arrays in Intel MKL function calls
3. Do either of the following:
   - Call
     ```c
     mkl_cbwr_set(MKL_CBWR_COMPATIBLE)
     ```
   - Set the environment variable:
     ```bash
     export MKL_CBWR = COMPATIBLE
     ```

NOTE
The special MKL_CBWR_COMPATIBLE/COMPATIBLE option is provided because Intel and Intel compatible CPUs have a few instructions, such as approximation instructions rcpps/rsqrtps, that may return different results. This option ensures that Intel MKL does not use these instructions and forces a single Intel SSE2 only code path to be executed.

Next steps

See Specifying the Code Branches for details of specifying the branch using environment variables.

See the following sections in the Intel MKL Developer Reference:

Support Functions for Conditional Numerical Reproducibility for how to configure the CNR mode of Intel MKL using functions.

Intel MKL PARDISO - Parallel Direct Sparse Solver Interface for how to configure the CNR mode for PARDISO.

See Also
Code Examples

Specifying Code Branches

Intel MKL provides a conditional numerical reproducibility (CNR) functionality that enables you to obtain reproducible results from MKL routines. When enabling CNR, you choose a specific code branch of Intel MKL that corresponds to the instruction set architecture (ISA) that you target. You can specify the code branch and other CNR options using the MKL_CBWR environment variable.

- MKL_CBWR="<branch>[,STRICT]" or
- MKL_CBWR="BRANCH=<branch>[,STRICT]"

Use the STRICT flag to enable strict CNR mode. For more information, see Reproducibility Conditions.
The `<branch>` placeholder specifies the CNR branch with one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>CNR mode uses the standard ISA-based dispatching model while ensuring fixed cache sizes, deterministic reductions, and static scheduling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPATIBLE</td>
<td>Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 2 (Intel® SSE2) without rcpps/rsqrtps instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE2</td>
<td>Intel SSE2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE3</td>
<td>DEPRECATED. Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (Intel® SSE3). This setting is kept for backward compatibility and is equivalent to SSE2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSSE3</td>
<td>Supplemental Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (SSSE3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE4_2</td>
<td>Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 4.2 (Intel® SSE4.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX52</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512</td>
<td>Intel AVX-512 on Intel® Xeon® processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_E1</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) with support for Vector Neural Network Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_MIC</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) on Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_MIC_E1</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) with support for Vector Neural Network Instructions on Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When specifying the CNR branch, be aware of the following:

- Reproducible results are provided under Reproducibility Conditions.
- Settings other than AUTO or COMPATIBLE are available only for Intel processors.
- To get the CNR branch optimized for the processor where your program is currently running, choose the value of AUTO or call the `mkl_cbwr_get_auto_branch` function.
- Strict CNR mode is only supported for AVX2, AVX512, AVX512_E1, AVX512_MIC, and AVX512_MIC_E1 branches. You can also use strict CNR mode with the AUTO branch when running on Intel processors that support one of these instruction set architectures (ISAs).

Setting the MKL_CBWR environment variable or a call to an equivalent `mkl_cbwr_set` function fixes the code branch and sets the reproducibility mode.

**NOTE**

- If the value of the branch is incorrect or your processor or operating system does not support the specified ISA, CNR ignores this value and uses the AUTO branch without providing any warning messages.
- Calls to functions that define the behavior of CNR must precede any of the math library functions that they control.
- Settings specified by the functions take precedence over the settings specified by the environment variable.

See the *Intel MKL Developer Reference* for how to specify the branches using functions.

**See Also**

Getting Started with Conditional Numerical Reproducibility
Reproducibility Conditions

To get reproducible results from run to run, ensure that the number of threads is fixed and constant. Specifically:

- If you are running your program with OpenMP* parallelization on different processors, explicitly specify the number of threads.
- To ensure that your application has deterministic behavior with OpenMP* parallelization and does not adjust the number of threads dynamically at run time, set `MKL_DYNAMIC` and `OMP_DYNAMIC` to `FALSE`. This is especially needed if you are running your program on different systems.
- If you are running your program with the Intel® Threading Building Blocks parallelization, numerical reproducibility is not guaranteed.

Strict CNR Mode

In strict CNR mode, Intel MKL provides bitwise reproducible results for a limited set of functions and code branches even when the number of threads changes. These routines and branches support strict CNR mode (64-bit libraries only):

- Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2) or Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512).

When using other routines or CNR branches, Intel MKL operates in standard (non-strict) CNR mode, subject to the restrictions described above. Enabling strict CNR mode can reduce performance.

**NOTE**

- As usual, you should align your data, even in CNR mode, to obtain the best possible performance. While CNR mode also fully supports unaligned input and output data, the use of it might reduce the performance of some Intel MKL functions on earlier Intel processors. Refer to coding techniques that improve performance for more details.
- Conditional Numerical Reproducibility does not ensure that bitwise-identical NaN values are generated when the input data contains NaN values.
- If dynamic memory allocation fails on one run but succeeds on another run, you may fail to get reproducible results between these two runs.

See Also

MKL_DYNAMIC

Coding Techniques

Setting the Environment Variable for Conditional Numerical Reproducibility

The following examples illustrate the use of the `MKL_CBWR` environment variable. The first command in each list sets Intel MKL to run in the CNR mode based on the default dispatching for your platform. The other two commands in each list are equivalent and set the CNR branch to Intel AVX.

For the bash shell:

- `export MKL_CBWR="AUTO"`
- `export MKL_CBWR="AVX"
- `export MKL_CBWR="BRANCH=AVX"

For the C shell (csh or tcsh):
• `setenv MKL_CBWR "AUTO"`
• `setenv MKL_CBWR "AVX"`
• `setenv MKL_CBWR "BRANCH=AVX"

See Also
Specifying Code Branches

Code Examples

The following simple programs show how to obtain reproducible results from run to run of Intel MKL functions. See the Intel MKL Developer Reference for more examples.

C Example of CNR

```c
#include <mkl.h>
int main(void) {
    int my_cbwr_branch;
    /* Align all input/output data on 64-byte boundaries */
    /* "for best performance of Intel MKL */
    void *darray;
    int darray_size=1000;
    /* Set alignment value in bytes */
    int alignment=64;
    /* Allocate aligned array */
    darray = mkl_malloc (sizeof(double)*darray_size, alignment);
    /* Find the available MKL_CBWR_BRANCH automatically */
    my_cbwr_branch = mkl_cbwr_get_auto_branch();
    /* User code without Intel MKL calls */
    /* Piece of the code where CNR of Intel MKL is needed */
    /* The performance of Intel MKL functions might be reduced for CNR mode */
    /* If the "IF" statement below is commented out, Intel MKL will run in a regular mode, */
    /* and data alignment will allow you to get best performance */
    if (mkl_cbwr_set(my_cbwr_branch)) {
        printf("Error in setting MKL_CBWR_BRANCH! Aborting\n");
        return;
    }
    /* CNR calls to Intel MKL + any other code */
    /* Free the allocated aligned array */
    mkl_free(darray);
}
```

Fortran Example of CNR

```fortran
PROGRAM MAIN
  INCLUDE 'mkl.fi'
  INTEGER*4 MY_CBWR_BRANCH
  ! Align all input/output data on 64-byte boundaries
  ! "for best performance of Intel MKL
  ! Declare Intel MKL memory allocation routine
  #ifdef _IA32
    INTEGER MKL_MALLOC
  #else
    INTEGER*8 MKL_MALLOC
  #endif
  EXTERNAL MKL_MALLOC, MKL_FREE
  DOUBLE PRECISION DARRAY
  POINTER (P_DARRAY, DARRAY(1))
  INTEGER DARRAY_SIZE
```

Obtaining Numerically Reproducible Results 6
PARAMETER (DARRAY_SIZE=1000)
! Set alignment value in bytes
   INTEGER ALIGNMENT
   PARAMETER (ALIGNMENT=64)
! Allocate aligned array
   P_DARRAY = MKL_MALLOC (%VAL(8*DARRAY_SIZE), %VAL(ALIGNMENT));
! Find the available MKL_CBWR_BRANCH automatically
   MY_CBWR_BRANCH = MKL_CBWR_GET_AUTO_BRANCH()
! User code without Intel MKL calls
! Piece of the code where CNR of Intel MKL is needed
! The performance of Intel MKL functions may be reduced for CNR mode
! If the "IF" statement below is commented out, Intel MKL will run in a regular mode,
! and data alignment will allow you to get best performance
   IF (MKL_CBWR_SET (MY_CBWR_BRANCH) .NE. MKL_CBWR_SUCCESS) THEN
      PRINT *, 'Error in setting MKL_CBWR_BRANCH! Aborting…'
      RETURN
   ENDIF
! CNR calls to Intel MKL + any other code
! Free the allocated aligned array
   CALL MKL_FREE(P_DARRAY)

END

Use of CNR with Unaligned Data in C

#include <mkl.h>
int main(void) {
   int my_cbwr_branch;
   /* If it is not possible to align all input/output data on 64-byte boundaries */
   /* to achieve performance, use unaligned IO data with possible performance */
   /* penalty */
   /* Using unaligned IO data */
   double *darray;
   int darray_size=1000;
   /* Allocate array, malloc aligns data on 8/16-byte boundary only */
   darray = (double *)malloc (sizeof(double)*darray_size);
   /* Find the available MKL_CBWR_BRANCH automatically */
   my_cbwr_branch = mkl_cbwr_get_auto_branch();
   /* User code without Intel MKL calls */
   /* Piece of the code where CNR of Intel MKL is needed */
   /* The performance of Intel MKL functions might be reduced for CNR mode */
   /* If the "IF" statement below is commented out, Intel MKL will run in a regular mode, */
   /* and you will NOT get best performance without data alignment */
   if (mkl_cbwr_set(my_cbwr_branch)) {  
      printf("Error in setting MKL_CBWR_BRANCH! Aborting...");
      return;
   }
   /* CNR calls to Intel MKL + any other code */
   free(darray);

Use of CNR with Unaligned Data in Fortran

PROGRAM MAIN
   INCLUDE 'mkl.fi'
   INTEGER*4 MY_CBWR_BRANCH
! If it is not possible to align all input/output data on 64-byte boundaries
! to achieve performance, use unaligned IO data with possible performance
! penalty

DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(:,), ALLOCATABLE :: DARRAY
INTEGER DARRAY_SIZE, STATUS
PARAMETER (DARRAY_SIZE=1000)
! Allocate array with undefined alignment
ALLOCATE(DARRAY(DARRAY_SIZE));
! Find the available MKL_CBWR_BRANCH automatically
MY_CBWR_BRANCH = MKL_CBWR_GET_AUTO_BRANCH()
! User code without Intel MKL calls
! Piece of the code where CNR of Intel MKL is needed
! The performance of Intel MKL functions might be reduced for CNR mode
! If the "IF" statement below is commented out, Intel MKL will run in a regular mode,
! and you will NOT get best performance without data alignment
IF (MKL_CBWR_SET(MY_CBWR_BRANCH) .NE. MKL_CBWR_SUCCESS) THEN
   PRINT *, 'Error in setting MKL_CBWR_BRANCH! Aborting…'
   RETURN
ENDIF
! CNR calls to Intel MKL + any other code
! Free the allocated array
DEALLOCATE(DARRAY)
END
Coding Tips

This section provides coding tips for managing data alignment and version-specific compilation.

See Also
Mixed-language Programming with the Intel® Math Kernel Library  Tips on language-specific programming
Managing Performance and Memory  Coding tips related to performance improvement and use of memory functions
Obtaining Numerically Reproducible Results  Tips for obtaining numerically reproducible results of computations

Example of Data Alignment

Needs for best performance with Intel MKL or for reproducible results from run to run of Intel MKL functions require alignment of data arrays. The following example shows how to align an array on 64-byte boundaries. To do this, use mkl_malloc() in place of system provided memory allocators, as shown in the code example below.

Aligning Addresses on 64-byte Boundaries

```c
// ******* C language *******
...
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <mkl.h>
...
void *darray;
int workspace;
// Set value of alignment
int alignment=64;
...
// Allocate aligned workspace
darray = mkl_malloc( sizeof(double)*workspace, alignment );
...
// call the program using Intel MKL
mkl_app( darray );
...
// Free workspace
mkl_free( darray );
```

```fortran
! ******* Fortran language *******
...
! Set value of alignment
integer    alignment
parameter (alignment=64)
...
! Declare Intel MKL routines
#ifdef _IA32
integer mkl_malloc
#endif
```

```c
!else
```
Using Predefined Preprocessor Symbols for Intel® MKL Version-Dependent Compilation

Preprocessor symbols (macros) substitute values in a program before it is compiled. The substitution is performed in the preprocessing phase.

The following preprocessor symbols are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predefined Preprocessor Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTEL_MKL</strong></td>
<td>Intel MKL major version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTEL_MKL_MINOR</strong></td>
<td>Intel MKL minor version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTEL_MKL_UPDATE</strong></td>
<td>Intel MKL update number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEL_MKL_VERSION</td>
<td>Intel MKL full version in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INTEL_MKL_VERSION = (<strong>INTEL_MKL</strong>*100+<strong>INTEL_MKL_MINOR</strong>)*100+<strong>INTEL_MKL_UPDATE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These symbols enable conditional compilation of code that uses new features introduced in a particular version of the library.

To perform conditional compilation:

1. Depending on your compiler, include in your code the file where the macros are defined:

   C/C++ compiler:    mkl_version.h, or mkl.h, which includes mkl_version.h
   Intel® Fortran compiler: mkl.fi
   Any Fortran compiler with enabled preprocessing: mkl_version.h

   Read the documentation for your compiler for the option that enables preprocessing.

2. [Optionally] Use the following preprocessor directives to check whether the macro is defined:

   • #ifdef, #endif for C/C++
   • !DEC$IF DEFINED, !DEC$ENDIF for Fortran

3. Use preprocessor directives for conditional inclusion of code:
- #if, #endif for C/C++
- !DEC$IF, !DEC$ENDIF for Fortran

Example
This example shows how to compile a code segment conditionally for a specific version of Intel MKL. In this case, the version is 11.2 Update 4:

**Intel® Fortran Compiler:**

```fortran
include "mkl.fi"
!DEC$IF DEFINED INTEL_MKL_VERSION
!DEC$IF INTEL_MKL_VERSION .EQ. 110204
  *     Code to be conditionally compiled
!DEC$ENDIF
!DEC$ENDIF
```

**C/C++ Compiler. Fortran Compiler with Enabled Preprocessing:**

```c
#include "mkl.h"
#ifdef INTEL_MKL_VERSION
#if INTEL_MKL_VERSION == 110204
...     Code to be conditionally compiled
#endif
#endif
```
Using Intel MKL Verbose Mode

When building applications that call Intel MKL functions, it may be useful to determine:

- which computational functions are called,
- what parameters are passed to them, and
- how much time is spent to execute the functions.

You can get an application to print this information to a standard output device by enabling Intel MKL Verbose. Functions that can print this information are referred to as *verbose-enabled functions*.

When Verbose mode is active in an Intel MKL domain, every call of a verbose-enabled function finishes with printing a human-readable line describing the call. However, if your application gets terminated for some reason during the function call, no information for that function will be printed. The first call to a verbose-enabled function also prints a version information line.

To enable the Intel MKL Verbose mode for an application, do one of the following:

- set the environment variable `MKL_VERBOSE` to 1, or
- call the support function `mkl_verbose(1)`.

To disable the Intel MKL Verbose mode, call the `mkl_verbose(0)` function. Both enabling and disabling of the Verbose mode using the function call takes precedence over the environment setting. For a full description of the `mkl_verbose` function, see either the *Intel MKL Developer Reference for C* or the *Intel MKL Developer Reference for Fortran*. Both references are available in the Intel® Software Documentation Library.

You can enable Intel MKL Verbose mode in these domains:

- BLAS
- LAPACK
- ScalAPACK (selected functionality)
- FFT

Intel MKL Verbose mode is not a thread-local but a global state. In other words, if an application changes the mode from multiple threads, the result is undefined.

**WARNING**

The performance of an application may degrade with the Verbose mode enabled, especially when the number of calls to verbose-enabled functions is large, because every call to a verbose-enabled function requires an output operation.

**See Also**

Intel Software Documentation Library

**Version Information Line**

In the Intel MKL Verbose mode, the first call to a verbose-enabled function prints a version information line. The line begins with the `MKL_VERBOSE` character string and uses spaces as delimiters. The format of the rest of the line may change in a future release.

The following table lists information contained in a version information line and provides available links for more information:
### Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel MKL version.</td>
<td>This information is separated by a comma from the rest of the line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating system.</td>
<td>Possible values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lnx for Linux* OS</td>
<td>Using the ILP64 Interface vs. LP64 Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Win for Windows* OS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OSX for macOS*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The host CPU frequency.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel MKL interface layer used by the application.</td>
<td>Possible values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No value on systems based on the IA-32 architecture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• lp64 or ilp64 on systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel MKL threading layer used by the application.</td>
<td>Possible values:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• intel_thread, gnu_thread, tbb_thread, pgi_thread, or sequential.</td>
<td>Linking with Threading Libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an example of a version information line:

MKL_VERBOSE Intel(R) MKL 11.2 Beta build 20131126 for Intel(R) 64 architecture Intel(R) Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel(R) AVX) Enabled Processor, Lnx 3.10GHz lp64 intel_thread

### Call Description Line

In Intel MKL Verbose mode, each verbose-enabled function called from your application prints a call description line. The line begins with the MKL_VERBOSE character string and uses spaces as delimiters. The format of the rest of the line may change in a future release.

The following table lists information contained in a call description line and provides available links for more information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The name of the function.</td>
<td>Although the name printed may differ from the name used in the source code of the application (for example, the cblas_prefix of CBLAS functions is not printed), you can easily recognize the function by the printed name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values of the arguments.</td>
<td>• The values are listed in the order of the formal argument list. The list directly follows the function name, it is parenthesized and comma-separated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Arrays are printed as addresses (to see the alignment of the data).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integer scalar parameters passed by reference are printed by value. Zero values are printed for NULL references.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Character values are printed without quotes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For all parameters passed by reference, the values printed are the values returned by the function. For example, the printed value of the info parameter of a LAPACK function is its value after the function execution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Related Links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time taken by the function.</td>
<td>• The time is printed in convenient units (seconds, milliseconds, and so on), which are explicitly indicated. • The time may fluctuate from run to run. • The time printed may occasionally be larger than the time actually taken by the function call, especially for small problem sizes and multi-socket machines. To reduce this effect, bind threads that call Intel MKL to CPU cores by setting an affinity mask.</td>
<td>Managing Multi-core Performance for options to set an affinity mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the MKL_CBWR environment variable.</td>
<td>The value printed is prefixed with CNR:</td>
<td>Getting Started with Conditional Numerical Reproducibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of the MKL_DYNAMIC environment variable.</td>
<td>The value printed is prefixed with Dyn:</td>
<td>MKL_DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of the Intel MKL memory manager.</td>
<td>The value printed is prefixed with FastMM:</td>
<td>Avoiding Memory Leaks in Intel MKL for a description of the Intel MKL memory manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenMP* thread number of the calling thread.</td>
<td>The value printed is prefixed with TID:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values of Intel MKL environment variables defining the general and domain-specific numbers of threads, separated by a comma.</td>
<td>The first value is prefixed with NThr:</td>
<td>Intel MKL-specific Environment Variables for Threading Control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is an example of a call description line:

```
MKL_VERBOSE DGEMM(n, n, 1000,1000,240,0x7ffff708bb30,0x7fff2aeae4c000,1000,0x7ffe2a9e92b000,240,0x7fff708bb38,0x7efff8e08d000,1000) 1.66ms CNR:OFF Dyn:1 FastMM:1 TID:0 NThr:16,FFT:2
```

The following information is not printed because of limitations of Intel MKL Verbose mode:

- Input values of parameters passed by reference if the values were changed by the function.
  - For example, if a LAPACK function is called with a workspace query, that is, the value of the lwork parameter equals -1 on input, the call description line prints the result of the query and not -1.
- Return values of functions.
  - For example, the value returned by the function ilaenv is not printed.
- Floating-point scalars passed by reference.
Working with the Intel® Math Kernel Library Cluster Software

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) includes distributed memory function domains for use on clusters:

- ScaLAPACK
- Cluster Fourier Transform Functions (Cluster FFT)
- Parallel Direct Sparse Solvers for Clusters (Cluster Sparse Solver)

ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, and Cluster Sparse Solver are only provided for the Intel® 64 and Intel® Many Integrated Core architectures.

Important
ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, and Cluster Sparse Solver function domains are not installed by default. To use them, explicitly select the appropriate component during installation.

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

See Also
Intel® Math Kernel Library Structure
Managing Performance of the Cluster Fourier Transform Functions
Intel® Distribution for LINPACK® Benchmark

Linking with Intel MKL Cluster Software

The Intel MKL ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, and Cluster Sparse Solver support MPI implementations identified in the Intel MKL Release Notes.

To link a program that calls ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, or Cluster Sparse Solver, you need to know how to link a message-passing interface (MPI) application first.

Use mpi scripts to do this. For example, mpicc or mpif77 are C or FORTRAN 77 scripts, respectively, that use the correct MPI header files. The location of these scripts and the MPI library depends on your MPI implementation. For example, for the default installation of MPICH3, /opt/mpich/bin/mpicc and /opt/mpich/bin/mpif90 are the compiler scripts and /opt/mpich/lib/libmpi.a is the MPI library.

Check the documentation that comes with your MPI implementation for implementation-specific details of linking.

To link with ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, and/or Cluster Sparse Solver, use the following general form:

```shell
<MPI linker script> <files to link> \
-L <MKL path> [-Wl,--start-group] [<MKL cluster library>] \ 
-BLACS> <MKL core libraries> [-Wl,--end-group]
```

where the placeholders stand for paths and libraries as explained in the following table:
| **<MKL cluster library>** | One of libraries for ScaLAPACK or Cluster FFT and appropriate architecture and programming interface (LP64 or ILP64). Available libraries are listed in Appendix C: Directory Structure in Detail. For example, for the LP64 interface, it is -lmkl_scalapack_lp64 or -lmkl_cdfit_core. Cluster Sparse Solver does not require an additional computation library. |
| **<BLACS>** | The BLACS library corresponding to your architecture, programming interface (LP64 or ILP64), and MPI used. Available BLACS libraries are listed in Appendix C: Directory Structure in Detail. Specifically, choose one of -lmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64 or -lmkl_blacs_intelmpi_ilp64. |
| **<MKL core libraries>** | Processor optimized kernels, threading library, and system library for threading support, linked as described in Listing Libraries on a Link Line. |
| **<MPI linker script>** | A linker script that corresponds to the MPI version. |

For example, if you are using Intel MPI, want to statically link with ScaLAPACK using the LP64 interface, and have only one MPI process per core (and thus do not use threading), specify the following linker options:

```bash
-L$MKLPATH -I$MKLINCLUDE -Wl,--start-group $MKLPATH/libmkl_scalapack_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_sequential.a $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a -static_mpi -Wl,--end-group -lpthread -lm
```

**NOTE**
Grouping symbols `-Wl,--start-group` and `-Wl,--end-group` are required for static linking.

**Tip**
Use the Using the Link-line Advisor to quickly choose the appropriate set of `<MKL cluster Library>`, `<BLACS>`, and `<MKL core libraries>`.  

**See Also**
Linking Your Application with the Intel(R) Math Kernel Library  
Examples of Linking for Clusters  

**Setting the Number of OpenMP* Threads**

The OpenMP* run-time library responds to the environment variable `OMP_NUM_THREADS`. Intel MKL also has other mechanisms to set the number of OpenMP threads, such as the `MKL_NUM_THREADS` or `MKL_DOMAIN_NUM_THREADS` environment variables (see Using Additional Threading Control).

Make sure that the relevant environment variables have the same and correct values on all the nodes. Intel MKL does not set the default number of OpenMP threads to one, but depends on the OpenMP libraries used with the compiler to set the default number. For the threading layer based on the Intel compiler (`libmkl_intel_thread.a`), this value is the number of CPUs according to the OS.
Caution
Avoid over-prescribing the number of OpenMP threads, which may occur, for instance, when the number of MPI ranks per node and the number of OpenMP threads per node are both greater than one. The number of MPI ranks per node multiplied by the number of OpenMP threads per node should not exceed the number of hardware threads per node.

If you are using your login environment to set an environment variable, such as `OMP_NUM_THREADS`, remember that changing the value on the head node and then doing your run, as you do on a shared-memory (SMP) system, does not change the variable on all the nodes because `mpirun` starts a fresh default shell on all the nodes. To change the number of OpenMP threads on all the nodes, in `.bashrc`, add a line at the top, as follows:

```
OMP_NUM_THREADS=1; export OMP_NUM_THREADS
```

You can run multiple CPUs per node using MPICH. To do this, build MPICH to enable multiple CPUs per node. Be aware that certain MPICH applications may fail to work perfectly in a threaded environment (see the Known Limitations section in the Release Notes. If you encounter problems with MPICH and setting of the number of OpenMP threads is greater than one, first try setting the number of threads to one and see whether the problem persists.

Important
For Cluster Sparse Solver, set the number of OpenMP threads to a number greater than one because the implementation of the solver only supports a multithreaded algorithm.

See Also
Techniques to Set the Number of Threads

Using Shared Libraries
All needed shared libraries must be visible on all nodes at run time. To achieve this, set the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable accordingly.

If Intel MKL is installed only on one node, link statically when building your Intel MKL applications rather than use shared libraries.

The Intel® compilers or GNU compilers can be used to compile a program that uses Intel MKL. However, make sure that the MPI implementation and compiler match up correctly.

Setting Environment Variables on a Cluster
By default, when you call the MPI launch command `mpiexec`, the entire launching node environment is passed to the MPI processes. However, if there are undefined variables or variables that are different from what is stored in your environment, you can use `-env` or `-genv` options with `mpiexec`. Each of these options take two arguments- the name and the value of the environment variable to be passed.

```
-genv NAME1 VALUE1 -genv NAME2 VALUE2
-env NAME VALUE -genv
```

See these MPICH2 examples on how to set the value of `OMP_NUM_THREADS` explicitly:

```
mpiexec -genv OMP_NUM_THREADS 2 ....
mpiexec -n 1 -host first -env OMP_NUM_THREADS 2 test.exe : -n 2 -host second -env OMP_NUM_THREADS 3 test.exe ....
```

See these Intel MPI examples on how to set the value of `MKL_BLACS_MPI` explicitly:

```
mpiexec -genv MKL_BLACS_MPI INTELMPI ....
```
**Interaction with the Message-passing Interface**

To improve performance of cluster applications, it is critical for Intel MKL to use the optimal number of threads, as well as the correct thread affinity. Usually, the optimal number is the number of available cores per node divided by the number of MPI processes per node. You can set the number of threads using one of the available methods, described in **Techniques to Set the Number of Threads**.

If the number of threads is not set, Intel MKL checks whether it runs under MPI provided by the Intel® MPI Library. If this is true, the following environment variables define Intel MKL threading behavior:

- `I_MPI_THREAD_LEVEL`
- `MKL_MPI_PPN`
- `I_MPI_NUMBER_OF_MPI_PROCESSES_PER_NODE`
- `I_MPI_PIN_MAPPING`
- `OMPI_COMM_WORLD_LOCAL_SIZE`
- `MPI_LOCALNRANKS`

The threading behavior depends on the value of `I_MPI_THREAD_LEVEL` as follows:

- **0 or undefined.**
  Intel MKL considers that thread support level of Intel MPI Library is `MPI_THREAD_SINGLE` and defaults to sequential execution.
- **1, 2, or 3.**
  This value determines Intel MKL conclusion of the thread support level:
  - 1 - `MPI_THREAD_FUNNELED`
  - 2 - `MPI_THREAD_SERIALIZED`
  - 3 - `MPI_THREAD_MULTIPLE`

In all these cases, Intel MKL determines the number of MPI processes per node using the other environment variables listed and defaults to the number of threads equal to the number of available cores per node divided by the number of MPI processes per node.

**Important**
Instead of relying on the discussed implicit settings, explicitly set the number of threads for Intel MKL.

---

**Optimization Notice**

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**See Also**
Managing Multi-core Performance

[Intel® Software Documentation Library](#) for more information on Intel MPI Library

for more information on Intel MPI Library
Using a Custom Message-Passing Interface

While different message-passing interface (MPI) libraries are compatible at the application programming interface (API) level, they are often incompatible at the application binary interface (ABI) level. Therefore, Intel MKL provides a set of prebuilt BLACS libraries that support certain MPI libraries, but this, however, does not enable use of Intel MKL with other MPI libraries. To fill this gap, Intel MKL also includes the MKL MPI wrapper, which provides an MPI-independent ABI to Intel MKL. The adaptor is provided as source code. To use Intel MKL with an MPI library that is not supported by default, you can use the adapter to build custom static or dynamic BLACS libraries and use them similarly to the prebuilt libraries.

Building a Custom BLACS Library

The MKL MPI wrapper is located in the `<mkl directory>/interfaces/mklmpi` directory.

To build a custom BLACS library, from the above directory run the `make` command.

For example: the command

```
make libintel64
```

builds a static custom BLACS library `libmkl_blacs_custom_lp64.a` using the MPI compiler from the current shell environment. Look into the `<mkl directory>/interfaces/mklmpi/makefile` for targets and variables that define how to build the custom library. In particular, you can specify the compiler through the `MPICC` variable.

For more control over the building process, refer to the documentation available through the command

```
make help
```

Using a Custom BLACS Library

Use custom BLACS libraries exactly the same way as you use the prebuilt BLACS libraries, but pass the custom library to the linker. For example, instead of passing the `libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a` library, pass `libmkl_blacs_custom_lp64.a`.

See Also
Linking with Intel MKL Cluster Software

Examples of Linking for Clusters

This section provides examples of linking with ScaLAPACK, Cluster FFT, and Cluster Sparse Solver.

Note that a binary linked with the Intel MKL cluster function domains runs the same way as any other MPI application (refer to the documentation that comes with your MPI implementation). For instance, the script `mpirun` is used in the case of MPICH2 or higher and OpenMPI, and the number of MPI processes is set by `-np`. In the case of MPICH2 or higher and Intel MPI, start the daemon before running your application; the execution is driven by the script `mpiexec`.

For further linking examples, see the support website for Intel products at http://www.intel.com/software/products/support/.

See Also
Directory Structure in Detail

Examples for Linking a C Application

These examples illustrate linking of an application under the following conditions:

- Main module is in C.
• You are using the Intel® C++ Compiler.
• You are using MPICH2.
• Intel MKL functions use LP64 interfaces.
• The PATH environment variable contains a directory with the MPI linker scripts.
• \$MKLPATH is a user-defined variable containing <mkl_directory>/lib/intel64_lin.

To link dynamically with ScaLAPACK for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:

mpicc <user files to link> \\
-LSMKLPATH \\
-lmkl_scalapack_lp64 \\
-lmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64 \\
-lmkl_intel_lp64 \\
-lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core \\
-liomp5 -lpthread

To link statically with Cluster FFT for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:

mpicc <user files to link> \\
-Wl,--start-group \\
$MKLPATH/libmkl_cdft_core.a \\
$MKLPATH/libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a \\
$MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a \\
$MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a \\
$MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a \\
-Wl,--end-group \\
-liomp5 -lpthread

To link dynamically with Cluster Sparse Solver for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:

mpicc <user files to link> \\
-LSMKLPATH \\
-lmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64 \\
-lmkl_intel_lp64 \\
-lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core \\
-liomp5 -lpthread

See Also
Linking with Intel MKL Cluster Software
Using the Link-line Advisor

Examples for Linking a Fortran Application

These examples illustrate linking of an application under the following conditions:

• Main module is in Fortran.
• You are using the Intel® Fortran Compiler.
• You are using the Intel MPI library.
• Intel MKL functions use LP64 interfaces.
• The PATH environment variable contains a directory with the MPI linker scripts.
• \$MKLPATH is a user-defined variable containing <mkl_directory>/lib/intel64_lin.

To link dynamically with ScaLAPACK for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:
mpiifort <user files to link>  
  -L$MKLPATH  
  -lmkl_scalapack_lp64  
  -lmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64  
  -lmkl_intel_lp64 -lmkl_intel_thread -lmkl_core  
  -liomp5 -lpthread

To link statically with Cluster FFT for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:

mpiifort <user files to link>  
  -Wl,--start-group  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_cdft_core.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a  
  -Wl,--end-group  
  -liomp5 -lpthread

To link statically with Cluster Sparse Solver for a cluster of systems based on the Intel® 64 architecture, use the following link line:

mpiifort <user files to link>  
  -Wl,--start-group  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_lp64.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_intel_thread.a  
  $MKLPATH/libmkl_core.a  
  -Wl,--end-group  
  -liomp5 -lpthread

See Also
Linking with Intel MKL Cluster Software
Using the Link-line Advisor
Managing Behavior of the Intel(R) Math Kernel Library with Environment Variables

See Also
Intel MKL-specific Environment Variables for Threading Control

Specifying the Code Branches
for how to use an environment variable to specify the code branch for Conditional Numerical Reproducibility

Using Intel MKL Verbose Mode
for how to use an environment variable to set the verbose mode

Managing Behavior of Function Domains with Environment Variables

NaN checking on matrix input can be expensive. By default, NaN checking is turned on. LAPACKE provides a way to set it through the environment variable:

- Setting environment variable LAPACKE_NANCHECK to 0 turns OFF NaN-checking
- Setting environment variable LAPACKE_NANCHECK to 1 turns ON NaN-checking

The other way is to call the LAPACKE_set_nancheck flag; see the Developer Reference for C's Support Functions section for more information.

Note that the NaN-checking flag value set by the call to LAPACKE_set_nancheck will always have higher priority than the environment variable LAPACKE_NANCHECK.

Setting the Default Mode of Vector Math with an Environment Variable

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) enables overriding the default setting of the Vector Mathematics (VM) global mode using the MKL_VML_MODE environment variable.

Because the mode is set or can be changed in different ways, their precedence determines the actual mode used. The settings and function calls that set or change the VM mode are listed below, with the precedence growing from lowest to highest:

1. The default setting
2. The MKL_VML_MODE environment variable
3. A call vmlSetMode function
4. A call to any VM function other than a service function

For more details, see the Vector Mathematical Functions section in the Intel MKL Developer Reference and the description of the vmlSetMode function in particular.

To set the MKL_VML_MODE environment variable, use the following command in your command shell:

- For the bash shell:
  ```
  export MKL_VML_MODE=<mode-string>
  ```
- For a C shell (csh or tcsh):
  ```
  setenv MKL_VML_MODE <mode-string>
  ```
In these commands, `<mode-string>` controls error handling behavior and computation accuracy, consists of one or several comma-separated values of the `mode` parameter listed in the table below, and meets these requirements:

- Not more than one accuracy control value is permitted
- Any combination of error control values except `VML_ERRMODE_DEFAULT` is permitted
- No denormalized numbers control values are permitted

### Values of the `mode` Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of <code>mode</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy Control</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_HA</td>
<td>high accuracy versions of VM functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_LA</td>
<td>low accuracy versions of VM functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_EP</td>
<td>enhanced performance accuracy versions of VM functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denormalized Numbers Handling Control</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_FTZDAZ_ON</td>
<td>Faster processing of denormalized inputs is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_FTZDAZ_OFF</td>
<td>Faster processing of denormalized inputs is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Error Mode Control</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_IGNORE</td>
<td>On computation error, VM Error status is updated, but otherwise no action is set. Cannot be combined with other VML_ERRMODE settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_NOERR</td>
<td>On computation error, VM Error status is not updated and no action is set. Cannot be combined with other VML_ERRMODE settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_STDERR</td>
<td>On error, the error text information is written to <code>stderr</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_EXCEPT</td>
<td>On error, an exception is raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_CALLBACK</td>
<td>On error, an additional error handler function is called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VML_ERRMODE_DEFAULT</td>
<td>On error, an exception is raised and an additional error handler function is called.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These commands provide an example of valid settings for the `MKL_VML_MODE` environment variable in your command shell:

- For the bash shell:
  ```bash
  export MKL_VML_MODE=VML_LA,VML_ERRMODE_ERRNO,VML_ERRMODE_STDERR
  ```
- For a C shell (csh or tcsh):
  ```bash
  setenv MKL_VML_MODE VML_LA,VML_ERRMODE_ERRNO,VML_ERRMODE_STDERR
  ```

**NOTE**

VM ignores the `MKL_VML_MODE` environment variable in the case of incorrect or misspelled settings of `mode`.

### Managing Performance of the Cluster Fourier Transform Functions

Performance of Intel MKL Cluster FFT (CFFT) in different applications mainly depends on the cluster configuration, performance of message-passing interface (MPI) communications, and configuration of the run. Note that MPI communications usually take approximately 70% of the overall CFFT compute time. For more flexibility of control over time-consuming aspects of CFFT algorithms, Intel MKL provides the `MKL_CDFT` environment variable to set special values that affect CFFT performance. To improve performance of your application that intensively calls CFFT, you can use the environment variable to set optimal values for you cluster, application, MPI, and so on.

The `MKL_CDFT` environment variable has the following syntax, explained in the table below:

```
MKL_CDFT=option1[=value1],option2[=value2],...,optionN[=valueN]
```
While this table explains the settings that usually improve performance under certain conditions, the actual performance highly depends on the configuration of your cluster. Therefore, experiment with the listed values to speed up your computations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alltoallv</td>
<td>0 (default)</td>
<td>Configures CFFT to use the standard MPI_Alltoallv function to perform global transpositions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Configures CFFT to use a series of calls to MPI_Isend and MPI_Irecv instead of the MPI_Alltoallv function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Configures CFFT to merge global transposition with data movements in the local memory. CFFT performs global transpositions by calling MPI_Isend and MPI_Irecv in this case. Use this value in a hybrid case (MPI + OpenMP), especially when the number of processes per node equals one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo_omatcopy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Configures CFFT to perform local FFT and local transpositions separately. CFFT usually performs faster with this value than with wo_omatcopy = 1 if the configuration parameter DFTI_TRANSPOSE has the value of DFTI_ALLOW. See the Intel MKL Developer Reference for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Configures CFFT to merge local FFT calls with local transpositions. CFFT usually performs faster with this value than with wo_omatcopy = 0 if DFTI_TRANSPOSE has the value of DFTI_NONE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-1 (default)</td>
<td>Enables CFFT to decide which of the two above values to use depending on the value of DFTI_TRANSPOSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable_soi</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>A flag that enables low-communication Segment Of Interest FFT (SOI FFT) algorithm for one-dimensional complex-to-complex CFFT, which requires fewer MPI communications than the standard nine-step (or six-step) algorithm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution
While using fewer MPI communications, the SOI FFT algorithm incurs a minor loss of precision (about one decimal digit).

The following example illustrates usage of the environment variable assuming the bash shell:

```bash
export MKL_CDFT=wo_omatcopy=1,alltoallv=4,enable_soi
mpirun -ppn 2 -n 16 ./mkl_cdft_app
```

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Instruction Set Specific Dispatching on Intel® Architectures

Intel MKL automatically queries and then dispatches the code path supported on your Intel® processor to the optimal instruction set architecture (ISA) by default. The MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS environment variable or the mkl_enable_instructions support function enables you to dispatch to an ISA-specific code path of your choice. For example, you can run the Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX) code path on an Intel processor based on Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2), or you can run the Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 4.2 (Intel® SSE4.2) code path on an Intel AVX-enabled Intel processor. This feature is not available on non-Intel processors.

In some cases Intel MKL also provides support for upcoming architectures ahead of hardware availability, but the library does not automatically dispatch the code path specific to an upcoming ISA by default. If for your exploratory work you need to enable an ISA for an Intel processor that is not yet released or if you are working in a simulated environment, you can use the MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS environment variable or mkl_enable_instructions support function.

The following table lists possible values of MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS alongside the corresponding ISA supported by a given processor. MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS dispatches to the default ISA if the ISA requested is not supported on the particular Intel processor. For example, if you request to run the Intel AVX512 code path on a processor based on Intel AVX2, Intel MKL runs the Intel AVX2 code path. The table also explains whether the ISA is dispatched by default on the processor that supports this ISA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS</th>
<th>ISA</th>
<th>Dispatched by Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVX512</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX-512) for systems based on Intel® Xeon® processors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_E1</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX-512) with support for Vector Neural Network Instructions.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_MIC</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX-512) for systems based on Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX512_MIC_E1</td>
<td>Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) for Intel® Many Integrated Core Architecture (Intel® MIC Architecture) with support for AVX512_4FMAPS and AVX512_4VNNIW instruction groups enabled processors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX2</td>
<td>Intel® AVX2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVX</td>
<td>Intel® AVX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSE4_2</td>
<td>Intel® SSE4.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details about the mkl_enable_instructions function, including the argument values, see the Intel MKL Developer Reference.

For example:

• To turn on automatic CPU-based dispatching of Intel AVX-512 with support of AVX512_4FMAPS and AVX512_4VNNI instruction groups on systems based on Intel Xeon Phi processors, do one of the following:
Call
mkl_enable_instructions(MKL_ENABLE_AVX512_MIC_E1)

Set the environment variable:
• For the bash shell:
  export MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS=AVX512_MIC_E1
• For a C shell (csh or tcsh):
  setenv MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS AVX512_MIC_E1

To configure the library not to dispatch more recent architectures than Intel AVX2, do one of the following:

Call
mkl_enable_instructions(MKL_ENABLE_AVX2)

Set the environment variable:
• For the bash shell:
  export MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS=AVX2
• For a C shell (csh or tcsh):
  setenv MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS AVX2

NOTE
Settings specified by the mkl_enable_instructions function take precedence over the settings specified by the MKL_ENABLE_INSTRUCTIONS environment variable.

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Configuring Your Integrated Development Environment to Link with Intel(R) Math Kernel Library

Configuring the Eclipse* IDE CDT to Link with Intel MKL

This section explains how to configure the Eclipse* Integrated Development Environment (IDE) C/C++ Development Tools (CDT) to link with Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL).

**Tip**
After configuring your CDT, you can benefit from the Eclipse-provided code assist feature. See Code/Context Assist description in the CDT Help for details.

To configure your Eclipse IDE CDT to link with Intel MKL, you need to perform the steps explained below. The specific instructions for performing these steps depend on your version of the CDT and on the tool-chain/compiler integration. Refer to the CDT Help for more details.

To configure your Eclipse IDE CDT, do the following:

1. Open **Project Properties** for your project.
2. Add the Intel MKL include path, that is, `<mkl directory>/include`, to the project's include paths.
3. Add the Intel MKL library path for the target architecture to the project's library paths. For example, for the Intel® 64 architecture, add `<mkl directory>/lib/intel64_lin`.
4. Specify the names of the Intel MKL libraries to link with your application. For example, you may need the following libraries: `mkl_intel_lp64`, `mkl_intel_thread`, `mkl_core`, and `iomp5`.

**NOTE**
Because compilers typically require library names rather than file names, omit the "lib" prefix and "a" or "so" extension.

**See Also**
Intel® MKL Libraries to Link with Linking in Detail
Intel® Math Kernel Library Benchmarks

Optimization Notice

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Intel® Optimized LINPACK Benchmark for Linux*

Intel® Optimized LINPACK Benchmark for Linux* is a generalization of the LINPACK 1000 benchmark. It solves a dense (real*8) system of linear equations (Ax=b), measures the amount of time it takes to factor and solve the system, converts that time into a performance rate, and tests the results for accuracy. The generalization is in the number of equations (N) it can solve, which is not limited to 1000. It uses partial pivoting to assure the accuracy of the results.

Do not use this benchmark to report LINPACK 100 performance because that is a compiled-code only benchmark. This is a shared-memory (SMP) implementation which runs on a single platform. Do not confuse this benchmark with:

- Intel® Distribution for LINPACK* Benchmark, which is a distributed memory version of the same benchmark.
- LINPACK, the library, which has been expanded upon by the LAPACK library.

Intel provides optimized versions of the LINPACK benchmarks to help you obtain high LINPACK benchmark results on your genuine Intel processor systems more easily than with the High Performance Linpack (HPL) benchmark.

Additional information on this software, as well as on other Intel® software performance products, is available at http://www.intel.com/software/products/.

Acknowledgement

This product includes software developed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Innovative Computing Laboratories.

Contents of the Intel® Optimized LINPACK Benchmark

The Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark for Linux* contains the following files, located in the ./benchmarks/linpack/ subdirectory of the Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) directory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File in ./benchmarks/linpack/</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xlinpack_xeon32</td>
<td>The 32-bit program executable for a system based on Intel® Xeon® processor or Intel® Xeon® processor MP with or without Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (SSE3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
File in ./benchmarks/linpack/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xlinpack_xeon64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runme_xeon32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lininput_xeon32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lininput_xeon64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help.lpk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xhelp.lpk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These files are not available immediately after installation and appear as a result of execution of an appropriate runme script.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lin_xeon32.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lin_xeon64.txt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

High-level Directory Structure

**Running the Software**

To obtain results for the pre-determined sample problem sizes on a given system, type:

```
./runme_xeon32
./runme_xeon64
```

To run the software for other problem sizes, see the extended help included with the program. You can view extended help by running the program executable with the `-e` option:

```
./xlinpack_xeon32-e
./xlinpack_xeon64 -e
```

The pre-defined data input files *lininput_xeon32*, *lininput_xeon64*, are examples. Different systems have different numbers of processors or amounts of memory and therefore require new input files. The extended help can give insight into proper ways to change the sample input files.

Each input file requires the following minimum amount of memory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lininput_xeon32</td>
<td>2 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lininput_xeon64</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the system has less memory than the above sample data input requires, you may need to edit or create your own data input files, as explained in the extended help.

The Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark determines the optimal number of OpenMP threads to use. To run a different number, you can set the `OMP_NUM_THREADS` or `MKL_NUM_THREADS` environment variable inside a sample script. If you run the Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark without setting the number of threads, it defaults to the number of physical cores.
Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

Known Limitations of the Intel® Optimized LINPACK Benchmark

The following limitations are known for the Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark for Linux*:

- Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark supports only OpenMP threading
- Intel Optimized LINPACK Benchmark is threaded to effectively use multiple processors. So, in multiprocessor systems, best performance will be obtained with the Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology turned off, which ensures that the operating system assigns threads to physical processors only.
- If an incomplete data input file is given, the binaries may either hang or fault. See the sample data input files and/or the extended help for insight into creating a correct data input file.

Intel® Distribution for LINPACK* Benchmark

Overview of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

The Intel® Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark is based on modifications and additions to High-Performance LINPACK (HPL) 2.1 (http://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/) from Innovative Computing Laboratories (ICL) at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark can be used for TOP500 runs (see http://www.top500.org) and for benchmarking your cluster. To use the benchmark you need to be familiar with HPL usage. The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark provides some enhancements designed to make the HPL usage more convenient and to use Intel® Message-Passing Interface (MPI) settings to improve performance.

The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark measures the amount of time it takes to factor and solve a random dense system of linear equations ($Ax=b$) in $\text{real}^*8$ precision, converts that time into a performance rate, and tests the results for accuracy. The benchmark uses random number generation and full row pivoting to ensure the accuracy of the results.

Intel provides optimized versions of the LINPACK benchmarks to help you obtain high LINPACK benchmark results on your systems based on genuine Intel processors more easily than with the standard HPL benchmark. The prebuilt binaries require Intel® MPI library be installed on the cluster. The run-time version of Intel MPI library is free and can be downloaded from http://www.intel.com/software/products/.

The Intel package includes software developed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, ICL, and neither the University nor ICL endorse or promote this product. Although HPL 2.1 is redistributable under certain conditions, this particular package is subject to the Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) license.

Intel MKL provides prebuilt binaries that are linked against Intel MPI libraries either statically or dynamically. In addition, binaries linked with a customized MPI implementation can be created using the Intel MKL MPI wrappers.

NOTE
Performance of statically and dynamically linked prebuilt binaries may be different. The performance of both depends on the version of Intel MPI you are using. You can build binaries statically or dynamically linked against a particular version of Intel MPI by yourself.
HPL code is homogeneous by nature: it requires that each MPI process runs in an environment with similar CPU and memory constraints. The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark supports heterogeneity, meaning that the data distribution can be balanced to the performance requirements of each node, provided that there is enough memory on that node to support additional work. For information on how to configure Intel MKL to use the internode heterogeneity, see Heterogeneous Support in the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark.

Contents of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark includes prebuilt binaries linked with Intel® MPI library. For a customized MPI implementation, tools are also included to build a binary using Intel MKL MPI wrappers. All the files are located in the ./benchmarks/mp_linpack/ subdirectory of the Intel MKL directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File in &lt;mkl directory&gt;/benchmarks/mp_linpack/</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPYRIGHT</td>
<td>Original Netlib HPL copyright document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readme.txt</td>
<td>Information about the files provided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prebuilt executables for performance testing

| xhpl_intel64_dynamic                           | Prebuilt binary for the Intel® 64 architecture dynamically linked against Intel MPI library†. |
| xhpl_intel64_static                            | Prebuilt binary for the Intel® 64 architecture statically linked against Intel MPI library. |

Run scripts and an input file example

| runme_intel64_dynamic                          | Sample run script for the Intel® 64 architecture and binary dynamically linked against Intel MPI library. |
| runme_intel64_static                           | Sample run script for the Intel® 64 architecture and binary statically linked against Intel MPI library. |
| runme_intel64_prv                              | Script that sets HPL environment variables. It is called by runme_intel64_static and runme_intel64_dynamic. |
| HPL.dat                                        | Example of an HPL configuration file. |

Prebuilt libraries and utilities for building with a customized MPI implementation

| libhpl_intel64.a                                | Library file required to build Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for the Intel® 64 architecture with a customized MPI implementation. |
| HPL_main.c                                      | Source code required to build Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for the Intel® 64 architecture with a customized MPI implementation. |
| build.sh                                       | Build script for creating Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for the Intel® 64 architecture with a customized MPI implementation. |

† For a list of supported versions of the Intel MPI Library, see system requirements in the Intel MKL Release Notes.

See Also

High-level Directory Structure
Building the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for a Customized MPI Implementation

The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark contains a sample build script `build.sh`. If you are using a customized MPI implementation, this script builds a binary using Intel MKL MPI wrappers. To build the binary, follow these steps:

1. Specify the location of Intel MKL to be used (`MKLROOT`)
2. Set up your MPI environment
3. Run the script `build.sh`

See Also
Contents of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

Building the Netlib HPL from Source Code

The source code for Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark is not provided. However, you can download reference Netlib HPL source code from http://www.netlib.org/benchmark/hpl/ . To build the HPL:

1. Download and extract the source code.
2. Copy the makefile:
   ```bash
   $> cp setup/Make.Linux_Intel64 .
   ```
3. Edit `Make.Linux_Intel64` as appropriate
4. Build the HPL binary:
   ```bash
   $> make arch=Linux_Intel64
   ```
5. Check that the built binary is available in the `bin/Linux_Intel64` directory.

**NOTE**
The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark may contain additional optimizations compared to the reference Netlib HPL implementation.

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

See Also
Contents of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

Configuring Parameters

The most significant parameters in `HPL.dat` are `P`, `Q`, `NB`, and `N`. Specify them as follows:

- `P` and `Q` - the number of rows and columns in the process grid, respectively.
  - `P*Q` must be the number of MPI processes that HPL is using.
  - Choose `P<=Q`.
• **NB** - the block size of the data distribution.

The table below shows recommended values of **NB** for different Intel® processors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processor</th>
<th><strong>NB</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intel® Xeon® Processor X56*/E56*/E7-<em>/E7</em>/X7* (codenamed Nehalem or Westmere)</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Xeon Processor E26*/E26* v2 (codenamed Sandy Bridge or Ivy Bridge)</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Xeon Processor E26* v3/E26* v4 (codenamed Haswell or Broadwell)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel® Core® i3/i5/i7-6* Processor (codenamed Skylake Client)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel® Xeon Phi™ Processor 72* (codenamed Knights Landing)</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Xeon Processor supporting Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) instructions (codenamed Skylake Server)</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **N** - the problem size:
  • For homogeneous runs, choose **N** divisible by **NB**\(\times\)LCM(\(P,Q\)), where **LCM** is the least common multiple of the two numbers.
  • For heterogeneous runs, see Heterogeneous Support in the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for how to choose **N**.

**NOTE**

Increasing **N** usually increases performance, but the size of **N** is bounded by memory. In general, you can compute the memory required to store the matrix (which does not count internal buffers) as \(8\times N\times N/(P\times Q)\) bytes, where **N** is the problem size and **P** and **Q** are the process grids in **HPL.dat**. A general rule of thumb is to choose a problem size that fills 80% of memory.

**Ease-of-use Command-line Parameters**

The Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark supports command-line parameters for HPL that help you to avoid making small changes in the **HPL.dat** input file every time you do a new run.

Placeholders in this command line illustrate these parameters:

```
./xhpl -n <problem size> -m <memory size in Mbytes> -b <block size> -p <grid row dimn> -q <grid column dimn>
```

You can also use command-line parameters with the sample runme scripts. For example:

```
./runme_intel64_dynamic -m <memory size in Mbytes> -b <block size> -p <grid row dimn> -q <grid column dimn>
```

For more command-line parameters, see Heterogeneous Support in the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark.

If you want to run for **N**=10000 on a 1x3 grid, execute this command, provided that the other parameters in **HPL.dat** and the script are correct:

```
./runme_intel64_dynamic -m 10000 -p 1 -q 3
```

By using the **m** parameter you can scale by the memory size instead of the problem size. The **m** parameter only refers to the size of the matrix storage. Therefore, to use matrices that fit in 50000 Mbytes with **NB**=256 on 16 nodes, adjust the script to set the total number of MPI processes to 16 and execute this command:

```
./runme_intel64_dynamic -m 50000 -b 256 -p 4 -q 4
```
Running the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

To run the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark on multiple nodes or on one node with multiple MPI processes, you need to use MPI and either modify HPL.dat or use Ease-of-use Command-line Parameters. The following example describes how to run the dynamically-linked prebuilt Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark binary using the script provided. To run other binaries, adjust the steps accordingly; specifically, change line 58 of runme_intel64_dynamic to point to the appropriate binary.

1. Load the necessary environment variables for the Intel MPI Library and Intel® compiler:
   <parent directory>/bin/compilervars.sh intel64
   <mpi directory>/bin64/mpivars.sh

2. In HPL.dat, set the problem size N to 10000. Because this setting is for a test run, the problem size should be small.

3. For better performance, enable non-uniform memory access (NUMA) on your system and configure to run an MPI process for each NUMA socket as explained below.

   **NOTE**
   High-bandwidth Multi-Channel Dynamic Random Access Memory (MCDRAM) on the second-generation Intel Xeon Phi processors may appear to be a NUMA node. However, because there are no CPUs on this node, do not run an MPI process for it.

   - Refer to your BIOS settings to enable NUMA on your system.
   - Set the following variables at the top of the runme_intel64_dynamic script according to your cluster configuration:
     MPI_PROC_NUM The total number of MPI processes.
     MPI_PER_NODE The number of MPI processes per each cluster node.
   - In the HPL.dat file, set the parameters Ps and Qs so that Ps * Qs equals the number of MPI processes. For example, for 2 processes, set Ps to 1 and Qs to 2. Alternatively, leave the HPL.dat file as is and launch with -p and -q command-line parameters.

4. Execute runme_intel64_dynamic script:
   ./runme_intel64_dynamic

5. Rerun the test increasing the size of the problem until the matrix size uses about 80% of the available memory. To do this, either modify Ns in line 6 of HPL.dat or use the -n command-line parameter:
   - For 16 GB: 40000 Ns
   - For 32 GB: 56000 Ns
   - For 64 GB: 83000 Ns

See Also
Notational Conventions
Building the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark for a Customized MPI Implementation
Building the Netlib HPL from Source Code
Using High-bandwidth Memory with Intel MKL

Heterogeneous Support in the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark achieves heterogeneous support by distributing the matrix data unequally between the nodes. The heterogeneous factor command-line parameter f controls the amount of work to be assigned to the more powerful nodes, while the command-line parameter c controls the number of process columns for the faster nodes:

./xhpl -n <problem size> -b <block size> -p <grid row dimn> -q <grid column dimn> -f <heterogeneous factor> -c <number of faster processor columns>
If the heterogeneous factor is 2.5, roughly 2.5 times the work will be put on the more powerful nodes. The more work you put on the more powerful nodes, the more memory you might be wasting on the other nodes if all nodes have equal amount of memory. If your cluster includes many different types of nodes, you may need multiple heterogeneous factors. Let \( P \) be the number of rows and \( Q \) the number of columns in your processor grid \((P \times Q)\). The work must be homogeneous within each processor column because vertical operations, such as pivoting or panel factorization, are synchronizing operations. When there are two different types of nodes, use MPI to process all the faster nodes first and make sure the "PMAP process mapping" (line 9) of HPL.dat is set to 1 for Column-major mapping. Because all the nodes must be the same within a process column, the number of faster nodes must always be a multiple of \( P \), and you can specify the faster nodes by setting the number of process columns \( C \) for the faster nodes with the \( c \) command-line parameter. The \(-f 1.0 -c 0\) setting corresponds to the default homogeneous behavior.

To understand how to choose the problem size \( N \) for a heterogeneous run, first consider a homogeneous system, where you might choose \( N \) as follows:

\[
N \approx \sqrt{\text{Memory Utilization} \times P \times Q \times \text{Memory Size in Bytes} / 8}
\]

Memory Utilization is usually around 0.8 for homogeneous Intel Xeon processor systems. On a heterogeneous system, you may apply a different formula for \( N \) for each set of nodes that are the same and then choose the minimum \( N \) over all sets. Suppose you have a cluster with only one heterogeneous factor \( F \) and the number of processor columns (out of the total \( Q \)) in the group with that heterogeneous factor equal to \( C \). That group contains \( P \times C \) nodes. First compute the sum of the parts: \( S = F \times P \times C + P \times (Q-C) \). Note that on a homogeneous system \( S = P \times Q, F = 1, \) and \( C = Q \). Take \( N \) as

\[
N \approx \sqrt{\text{Memory Utilization} \times P \times Q \times ((F \times P \times C) / S) \times \text{Memory Size in Bytes} / 8}
\]

or simply scale down the value of \( N \) for the homogeneous system by \( \sqrt{F \times P \times C / S} \).

**Example**

Suppose the cluster has 100 nodes each having 64 GB of memory, and 20 of the nodes are 2.7 times as powerful as the other 80. Run one MPI process per node for a total of 100 MPI processes. Assume a square processor grid \( P = Q = 10 \), which conveniently divides up the faster nodes evenly. Normally, the HPL documentation recommends choosing a matrix size that consumes 80 percent of available memory. If \( N \) is the size of the matrix, the matrix consumes \( 8N^2 / (P \times Q) \) bytes. So a homogeneous run might look like:

```
./xhpl -n 820000 -b 256 -p 10 -q 10
```

If you redistribute the matrix and run the heterogeneous Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark, you can take advantage of the faster nodes. But because some of the nodes will contain 2.7 times as much data as the other nodes, you must shrink the problem size (unless the faster nodes also happen to have 2.7 times as much memory). Instead of 0.8*64GB*100 total memory size, we have only 0.8*64GB*20 + 0.8*64GB/2.7*80 total memory size, which is less than half the original space. So the problem size in this case would be 526000. Because \( P = 10 \) and there are 20 faster nodes, two processor columns are faster. If you arrange MPI to send these nodes first to the application, the command line looks like:

```
./xhpl -n 526000 -b 1024 -p 10 -q 10 -f 2.7 -c 2
```

The \( m \) parameter may be misleading for heterogeneous calculations because it calculates the problem size assuming all the nodes have the same amount of data.

**Warning**

The number of faster nodes must be \( C \times P \). If the number of faster nodes is not divisible by \( P \), you might not be able to take advantage of the extra performance potential by giving the faster nodes extra work.
While it suffices to simply provide \( f \) and \( c \) command-line parameters if you need only one heterogeneous factor, you must add lines to the HPL.dat input to support multiple heterogeneous factors. For the above example (two processor columns have nodes that are 2.7 times faster), instead of passing \( f \) and \( c \) command-line parameters you can modify the HPL.dat input file by adding these two lines to the end:

```
1       number of heterogeneous factors
0 1 2.7  [start_column, stop_column, heterogeneous factor for that range]
```

**NOTE**
Numbering of processor columns starts at 0. The start and stopping numbers must be between 0 and \( Q-1 \) (inclusive).

If instead there are three different types of nodes in a cluster and you need at least two heterogeneous factors, change the number in the first row above from 1 to 2 and follow that line with two lines specifying the start column, stopping column, and heterogeneous factor.

When choosing parameters for heterogeneous support in HPL.dat, primarily focus on the most powerful nodes. The larger the heterogeneous factor, the more balanced the cluster may be from a performance viewpoint, but the more imbalanced from a memory viewpoint. At some point, further performance balancing might affect the memory too much. If this is the case, try to reduce any changes done for the faster nodes (such as in block sizes). Experiment with values in HPL.dat carefully because wrong values may greatly hinder performance.

When tuning on a heterogeneous cluster, do not immediately attempt a heterogeneous run, but do the following:

1. Break the cluster down into multiple homogeneous clusters.
2. Make heterogeneous adjustments for performance balancing. For instance, if you have two different sets of nodes where one is three times as powerful as the other, it must do three times the work.
3. Figure out the approximate size of the problem (per node) that you can run on each piece.
4. Do some homogeneous runs with those problem sizes per node and the final block size needed for the heterogeneous run and find the best parameters.
5. Use these parameters for an initial heterogeneous run.

**Environment Variables**

The table below lists Intel MKL environment variables to control runs of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| HPL_LARGEPAGE        | Defines the memory mapping to be used for the Intel Xeon processor. | 0 or 1:  
  - 0 - normal memory mapping, default.  
  - 1 - memory mapping with large pages (2 MB per page mapping). It may increase performance. |
| HPL_LOG              | Controls the level of detail for the HPL output. | An integer ranging from 0 to 2:  
  - 0 - no log is displayed.  
  - 1 - only one root node displays a log, exactly the same as the ASYOUSGO option provides. |
### Environment Variable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPL_HOST_CORE, HPL_HOST_NODE</td>
<td>Specifies cores or Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) nodes to be used.</td>
<td>• 2 - the most detailed log is displayed. All P root nodes in the processor column that owns the current column block display a log. An example of such behavior is explained in example 3. A list of integers ranging from 0 to the largest number of a core or NUMA node in the cluster and separated as specified in example 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPL_SWAPWIDTH</td>
<td>Specifies width for each swap operation.</td>
<td>16 or 24. The default is 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can set Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark environment variables using the PMI_RANK and PMI_SIZE environment variables of the Intel MPI library, and you can create a shell script to automate the process.

### Examples of Environment Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Behavior of the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nothing specified</td>
<td>All Intel Xeon processors in the cluster are used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2 | HPL_MIC_DEVICE=0,2  
  HPL_HOST_CORE=1-3,8-10 | Intel Xeon processor cores 1,2,3,8,9, and 10 are used. |
| 3 | HPL_HOST_NODE=1 | Only Intel Xeon processor cores on NUMA node 1 are used. |

### Improving Performance of Your Cluster

To improve cluster performance, follow these steps, provided all required software is installed on each node:

1. Reboot all nodes.
2. Ensure all nodes are in identical conditions and no zombie processes are left running from prior HPL runs. To do this, run single-node Stream and Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark on every node. Ensure results are within 10% of each other (problem size must be large enough depending on memory size and CPU speed). Investigate nodes with low performance for hardware/software problems.
3. Check that your cluster interconnects are working. Run a test over the complete cluster using an MPI test for bandwidth and latency, such as one found in the Intel® MPI Benchmarks package.
4. Run an Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark on pairs of two or four nodes and ensure results are within 10% of each other. The problem size must be large enough depending on the memory size and CPU speed.
5. Run a small problem size over the complete cluster to ensure correctness.
6. Increase the problem size and run the real test load.
7. In case of problems go back to step 2.

Before making a heterogeneous run, always run its homogeneous equivalent first.
See Also
Heterogeneous Support in the Intel Distribution for LINPACK Benchmark

Intel® Optimized High Performance Conjugate Gradient Benchmark

Overview of the Intel Optimized HPCG

The Intel® Optimized High Performance Conjugate Gradient Benchmark (Intel® Optimized HPCG) provides an implementation of the HPCG benchmark (http://hpcg-benchmark.org) optimized for Intel® Xeon® processors and Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors with Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX), Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2), Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) support. The HPCG Benchmark is intended to complement the High Performance LINPACK benchmark used in the TOP500 (http://www.top500.org) system ranking by providing a metric that better aligns with a broader set of important cluster applications.

The HPCG benchmark implementation is based on a 3-dimensional (3D) regular 27-point discretization of an elliptic partial differential equation. The implementation calls a 3D domain to fill a 3D virtual process grid for all the available MPI ranks. HPCG uses the preconditioned conjugate gradient method (CG) to solve the intermediate systems of equations and incorporates a local and symmetric Gauss-Seidel preconditioning step that requires a triangular forward solve and a backward solve. A synthetic multi-grid V-cycle is used on each preconditioning step to make the benchmark better fit real-world applications. HPCG implements matrix multiplication locally, with an initial halo exchange between neighboring processes. The benchmark exhibits irregular accesses to memory and fine-grain recursive computations that dominate many scientific workloads (for details, see http://www.sandia.gov/~maherou/docs/HPCG-Benchmark.pdf).

The Intel® Optimized HPCG contains source code of the HPCG v3.0 reference implementation with necessary modifications to include:

- Intel® architecture optimizations
- Prebuilt benchmark executables that link to Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL)
  - Inspector-executor Sparse BLAS kernels for sparse matrix-vector multiplication (SpMV)
  - Sparse triangular solve (TRSV)
  - Symmetric Gauss-Seidel smoother (SYMGS)

that are optimized for Intel AVX, Intel AVX2, and Intel AVX-512 instruction sets. For the Intel AVX-512 instruction set, there are separate versions that target Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors and Intel® Xeon® Phi processors. Use this package to evaluate the performance of distributed-memory systems based on any generation of the Intel® Xeon® processor E3, Intel® Xeon® processor E5, Intel® Xeon® processor E7, Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor family, and Intel Xeon Phi™ processor families.

The Intel® Math Kernel Library Inspector-executor Sparse BLAS kernels SpMV, TRSV, and SYMGS are implemented using an inspector-executor model. The inspection step chooses the best algorithm for the input matrix and converts the matrix to a special internal representation to achieve high performance at the execution step.

Versions of the Intel Optimized HPCG

The Intel Optimized HPCG package includes prebuilt HPCG benchmark for Intel MPI 5.1 or higher. All the files of the benchmark are located in the ./benchmarks/hpcg subdirectory of the Intel MKL directory. These versions of the benchmark are available:
File in `.benchmarks/hpcg/bin`

Description

**xhpcg_avx**
The Intel AVX optimized version of the benchmark, optimized for systems based on the first and the second generations of Intel Xeon processor E3 family, Intel Xeon processor E5 family, or Intel Xeon processor E7 family.

**xhpcg_avx2**
The Intel AVX2 optimized version of the benchmark, optimized for systems based on the third and later generations of the Intel Xeon processor E3 family, Intel Xeon processor E5 family, Intel Xeon processor E7 family, and future Intel processors with Intel AVX2 support. Running the Intel AVX optimized version of the benchmark on an Intel AVX2 enabled system produces non-optimal performance. The Intel AVX2 optimized version of the benchmark does not run on systems that do not support Intel AVX2.

**xhpcg_knl**
The Intel Xeon Phi processor (formerly Knights Landing) optimized version of the benchmark is designed for systems based on Intel Xeon Phi processors with Intel AVX-512 support. Running the Intel AVX or AVX2 optimized versions of the benchmark on an Intel AVX-512 enabled system produces non-optimal performance. The Intel Xeon Phi processor optimized version of the benchmark does not run on systems that do not support Intel AVX-512.

**xhpcg_skx**
The Intel Xeon Scalable processor (formerly Skylake) optimized version of the benchmark is designed for systems based on Intel Xeon Scalable processors and future Intel processors with Intel AVX-512 support. Running the Intel AVX or AVX2 optimized versions of the benchmark on an Intel AVX-512 enabled system produces non-optimal performance. The Intel Xeon Scalable processor optimized version of the benchmark does not run on systems that do not support Intel AVX-512.

The Intel Optimized HPCG package also includes the source code necessary to build these versions of the benchmark for other MPI implementations, such as SGI MPT*, MPICH2, or Open MPI: Intel AVX optimized version and Intel AVX2 optimized version, and Intel AVX-512 optimized version. Build instructions are available in the `QUICKSTART` file included with the package.

**See Also**
High-level Directory Structure

**Getting Started with Intel Optimized HPCG**

To start working with the benchmark,

1. On a cluster file system, unpack the Intel Optimized HPCG package to a directory accessible by all nodes. Read and accept the license as indicated in the `readme.txt` file included in the package.

2. Change the directory to `hpcg/bin`.

3. Determine the prebuilt version of the benchmark that is best for your system or follow `QUICKSTART` instructions to build a version of the benchmark for your MPI implementation.

4. Ensure that Intel MKL, Intel C/C++ Compiler and MPI run-time environments have been set properly. You can do this using the scripts `mklvars.sh`, `compilervars.sh`, and `mpivars.sh` that are included in those distributions.

5. Run the chosen version of the benchmark.

- The Intel AVX and Intel AVX2 optimized versions perform best with one MPI process per socket and one OpenMP* thread per core skipping simultaneous multithreading (SMT) threads: set the affinity as `KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=fine,compact,1,0`. Specifically, for a 128-node cluster with two Intel Xeon Processor E5-2697 v4 per node, run the executable as follows:

```bash
#> mpiexec.hydra -n 256 -ppn 2 env OMP_NUM_THREADS=18 KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=fine,compact,1,0 ./bin/xhpcg_avx2 -n192
```
• The Intel Xeon Phi processor optimized version performs best with four MPI processes per processor and two threads for each processor core, with SMT turned on. Specifically, for a 128-node cluster with one Intel Xeon Phi processor 7250 per node, run the executable in this manner:

```bash
#> mpiexec.hydra -n 512 -ppn 2 env OMP_NUM_THREADS=34
KMP_AFFINITY=granularity=fine,compact,1,0
./bin/xhpcg_knl -n160
```

6. When the benchmark completes execution, which usually takes a few minutes, find the YAML file with official results in the current directory. The performance rating of the benchmarked system is in the last section of the file:

```
HPCG result is VALID with a GFLOP/s rating of: [GFLOP/s]
```

### Choosing Best Configuration and Problem Sizes

The performance of the Intel Optimized HPCG depends on many system parameters including (but not limited to) the hardware configuration of the host and MPI implementation used. To get the best performance for a specific system configuration, choose a combination of these parameters:

- The number of MPI processes per host and OpenMPI threads per process
- Local problem size

On Intel Xeon processor-based clusters, use the Intel AVX, Intel AVX2, or Intel AVX-512 optimized version of the benchmark depending on the supported instruction set and run one MPI process per CPU socket and one OpenMP* thread per physical CPU core skipping SMT threads.

On systems based on Intel Xeon Phi processors, use the Intel AVX-512 optimized version with four MPI processes per processor. Set the number of OpenMP threads to two for each processor core, with SMT turned on. For example, on Intel Xeon Phi processor 7250 which has 68 cores, each MPI process should run 34 OpenMP threads.

For best performance, use the problem size that is large enough to better utilize available cores, but not too large, so that all tasks fit the available memory.
# Intel® Math Kernel Library

## Language Interfaces Support

### See Also
Mixed-language Programming with Intel® MKL

## Language Interfaces Support, by Function Domain

The following table shows language interfaces that Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) provides for each function domain. However, Intel MKL routines can be called from other languages using mixed-language programming. See Mixed-language Programming with the Intel Math Kernel Library for an example of how to call Fortran routines from C/C++.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Domain</th>
<th>Fortran interface</th>
<th>C/C++ interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms (BLAS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>through CBLAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAS-like extension transposition routines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparse BLAS Level 1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>through CBLAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparse BLAS Level 2 and 3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAPACK routines for solving systems of linear equations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAPACK routines for solving least-squares problems, eigenvalue and singular value problems, and Sylvester’s equations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary and utility LAPACK routines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms (PBLAS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScalAPACK</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Sparse Solvers/Intel MKL PARDISO, a direct sparse solver based on Parallel Direct Sparse Solver (PARDISO*)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Direct Sparse Solvers for Clusters</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Direct and Iterative Sparse Solver routines</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Mathematics (VM)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Statistics (VS)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster FFT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonometric Transforms</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Poisson, Laplace, and Helmholtz Solver (Poisson Library)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimization (Trust-Region) Solver</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Function Domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Domain</th>
<th>Fortran int interface</th>
<th>C/C++ interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Fitting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Neural Network (DNN) functions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Eigensolver</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support functions (including memory allocation)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Supported using a mixed language programming call. See Include Files for the respective header file.

### Include Files

The table below lists Intel MKL include files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Domain/ Purpose</th>
<th>Fortran Include Files</th>
<th>C/C++ Include Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All function domains</td>
<td>mkl.fi</td>
<td>mkl.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACS</td>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_blacs.h‡‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAS</td>
<td>blas.f90</td>
<td>mkl_blas.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAS-like Extension Transposition Routines</td>
<td>mkl_trans.fi†</td>
<td>mkl_trans.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBLAS Interface to BLAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_cblas.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparse BLAS</td>
<td>mkl_spblas.fi†</td>
<td>mkl_spblas.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAPACK</td>
<td>lapack.f90</td>
<td>mkl_lapack.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_lapack.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Interface to LAPACK</td>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_lapacke.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBLAS</td>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_pblas.h‡‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScaLAPACK</td>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_scalapack.h‡‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel MKL PARDISO</td>
<td>mkl_pardiso.f90</td>
<td>mkl_pardiso.h†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_pardiso.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel Direct Sparse Solvers for Clusters</td>
<td>mkl_cluster_sparse_solver.f90</td>
<td>mkl_cluster_sparse_solver.h†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Sparse Solver (DSS)</td>
<td>mkl_dss.f90</td>
<td>mkl_dss.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_dss.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCI Iterative Solvers</td>
<td>mkl_rci.f90</td>
<td>mkl_rci.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILU Factorization</td>
<td>mkl_rci.f90</td>
<td>mkl_rci.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_rci.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimization Solver</td>
<td>mkl_rci.f90</td>
<td>mkl_rci.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_rci.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Mathematics</td>
<td>mkl_vml.90</td>
<td>mkl_vml.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_vml.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Domain/ Purpose</td>
<td>Fortran Include Files</td>
<td>C/C++ Include Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Statistics</td>
<td>mkl_vsl.f90</td>
<td>mkl_vsl.h*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_vsl.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Fourier Transforms</td>
<td>mkl_dfti.f90</td>
<td>mkl_dfti.h†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Fast Fourier Transforms</td>
<td>mkl_cdft.f90</td>
<td>mkl_cdft.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Differential Equations Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonometric Transforms</td>
<td>mkl_trig_transforms.f90</td>
<td>mkl_trig_transform.h†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisson Solvers</td>
<td>mkl_poisson.f90</td>
<td>mkl_poisson.h†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Fitting</td>
<td>mkl_df.f90</td>
<td>mkl_df.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Neural Networks</td>
<td>mkl_dnn.f90</td>
<td>mkl_dnn.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Eigensolver</td>
<td>mkl_solvers_ea.fi†</td>
<td>mkl_solvers_ea.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support functions</td>
<td>mkl_service.f90</td>
<td>mkl_service.h‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkl_service.fi†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarations for replacing memory allocation functions. See Redefining Memory Functions for details.</td>
<td></td>
<td>i_malloc.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary macros to determine the version of Intel MKL at compile time.</td>
<td>mkl_version</td>
<td>mkl_version†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† You can use the mkl.fi include file in your code instead.
* You can include the mkl.h header file in your code instead.
‡‡ Also include the mkl.h header file in your code.

See Also
Language Interfaces Support, by Function Domain
Support for Third-Party Interfaces

FFTW Interface Support

Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) offers two collections of wrappers for the FFTW interface (www.fftw.org). The wrappers are the superstructure of FFTW to be used for calling the Intel MKL Fourier transform functions. These collections correspond to the FFTW versions 2.x and 3.x and the Intel® MKL versions 7.0 and later.

These wrappers enable using Intel MKL Fourier transforms to improve the performance of programs that use FFTW without changing the program source code. See the "FFTW Interface to Intel® Math Kernel Library" appendix in the Intel MKL Developer Reference for details on the use of the wrappers.

**Important**
For ease of use, the FFTW3 interface is also integrated in Intel MKL.

**Caution**
The FFTW2 and FFTW3 interfaces are not compatible with each other. Avoid linking to both of them. If you must do so, first modify the wrapper source code for FFTW2:

1. Change every instance of `fftw_destroy_plan` in the `fftw2xc` interface to `fftw2_destroy_plan`.
2. Change all the corresponding file names accordingly.
3. Rebuild the pertinent libraries.
Directory Structure in Detail

Tables in this section show contents of the Intel(R) Math Kernel Library (Intel(R) MKL) architecture-specific directories.

Optimization Notice

Intel's compilers may or may not optimize to the same degree for non-Intel microprocessors for optimizations that are not unique to Intel microprocessors. These optimizations include SSE2, SSE3, and SSSE3 instruction sets and other optimizations. Intel does not guarantee the availability, functionality, or effectiveness of any optimization on microprocessors not manufactured by Intel. Microprocessor-dependent optimizations in this product are intended for use with Intel microprocessors. Certain optimizations not specific to Intel microarchitecture are reserved for Intel microprocessors. Please refer to the applicable product User and Reference Guides for more information regarding the specific instruction sets covered by this notice.

Notice revision #20110804

See Also
High-level Directory Structure
Using Language-Specific Interfaces with Intel(R) MKL
Intel Math Kernel Library Benchmarks

Detailed Structure of the IA-32 Architecture Directories

Static Libraries in the lib/ia32_lin Directory

Some of the libraries in this directory are optional. However, some optional libraries are installed by default, while the rest are not. To get those libraries that are not installed by default, explicitly select the specified optional component during installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Installed by Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel.a</td>
<td>Interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface library for BLAS for the Intel® Fortran compiler.</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dynamic Libraries in the lib/ia32_lin Directory

Some of the libraries in this directory are optional. However, some optional libraries are installed by default, while the rest are not. To get those libraries that are not installed by default, explicitly select the specified optional component during installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_rt.so</td>
<td>Single Dynamic Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interface Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel.so</td>
<td>Interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library.</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gf.so</td>
<td>Interface library for the GNU Fortran compiler</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_thread.so</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_tbb_thread.so</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading support Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gnu_thread.so</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the GNU Fortran and C compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_sequential.so</td>
<td>Sequential library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Computational Layer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
<td>Library dispatcher for dynamic load of processor-specific kernel library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_p4.so</td>
<td>Pentium® 4 processor kernel library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_p4m.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Supplemental Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (Intel® SSSE3) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_p4m3.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 4.2 (Intel® SSE4.2) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx2.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx512.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_p4.so</td>
<td>Vector Mathematics (VM)/Vector Statistics (VS)/Data Fitting (DF) part of Pentium® 4 processor kernel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_p4m.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for Intel® SSSE3 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_p4m2.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for 45nm Hi-k Intel® Core® 2 and Intel Xeon® processor families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_p4m3.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for Intel® SSE4.2 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx2.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX2 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx512.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX-512 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_ia.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF default kernel for newer Intel® architecture processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_cmpt.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF library for conditional numerical reproducibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Message Catalogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>locale/en_US/mkl_msg.cat</td>
<td>Catalog of Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) messages in English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Detailed Structure of the Intel® 64 Architecture Directories**
### Static Libraries in the `lib/intel64_lin` Directory

Some of the libraries in this directory are optional. However, some optional libraries are installed by default, while the rest are not. To get those libraries that are not installed by default, explicitly select the specified optional component during installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Installed by Default</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface Layer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_lp64.a</td>
<td>LP64 interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_ilp64.a</td>
<td>ILP64 interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95_lp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface library for BLAS for the Intel Fortran compiler. Supports the LP64 interface</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blas95_ilp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface library for BLAS for the Intel Fortran compiler. Supports the ILP64 interface</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_lapack95_lp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface library for LAPACK for the Intel Fortran compiler. Supports the LP64 interface</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_lapack95_ilp64.a</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interface library for LAPACK for the Intel Fortran compiler. Supports the ILP64 interface</td>
<td>Fortran 95 interfaces for BLAS and LAPACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gf_lp64.a</td>
<td>LP64 interface library for the GNU Fortran compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gf_ilp64.a</td>
<td>ILP64 interface library for the GNU Fortran compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threading Layer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_thread.a</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_tbb_thread.a</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading support Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gnu_thread.a</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the GNU Fortran and C compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_pgi_thread.a</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the PGI compiler</td>
<td>PGI* Compiler support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_sequential.a</td>
<td>Sequential library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Computational Layer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_core.a</td>
<td>Kernel library for the Intel® 64 architecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cluster Libraries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_lp64.a</td>
<td>ScaLAPACK routine library supporting the LP64 interface</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_ilp64.a</td>
<td>ScaLAPACK routine library supporting the ILP64 interface</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cluster version of FFT functions.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.a</td>
<td>LP64 version of BLACS routines for Intel® MPI Library and MPICH2 or higher.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_ilp64.a</td>
<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines for Intel MPI</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
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<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_openmpi_lp64.a</td>
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<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines supporting Open MPI.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_sgimpt_lp64.a</td>
<td>LP64 version of BLACS routines supporting SGI Message-passing Interface Toolkit* (MPT).</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Dynamic Libraries in the **lib/intel64_lin** Directory

Some of the libraries in this directory are optional. However, some optional libraries are installed by default, while the rest are not. To get those libraries that are not installed by default, explicitly select the specified optional component during installation.

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<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_sgimpt_ilp64.a</td>
<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines supporting SGI MPT.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
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</table>

#### Interface Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_lp64.so</td>
<td>LP64 interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ILP64 interface library for the Intel compilers. Also use for other supported compilers that do not have a specialized Intel MKL interface library</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gf_lp64.so</td>
<td>LP64 interface library for the GNU Fortran compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gf_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ILP64 interface library for the GNU Fortran compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

#### Threading Layer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_intel_thread.so</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_tbb_thread.so</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading library for the Intel compilers</td>
<td>Intel TBB threading support</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_gnu_thread.so</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the GNU Fortran and C compilers</td>
<td>GNU* Compiler Collection support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_pgi_thread.so</td>
<td>OpenMP threading library for the PGI* compiler</td>
<td>PGI* Compiler support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_sequential.so</td>
<td>Sequential library</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Computational Layer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_core.so</td>
<td>Library dispatcher for dynamic load of processor-specific kernel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_def.so</td>
<td>Default kernel library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_mc.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Supplemental Streaming SIMD Extensions 3 (Intel® SSSE3) enabled processors</td>
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<tr>
<td>libmkl_mc3.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Streaming SIMD Extensions 4.2 (Intel® SSE4.2) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions (Intel® AVX) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx2.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 2 (Intel® AVX2) enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx512.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for dispatching Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) on Intel® Xeon® processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_avx512_mic.so</td>
<td>Kernel library for dispatching Intel® Advanced Vector Extensions 512 (Intel® AVX-512) on Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_def.so</td>
<td>Vector Mathematics (VM)/Vector Statistics (VS)/Data Fitting (DF) part of default kernels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_mc.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for Intel® SSSE3 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_mc2.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for 45nm Hi-k Intel® Core™2 and Intel® Xeon® processor families</td>
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<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_mc3.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF for Intel® SSE4.2 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx2.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX2 enabled processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx512.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX-512 on Intel® Xeon® processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_avx512 Mic.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF optimized for Intel® AVX-512 on Intel® Xeon Phi™ processors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_vml_cmpt.so</td>
<td>VM/VS/DF library for conditional numerical reproducibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cluster Libraries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Optional Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ScaLAPACK routine library supporting the LP64 interface</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_scalapack_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ScaLAPACK routine library supporting the ILP64 interface</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_cdft_core.so</td>
<td>Cluster version of FFT functions.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_lp64.so</td>
<td>LP64 version of BLACS routines for Intel® MPI Library and MPICH2 or higher.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_intelmpi_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines for Intel MPI Library and MPICH2 or higher.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_openmpi_lp64.so</td>
<td>LP64 version of BLACS routines for Open MPI.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Optional Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_openmpi_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines for Open MPI.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_sgimpt_lp64.so</td>
<td>LP64 version of BLACS routines for SGI MPI Toolkit* (MPT)</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libmkl_blacs_sgimpt_ilp64.so</td>
<td>ILP64 version of BLACS routines for SGI MPT.</td>
<td>Cluster support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Message Catalogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>locale/en_US/mkl_msg.cat</td>
<td>Catalog of Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL) messages in English</td>
</tr>
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