

Fast Error-Bounded Scientific Data Compressor (sz-2.0)

User Guide (Version 2.0.2)

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1. Brief description

- **SZ** is an **error-bounded** HPC in-situ data compressor for significantly reducing the data sizes, which can be leveraged to improve the checkpoint/restart performance and post-processing efficiency for HPC executions.
- SZ can be used to compress different types of data (single-precision and double-precision) and any shapes of the array. Current version supports up to five dimensions. Higher dimensions can also be extended easily.
- SZ is very easy to use. It supports three programming languages: Fortran, C and Java.
- SZ supports many different architectures, including x86_32bits (denoted by linux_x86 in the Makefile), x86_64bits (denoted by linux_x64 in the Makefile), ARM (denoted by linux_arm), SOLARIS (denoted by solaris), IBM BlueGene series (denoted by pps).
- SZ allows setting the compression error bound based on *absolute error bound* and/or *relative error bound*, or *point-wise relative error bound*, by using sz.config (which can be found in the directory *example*) or by passing arguments through programming interfaces.
 - **Absolute error bound** (namely *absErrBound* in the configuration file sz.config): It is to limit the (de)compression errors to be within an absolute error. For example, `absErrBound=0.0001` means the decompressed value must be in $[V-0.0001, V+0.0001]$, where V is the original true value.
 - **Relative error bound** (called *relBoundRatio* in the configuration file sz.config): It is to limit the (de)compression errors by considering the **global data value range size** (i.e., taking into account the range size (`max_value - min_value`)). For example, suppose `relBoundRatio` is set to 0.01, and the data set is {100,101,102,103,104,...,110}. That is, the maximum value is 110 and minimum value is 100. So, the global value range size is $110-100=10$, and the error bound will actually be $10*0.01=0.1$, from the perspective of "relBoundRatio".
 - **Point-wise relative error bound**: It is to control the compression errors based on a relative error ratio in comparison with each data point's value. For example, given point-wise relative error bound = 0.01, then the real compression error bound for each data point will be equal to $0.01*\{\text{the current data value}\}$. SZ will adopt the point-wise relative error bound mode when setting `errBoundMode` to **PW_REL**.
- Users can set the real compression error bound based on only `absErrorBound`, `relBoundRatio`, or a kind of combination of them. Two types of combinations are provided: **AND**, **OR**. **ABS_AND_REL** means that both of the two bounds (`absErrorBound` and `relBoundRatio`) will be considered in the compression. **ABS_OR_REL** means that the compression error is satisfied as long as one type of bound is met. Current version doesn't support combination of **PW_REL** and other types of bounds.

- Users are allowed to set the endian type of the data in the sz.config. Please check the comments of this file in the example/ directory.

2. How to install SZ

The SZ software can be downloaded from <http://collab.mcs.anl.gov/display/ESR/SZ>

There are two alternative installation ways.

Installation way 1:

Perform the following three simple steps to finish the installation:

```
configure --prefix=[INSTALL_DIR]
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

Note: If you want to enable fortran compilation, please use --enable-fortran option when running the “configure --prefix=[]” command. The default compilation is without fortran.

Installation way 2 (use cmake):

```
mkdir build && cd build
```

```
cmake .. -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX:PATH=[INSTALL_DIR]
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

You'll find all the executables in [INSTALL_DIR]/bin and .a and .so libraries in [INSTALL_DIR]/lib

Note: the dynamic link and static link are named as libSZ.so and libSZ.a (uppercases), because libsz.so and libsz.a are generally referred to as szip compressor.

3. Quick Start

The testing cases can be found in [SZ_Package]/example

You can use "make clean;make" to recompile all the example codes, or compile them by the customized Makefile.bk as follows:

```
make -f Makefile.bk
```

(Makefile.bk allows you to compile your customized source codes.)

For simplicity, you can use [SZ_Package]/example/test.sh to test all examples.

You can also use the executable command ./sz to test the compression/decompression.

3.1 Executable command -- sz

You can use the executable command “sz” to do the compression and decompression

simply. The input data file is in binary format.

Usage: sz <options>

Options:

* operation type:

-z <compressed file>: the compression operation with an optionally specified output file.
(the compressed file will be named as <input_file>.sz if not specified)

-x <decompressed file>: the decompression operation with an optionally specified output file. (the decompressed file will be named as <cmpred_file>.out if not specified)

-p: print meta data (configuration info)

-h: print the help information

* data type:

-f: single precision (float type)

-d: double precision (double type)

* configuration file:

-c <configuration file> : configuration file sz.config

* error control: (the error control parameters here will overwrite the setting in sz.config)

-M <error bound mode> : 10 options as follows.

ABS (absolute error bound)

REL (value range based error bound)

ABS_AND_REL (using min{ABS, REL})

ABS_OR_REL (using max{ABS, REL})

PSNR (peak signal-to-noise ratio)

PW_REL (point-wise relative error bound)

-A <absolute error bound>: specifying absolute error bound

-R <value_range based relative error bound>: specifying relative error bound

-P <point-wise relative error bound>: specifying point-wise relative error bound

* parallel mode:

-k: using openMP (only 3D is supported for now)

* input data file:

-i <original data file> : original data file

-s <compressed data file> : compressed data file in decompression

* output type of decompressed file:

-b (by default) : decompressed file stored in binary format

-t : decompressed file stored in text format

-T : pre-processing with Tucker Tensor Decomposition

* dimensions:

-1 <nx> : dimension for 1D data such as data[nx]

-2 <nx> <ny> : dimensions for 2D data such as data[nx][ny]

-3 <nx> <ny> <nz> : dimensions for 3D data such as data[nx][ny][nz]

-4 <nx> <ny> <nz> <np>: dimensions for 4D data such as data[nx][ny][nz][np]

* print compression results:

-a : print compression results such as distortions

* examples:

```
sz -z -f -c sz.config -i testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat -3 8 8 128
sz -z -f -c sz.config -M ABS -A 1E-3 -i testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat -3 8 8 128
sz -x -f -s testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat.sz -3 8 8 128
sz -x -f -s testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat.sz -i testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat
-3 8 8 128 -a
sz -z -d -c sz.config -i testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_128.dat -3 8 8 128
sz -x -d -s testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_128.dat.sz -3 8 8 128
sz -p -s testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_128.dat.sz
```

Remark:

- -W: this operation allows you to perform an optional wavelet transform for the raw dataset, and then perform the lossy compression based on the SZ framework.
- -T: This option allows you to use Tucker Tensor Decomposition to compress high-dimensional data set. It will call TuckerMPI to do the compression.
- -a: This option is only valid when doing the decompression, because it includes the analysis of the data distortion. You need to specify the original data file and decompressed data file by “-i” and “-s” respectively.
- You can control the errors using options such as -M, -A, -R, and -P. When setting the error-related parameters in the command, the error settings in sz.config will be overwritten. For instance, if errBoundMode is set to REL, the following command “sz -z -f -c sz.config **-M ABS -A 1E-3** -i testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat -3 8 8 128” will actually use absolute error bound of 1E-3 to do the compression.

3.2 Compression using example codes

Testing examples:

Run “./testdouble_compress sz.config testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_128.dat 8 8 128” to compress the data testdouble_8_8_128.dat.

Run “./testdouble_compress sz.config testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat 8 8 8 128” to compress the data testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat.

Run “./testfloat_compress sz.config testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat 8 8 128” to compress the data testfloat_8_8_128.dat

Remark:

testdouble_8_8_128.dat and testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat are two binary testing files, which contain a 3d array (128X8X8) and a 4d array (128X8X8X8) respectively. Their data values are shown in the two plain text files, testdouble_8_8_128.txt and testdouble_8_8_8_128.txt. These two data files are from FLASH_Blast2 and FLASH_MacLaurin respectively (the two test data are both extracted at time step 100). The compressed data files to be generated are named testdouble_8_8_128.dat.sz and testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat.sz respectively.

./testfloat_compress.c is an example to show how to compress single-precision data. Use testfloat_8_8_128.dat as the input when testing the compression of single-precision data.

sz.config is the configuration file used to set the compression environment. Please read the comment in the file to understand the parameters.

3.3 Error Control Setting

The key settings regarding error controls are *errorBoundMode*, *absErrBound*, and *relBoundRatio*, which are described below.

- ***errorBoundMode*** is to define a combination of the above two types of error bounds. There are six fundamental types of values:
ABS, REL, ABS_AND_REL, ABS_OR_REL, PW_REL, and PSNR.
 - **ABS** takes only "absolute error bound" into account. That is, relative bound ratio will be ignored.
 - **REL** takes only "relative bound ratio" into account. That is, absolute error bound will be ignored.
 - **ABS_AND_REL** takes both of the two bounds into account. The compression errors will be limited using both *absErrBound* and *relBoundRatio***rangesize*. That is, the two bounds must be both met.
 - **ABS_OR_REL** takes both of the two bounds into account. The compression errors will be limited using either *absErrBound* or *relBoundRatio***rangesize*. That is, only one bound is required to be met.
 - **PW_REL** takes "point-wise relative error bound". The error bound for a data point is equal to the *pw_relBoundRatio* * its data value. Please read the comment in *sz.config* for details.
 - **PSNR** refers to *peak signal to noise ratio*. SZ allows users to do the compression with a fixed PSNR. The PSNR value is set through the parameter "psnr" in the *sz.config*.
- ***absErrBound*** refers to the absolute error bound, which is to limit the (de)compression errors to be within an absolute error. For example, *absErrBound*=0.0001 means the decompressed value must be in $[V-0.0001, V+0.0001]$, where *V* is the original true value.
- ***relBoundRatio*** refers to value-range based relative bound ratio, which is to limit the (de)compression errors by considering the global data value range size (i.e., taking into account the range size (*max_value* - *min_value*)). For example, suppose *relBoundRatio* is set to 0.01, and the data set is {100,101,102,103,104,...,110}. In this case, the maximum value is 110 and the minimum is 100. So, the global value range size is 110-100=10, and the error bound will be 10*0.01=0.1, from the perspective of "relBoundRatio".
- ***pw_relBoundRatio*** refers to *point-wise relative Bound Ratio*. *pw_relBoundRatio* is to limit the (de)compression errors by considering the point-wise original data values. For example, suppose *pw_relBoundRatio* is set to 0.01, and the data set is {100,101,102,103,104,...,110}, so the compression errors will be limited to

{1,1.01,1.02,...1.10} for the data points. This parameter is only valid when `errorBoundMode = PW_REL`.

3.4 Decompression using example codes

Testing examples:

```
./testdouble_decompress sz.config testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_128.dat.sz 8 8 128
```

```
./testdouble_decompress sz.config testdata/x86/testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat.sz 8 8 8 128
```

```
./testfloat_decompress sz.config testdata/x86/testfloat_8_8_128.dat.sz 8 8 128
```

Remark:

- Unlike the compression step, you don't have to provide the error bound information (such as `errBoundMode`, `absErrBound`, and `relBoundRatio`), when performing the data decompression, because such information is stored in the compressed data stream.
- The output files of the `test_decompress.c` are `.out` files, i.e., `testdouble_8_8_128.dat.sz.out` and `testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat.sz.out` respectively. You can compare `.txt` file and `.out` file for checking the compression errors for each data point. For instance, compare `testdouble_8_8_8_128.txt` and `testdouble_8_8_8_128.dat.sz.out`.

4. Initialization of SZ environment

As you can see in the test cases, the SZ requires loading some parameters beforehand for compressing the floating-point data sets. This parameter loading step is performed by `SZ_Init(configFilePath)` or `SZ_Init_Params(params)` function, and it just needs to be called once in order to compress multiple data sets stored in different variables.

- `SZ_Init(configFilePath)` loads the parameters by reading a configuration file (named `sz.config`), which can be found in the `./example` directory.
- `SZ_Init_Params(params)` initialize the compression environment by passing the parameter data structure. Its definition can be found in the `sz.h`.

5. Compression Modes

SZ provides two compression modes, including `SZ_BEST_SPEED` and `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION`.

- **SZ_BEST_SPEED:** SZ will compress the data sets as fast as possible, by ignoring the Gzip step.
- **SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION:** SZ will try to compress the data sets with a high compression factor.

Basically, `SZ_BEST_SPEED` will lead to a much faster compression than the `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION`, while the latter may lead to better compression ratio with the same error bound because it adopts Zlib in the end of its compression procedure.

6. Optimization of compression by tuning the configuration

SZ provides different modes and some parameters for users to tune the compression on demand, e.g., to get either best speed or best compression factor.

The most important parameters that may affect the compression speed and compression ratio are `quantization_intervals`, `max_quant_intervals`, `szMode` and `gzipMode`.

- (1) **quantization_intervals** = ? (this parameter refers to the number of quantization bins).
When the `quantization_intervals` is set to 0, the compressor will search the most appropriate number of quantization bins with the maximum value (`max_quant_intervals`). This searching step may cost 15% execution time. In fact, in some cases, you can easily estimate the appropriate `quantization_intervals` to avoid the searching cost, if you know the value range and the error bound. For example, if the value range is [10,30], and error bound is 0.01, then there will be at most $(30-10)/0.01=2000$ bins. Then, the number of quantization intervals could be set to 2048.
- (2) **max_quant_intervals** is the maximum number of quantization bins when searching the optimal number of quantization bins. This parameter is valid only when `quantization_intervals` = 0. The larger the `max_quant_intervals` is, the better the compression factor generally is, but the slower the execution time is. As for the very hard-to-compress cases with very high-precision demand, you can set it to a high number such as 2097152 or so. Otherwise, you are recommended to set it to a low number such as 65536 or 256, depending on how easy/smooth the data is and the error bound you give.
- (3) **szMode** is the compression mode of SZ. It has three options: `SZ_BEST_SPEED`, `SZ_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION`, `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION`. The difference between `SZ_BEST_SPEED` and the other two modes is that it will not miss Gzip step in the compression. Gzip step may take 20-50% time of the whole compression, depending on the data set. `SZ_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION` and `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION` are very similar (the only difference is different sliding window size set in Gzip, which may lead to a little bit different compression time and compression factor).
- (4) **gzipMode** is the compression mode of Gzip. Obviously, this parameter setting is valid only when `szMode` is set to either `SZ_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION` or `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION`.

In summary, the above four parameters can be tuned to get different compression speed and compression factor on demand.

- ♦ The fastest-speed setting is { **quantization_intervals**=256, **max_quant_intervals** =0, **szMode** = SZ_BEST_SPEED, **gzipMode** = Gzip_BEST_SPEED}.
(note: max_quant_intervals and gzipMode will be ignored in this setting)
- ♦ The best-compression-factor setting is { **quantization_intervals**=0, **max_quant_intervals** = 2097152, **szMode** = SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION, **gzipMode** = Gzip_BEST_COMPRESSION}.
(note: max_quant_intervals could be set even higher if needed)

7. Parallel Execution

7.1 Running SZ with multiple threads (openMP version)

Compilation: ./configure --prefix=[install dir] --enable-openmp
 make && make install

Then, run the executable sz command with the option “-k”.

You can set the number of threads using “expert OMP_NUM_THREADS=?”

8. Application Programming Interface (API)

Programming interfaces are provided in two programming languages – C and Fortran (SZ-0.x versions provided Java interfaces). The usage methods of the interfaces are quite similar across different programming languages, with only a few differences. For example, In C interface, a *dataType* (SZ_FLOAT, SZ_DOUBLE, SZ_INT8, SZ_INT16, SZ_INT32, or SZ_INT64) is required, while Fortran interface doesn't require this argument because of the function overloading feature.

8.1 Compression/Decompression by C Interfaces

There are three key interfaces for compression/decompression in C.

- (1) Initialize the compressor by calling SZ_Init();
- (2) Compress the data (a floating-point array) by SZ_compress(), or decompress the data by SZ_decompress();
- (3) Finalize the compressor by SZ_Finalize() if the compressor won't be used any more.

Interfaces:

(a) **SZ_Init** and **SZ_Init_Params**

Initialize the SZ compressor. SZ_Init() just needs to be called only **once** before performing multiple compressions for different variables (data arrays).

Synopsis: **int** SZ_Init(**char** *configFilePath);

Input:

configFilePath the configuration file path (such as example/sz.config)

Return: SZ_SCES (successful) or SZ_NSCS (unsuccessful).

Synopsis: **int** SZ_Init_Params(**sz_params** * params);

Input: **params** the configuration variable that contains the initialization information.

Return: SZ_SCES (successful) or SZ_NSCS (unsuccessful).

sz_params data structure:

typedef struct **sz_params**

{

unsigned int max_quant_intervals; //max number of quantization intervals

unsigned int quantization_intervals; //default value: 0

int dataEndianType; //what is the endian type of the original data set?

int sysEndianType; //sysEndianType can be ignored, because it can be detected automatically by our compressor based on the system architectures.

int sol_ID; //default value: #define SZ 101 (deprecated)

int layers; //default value: 1 (deprecated)

int sampleDistance; //default value: 50

float preThreshold; //default value: 0.97

int offset; //default value: 0 (deprecated)

int szMode; //default value: #define SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION 1

int gzipMode; //default value: Gzip_BEST_SPEED

int errorBoundMode; //4 options: ABS, REL, ABS_AND_REL, ABS_OR_REL

double absErrBound; //example: 0.0001

double relBoundRatio; //example: 0.001

double psnr; //peak signal to noise ratio, example: 80

double pw_relBoundRatio; //point-wise relative error bound

int segment_size; // # points in each segment for pw_relBoundRatio

int pwr_type; //point-wise relative error bound byte, example: 25

} **sz_params**;

(Detailed description of the above parameters can be found in the sz.config)

(b) SZ_compress

Compress the floating-point data array. Two types of interfaces are provided, as shown below. For the first one, the error controlling parameters (such as errBoundMode, absErrBound, and relBoundRatio) will be given by the configuration file sz.config. For the second one, the error controlling parameters will be passed using arguments, so in this case, the parameter settings in the sz.config will be ignored.

There are three compression interfaces with different arguments, as listed below. The user just needs to choose one of them in compressing data.

Synopsis:

char *SZ_compress(**int** dataType, **void** *data, **size_t** *outSize, **size_t** r5, **size_t** r4,

```
size_t r3, size_t r2, size_t r1);
char *SZ_compress_args(int dataType, void *data, size_t *outSize,
    int errBoundMode, double absErrBound, double relBoundRatio,
    double pwrBoundRatio, size_t r5, size_t r4, size_t r3, size_t r2, size_t r1);
int SZ_compress_args2(int dataType, void *data, char* compressed_bytes,
    size_t *outSize,
    int errBoundMode, double absErrBound, double relBoundRatio,
    double pwrBoundRatio, size_t r5, size_t r4, size_t r3, size_t r2, size_t r1);
```

Input:

dataType	the indicator that indicates the data type (two options: either <i>SZ_FLOAT</i> or <i>SZ_DOUBLE</i>)
data	the variable that contains the data to be compressed. (Current version only supports “double precision” data)
compressed_bytes	the address that contains the compressed bytes
outSize	the data stream size (in bytes) after compression.
errBoundMode	Error Bound Mode (e.g., ABS)
absErrBound	absolute error bound
relBoundRatio	a bound ratio for value range based relative error bound
pwrBoundRatio	a bound ratio for point wise based relative error bound
r5	size of dimension 5 (the slowest changing dimension)
r4	size of dimension 4
r3	size of dimension 3
r2	size of dimension 2
r1	size of dimension 1 (the fastest changing dimension)

Return: Compressed data stream (in the form of bytes)

Usage tips: The dimension of the variable is determined based on the five dimension parameters (r5, r4, r3, r2, and r1). For instance, if the variable is a 2D array (M X N), then r5=0, r4=0, r3=0, r2=M, and r1=N. If the variable to protect is a 4D array, then only r5 is set to 0. (See test_compress.c for details).

(c) *SZ_decompress*

Decompress/recover the data. Two options, as listed below.

Synopsis:

```
void *SZ_decompress(int dataType, char *bytes, size_t byteLength,
    size_t r5, size_t r4, size_t r3, size_t r2, size_t r1);
size_t SZ_decompress_args(int dataType, char *bytes, size_t byteLength,
    void* decompressed_array,
    size_t r5, size_t r4, size_t r3, size_t r2, size_t r1);
```

Input:

dataType	the indicator to indicate the data type (either <i>SZ_FLOAT</i> or <i>SZ_DOUBLE</i>)
bytes	the compressed data stream to be decompressed
byteLength	length of the compressed data stream
decompressed_array	the address to store decompressed data

r5	size of dimension 5 (the slowest changing dimension)
r4	size of dimension 4
r3	size of dimension 3
r2	size of dimension 2
r1	size of dimension 1 (the fastest changing dimension)

Return: the recovered data array decompressed from the compressed bytes.

(d) SZ_Finalize

Release the memory and compression environment.

Synopsis: `int SZ_Finalize();`

Input: none.

Return: none.

8.2 Compression/Decompression by Fortran Interfaces

Interfaces:

(a) SZ_Init

Initialize the SZ compressor. `SZ_Init()` just needs to be called only **once** before performing multiple compressions for different variables (data arrays).

Synopsis: `SZ_Init(configFilePath, ierr);`

Input:

configFilePath	configuration file path (e.g., <code>sz.config</code>) <code>CHARACTER(len=32) :: configFilePath</code>
-----------------------	---

Output:

ierr	successful (0) or failed (1) <code>INTEGER(Kind=4) :: ierr</code>
-------------	--

(b) SZ_Compress

Compress the floating-point data array. Two types of interfaces are provided, as shown below. For the first one, the three important control parameters (`errBoundMode`, `absErrBound`, and `relBoundRatio`) will be given by the configuration file `sz.config`. For the second one, the three control parameters will be passed using arguments, so in this case, the parameter settings in the `sz.config` will be ignored.

Synopsis A:

`SZ_compress(data, bytes, outSize);`

Input:

data	the data array to be compressed (the data here is a floating-point data array with up to 5 dimensions. For example, <code>REAL(KIND=8), DIMENSION(:, :, :) :: data</code> indicates a 3D double-precision array, where <i>data</i> refers to the array variable.)
-------------	--

Output:

bytes	the byte stream generated after the compression <code>INTEGER(kind=1), DIMENSION(:), allocatable :: bytes</code>
--------------	---

outsize the size (in bytes) of the byte stream
INTEGER(kind=4) :: OutSize

Synopsis B:

SZ_Compress (data, bytes, outSize,
 errBoundMode, absErrBound, relBoundRatio);

Input:

data the data array to be compressed
 (the data here is a floating-point data array with up to 5 dimensions. For example, "REAL(KIND=8), DIMENSION(:, :, :) :: data" indicates a 3D double-precision array, where *data* refers to the array variable.)

errBoundMode the error bound mode.
 Four options: ABS, REL, ABS_AND_REL, ABS_OR_REL
INTEGER(kind=4) :: ErrBoundMode

absErrBound absolute error bound
REAL(kind=4 or 8) :: absErrBound

relBoundRatio relative bound ratio
REAL(kind=4 or 8) :: relBoundRatio
 (Details about error bound mode, absolute error bound, and relative bound ratio can be found in Section 3.1)

Output:

bytes the byte stream generated after the compression
INTEGER(kind=1), DIMENSION(:), allocatable :: bytes

outsize the size (in bytes) of the byte stream
INTEGER(kind=4) :: OutSize

(c) SZ-Decompress

Decompress/recover the data

Synopsis:

SZ-Decompress(bytes, data, [r1,r2,...])

Input:

bytes the compressed data stream to be decompressed
INTEGER(kind=1), DIMENSION(:) :: Bytes

data length of the compressed data stream
REAL(KIND=4 or 8), DIMENSION(:, :, :, :, :), allocatable :: data

r1 size of dimension 1 (the **fastest** changing dimension)

r2 size of dimension 2

r3 size of dimension 3

r4 size of dimension 4

r5 size of dimension 5 (the **slowest** changing dimension)
INTEGER(kind=4) :: r1[, r2, r3, r4, r5]

Usage tips: SZ-Decompress supports the decompression of the array with at most 5 dimensions. The dimension sizes (such as r1, r2,) are supposed to be provided. For

example, in order to decompress a binary stream whose original data is a 3D array (r3=10,r2=8,r1=8), the function is like "SZ-Decompress(bytes, data, 8, 8, 10).

(d) **SZ_Finalize**

Release the memory and compression environment

Synopsis: **SZ_Finalize();**

Input: none.

Return: none.

9. Support I/O Libraries

You can do the compression/decompression when using other high-performance I/O libraries, such as HDF5, PnetCDF and ADIOS.

9.1 H5Z-SZ plugin for HDF5

The H5Z-SZ plugin source codes can be found in the subdirectory hdf5-filter in the downloading package. The plugin can also be downloaded from github: <https://github.com/disheng222/H5Z-SZ>

#Quick start of using H5Z-SZ

Step 1: Download SZ package from : <https://github.com/disheng222/SZ>

e.g., git clone <https://github.com/disheng222/SZ>

Step 2: Install SZ by using `./configure --prefix=[INSTALL_PATH];make;make install`

e.g., `./configure --prefix=/home/sdi/Install/sz-1.4.10-beta-install`

Step 3: You can go to example/ directory to test whether the installation of SZ is fine by the following commend: `./test.sh`

Step 4: Download the H5Z_SZ_filter (In fact, H5Z_SZ_filter has been integrated in SZ package: see the hdf5_filter directory)

Step 5: Open Makefile and modify the SZ path and HDF5 path based on your local setting: `SZPATH = /home/sdi/Install/sz-1.4.10-beta-install` `HDF5PATH = /home/sdi/Install/hdf5-1.10.1-install`

Step 6: Execute `"make && make install"`

Step 7: Set `HDF5_PLUGIN_PATH`

e.g., `export HDF5_PLUGIN_PATH=$SZPATH/lib`

Step 8: Set the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` as follows: `export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$HDF5_HOME/lib:$SZ_HOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH`

Now, you have finished the installation of H5Z-SZ filter.

#There are two use-cases:

Testing method 1 (with library):

Step 1: Then, go to the ./test/ directory, and edit its Makefile by setting SZPATH and HDF5PATH similarly.

Step 2: make (Note: you need to use \$(MPICC) instead of \$(CC) to compile the package, if you are using parallel version of HDF5)

Step 3: Run test_compress.sh and test_decompress.sh to do the test (testing data is in the directory testdata/ of the package).

Testing method 2 (with plugin):

Step 1: Put the sz.config configuration in the current directory. (Please see README in SZ to understand the configuration sz.config)

Step 2 (Compression): h5repack.sh [input_hdf5_file] [compressed_hdf5_file] or h5repack -f UD=32017,0 [input_hdf5_file] [compressed_hdf5_file]

Step 3 (Decompression): Read the compressed HDF5 file: h5dump [compressed_hdf5_file] > data.txt

9.2 PnetCDF adaptor for NetCDF

How to use PnetCDF-SZ can be found in the github website:

<https://github.com/Parallel-NetCDF/PnetCDF-SZ>

9.3 Supporting ADIOS

SZ has been integrated into ADIOS. Please see its corresponding user guide to know how to use it.

10. Macros and data structures

```
### sz.h
```

```
##Check version number
```

```
#define SZ_VERNUM 0x0200
```

```
#define SZ_VER_MAJOR 2
#define SZ_VER_MINOR 0
#define SZ_VER_BUILD 2
#define SZ_VER_REVISION 0
```

all the error bound modes

```
#define ABS 0
#define REL 1
#define ABS_AND_REL 2
#define ABS_OR_REL 3
#define PSNR 4
```

```
#define PW_REL 10
#define ABS_AND_PW_REL 11
#define ABS_OR_PW_REL 12
#define REL_AND_PW_REL 13
#define REL_OR_PW_REL 14
```

all the data types supported

```
#define SZ_FLOAT 0
#define SZ_DOUBLE 1
#define SZ_UINT8 2
#define SZ_INT8 3
#define SZ_UINT16 4
#define SZ_INT16 5
#define SZ_UINT32 6
#define SZ_INT32 7
#define SZ_UINT64 8
#define SZ_INT64 9
```

##SZ compression mode

```
#define SZ_BEST_SPEED 0
#define SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION 1
#define SZ_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION 2
#define SZ_TEMPORAL_COMPRESSION 3
```

the metadata

```
typedef struct sz_metadata
{
    int versionNumber[3]; //only used for checking the version by calling SZ_GetMetaData()
    int isConstant; //only used for checking if the data are constant values by calling
SZ_GetMetaData()
    int isLossless; //only used for checking if the data compression was lossless, used only by
```


calling SZ_GetMetaData()

int sizeType; //only used for checking whether the size type is "int" or "long" in the compression, used only by calling SZ_GetMetaData()

size_t dataSeriesLength; //number of data points in the dataset

int defactoNBBins; //real number of quantization bins

struct sz_params* conf_params; //configuration parameters

} sz_metadata;

11. Test cases

example/testdouble_compress.c

example/testdouble_decompress.c

example/testfloat_compress.c

example/testfloat_decompress.c

example/testdouble_compress.f90

example/testdouble/decompress.f90

12. Optional preprocessing compression model

The executable **sz** also provides two more options, allowing users to do a preprocessing step for the compression, either specifying the wavelet transform (by **-W**) or using the Tucker tensor decomposition (by **-T**).

If the user adopts **-W** option, the SZ compressor will perform a wavelet transform on the given data set, and then conduct the remaining compression steps (including data prediction, quantization, etc.). In the decompression, the SZ compressor will perform the classic decompression steps (quantization + prediction), and then perform the reverse wavelet transform to recover the data finally.

If the user adopts **-T** option, the SZ compressor will do the Tucker tensor decomposition on the given data set. Unlike **-W**, there will be no further compression steps after getting the Tucker tensor decomposition results (cores and other matrices), because the output cores and matrices are already highly non-correlated inside, such that further compression will not improve the compression factor clearly. SZ adopts TuckerMPI package to perform the optional tucker tensor decomposition. The compressed data (i.e., output of TuckerMPI) will be put in a directory named "compressed" under the current command execution directory. The decompressed/reconstructed file is always named "tucker-decompress.out". Note that the current version supports only "double" precision data because TuckerMPI doesn't support single-precision data. The compression error bound of Tucker tensor decomposition is using `absErrBound` set in `sz.config`.

Note that in order to enable the wavelet transform functionality, you need to “./configure” with the option “--enable-gsl”, because our implementation depends on GSL. Specifically, you need to compile SZ as follows:

```
./configure --prefix=[The installation path] --enable-gsl
```

(The compilation will try to find GSL on your machine. If failed to find it, you can use --with-gsl-prefix to specify the installation path of the GSL. Details can be found by executing “./configure --help”.

As for enabling -T option, you need to download and install Sandia’s TuckerMPI package first, and then set the environment variable called TUCKERMPI_PATH to the building path of its package.

Some examples about how to use -W and -T are shown below:

For Wavelet transform compression:

```
[sdi@sdihost example]$ sz -z -c sz.config -i ~/Data/Hurricane-ISA/CLOUDf48_double.bin.dat -d -W -3 500 500 100
```

```
[sdi@sdihost example]$ sz -x -c sz.config -i ~/Data/Hurricane-ISA/CLOUDf48_double.bin.dat -d -s ~/Data/Hurricane-ISA/CLOUDf48_double.bin.dat.sz -a -W -3 500 500 100
```

For Tucker tensor decomposition:

```
[sdi@sdihost example]$ sz -z -c sz.config -i ~/Data/Hurricane-ISA/CLOUDf48_double.bin.dat -d -T -3 500 500 100
```

```
[sdi@sdihost example]$ sz -x -c sz.config -i ~/Data/Hurricane-ISA/CLOUDf48_double.bin.dat -d -a -T -3 500 500 100
```

(Note: The Tucker tensor decomposition does not require to input the compressed data files, which were stored in ./compressed directory in the compression step)

13. Version history

The latest version (**version 1.4.13**) is the recommended one.

Version New features

SZ 0.2-0.4 Compression ratio is the same as SZ 0.5. The key difference is different implementation ways, such that SZ 0.5 is much faster than SZ 0.2-0.4.

SZ 0.5.1 Support version checking

SZ 0.5.2 finer compression granularity for unpredictable data, and also remove redundant Java storage bytes

SZ 0.5.3 Integrate with the dynamic segmentation support

SZ 0.5.4 Gzip_mode: default --> fast_mode ; Support reserved value

SZ 0.5.5 runtime memory is shrinked (by changing int xxx to byte xxx in the codes)

The bug that writing decompressed data may encounter exceptions is fixed.

Memory leaking bug for ppc architecture is fixed.

SZ 0.5.6 improve compression ratio for some cases (when the values in some segmentation are always the same, this segment will be merged forward)

SZ 0.5.7 improve the decompression speed for some cases

SZ 0.5.8 Refine the leading-zero granularity (change it from byte to bits based on the distribution). For example, in SZ0.5.7, the leading-zero is always in bytes, 0, 1, 2, or 3. In

SZ0.5.8 The leading-zero part could be xxxx xxxx xx xx xx xx xxxx xxxx (where each x means a bit in the leading-zero part)

SZ 0.5.9 optimize the offset by using simple right-shifting method. Experiments show that this cannot improve compression ratio actually, because simple right-shifting actually make each data be multiplied by 2^{-k} , where k is # right-shifting bits. The pros is to save bits because of more leading-zero bytes, but the cons is much more required bits to save. A good solution is SZ 0.5.10!

SZ 0.5.10 optimize the offset by using the optimized formula of computing the median_value based on optimized right-shifting method. Anyway, SZ0.5.10 improves compression ratio a lot for hard-to-compress datasets. (Hard-to-compress datasets refer to the cases whose compression ratios are usually very limited)

SZ 0.5.11 In a very few cases, SZ 0.5.10 cannot guarantee the error-bounds to a certain user-specified level. For example, when absolute error bound = $1E-6$, the maximum decompression error may be $0.01(>>1E-6)$ because of the huge value range even in the optimized segments such that the normalized data cannot reach the required precision even soaring all of the 64 or 32 mantissa bits. SZ 0.5.11 fixed the problem well, with degraded compression ratio less than 1%.

SZ 0.5.12 A parameter setting called "offset" is added to the configuration file sz.config. The value of offset is an integer in [1,7]. Generally, we recommend offset=2 or 3, while we also find that some other settings (such as offset=7) may lead to better compression ratios in some cases. How to automate/optimize the selection of offset value would be the future work. In addition, the compression speed is improved, by replacing java List by array implementation in the code.

SZ 0.5.13 Compression performance is improved, by replacing some class instances in the source code by primitive data type implementation.

SZ 0.5.14 fixed a design bug, which improves the compression ratio further.

SZ 0.5.15 improved the compression ratio for single-precision data compression, by tuning the offset.

The version 0.x were all coded in Java, and C/Fortran interfaces were provided by using JNI and C/Fortran wrapper. SZ 1.0 is coded in C purely.

SZ 1.0 Pure C version. In this version, the users don't need to install JDK and make the relative configurations any more. It provides dataEndienType in the sz.config file, so it can be used to compress the data file which was generated on different endian-type systems.

SZ 1.1 batch_compression function is added to this version. Compression performance is improved slightly due to for(;;) being replaced by memcpy() somewhere.

SZ 1.2 The compression ratio is improved by 30%-50% in most of datasets

(especially for relatively-hard-to-compress ones), and the compression time is reduced by about 10%, compared to SZ1.1.

SZ 1.3 The compression ratio and speed are improved further compared with SZ1.2, by using 256 quantization intervals and multi-dimensional prediction.

SZ 1.4 Use 65536 intervals

SZ 1.4.2 Extending the number of intervals from 255 to 65536, by tailoring/reimplementing the Huffman encoding by ourselves.

SZ 1.4.3 Add the intervals_count to the configuration file (sz.config), allowing users to control it.

SZ 1.4.4 Remove segmentation step quantization_intervals

SZ 1.4.5 Optimize the number of intervals: the # intervals will be automatically optimized before the compression if quantization_intervals is set to 0.

SZ 1.4.6-beta Three compression modes are provided (SZ_BEST_SPEED, SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION, SZ_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION), the maximum # quantization intervals is 65536.

SZ 1.4.7-beta Fix some mem leakage bugs. Fix the bugs about memory crash or segmentation faults when the number of data points is pretty large. Fix the segmentation fault bug happening when the data size is super small for 1D array. Fix the error bound may not be guaranteed in some cases.

SZ 1.4.9-beta Support point-wise relative error bound setting, and optional Fortran compilation.

SZ 1.4.9.1-beta Fix the bug in the fortran interface about SZ_batch_compression

SZ 1.4.9.2-beta Update the user guide by describing how to optimize the compression quality on demand.

SZ 1.4.9.3-beta Fix the segmentation fault bug happening when the data size is super small for 2D array and 3D array. (Specifically, when the data size is very small while the error bound is set to very small too, the Huffman tree overhead will be relatively huge such that the compressed size may exceed the original data size, leading to segmentation fault when further compressing it by the last lossless compression step. Solution: In this case, the data will be compressed by Zlib for simplicity, with no compression errors).

SZ 1.4.10-beta (1) Support direct sub-block data compression; (2) Support compression of large data file directly (i.e., the number of data points could be up to as large as LONG size, unlike the previous version that can only compress 2^{32} data points each time): that is, `int nbEle --> size_t nbEle`; (3) separate the internal functions from the sz.h;

SZ 1.4.11-beta (1) Support HDF5. (2) Support integer data compression. (3) Provide optional wavelet transform as a preprocessing step in SZ and an optional Tucker tensor decomposition.

SZ 1.4.11 (1) This is a stable version which have went through a long period test. (2) Fix a small bug (the maximum compression error may be slightly greater than error bound in some cases); (3) Support integer compression (for all types of integers); (4) Support HDF5-SZ for all types of integers; (5) Support getting the metadata from a given compressed data file (by using `SZ_getMetaData`) and printing the metadata (by `SZ_printMetaData`) with -p option of the executable command ("sz"); (6) Change libsz.a to

libSZ.a in case of conflict with szip (note that szip has already used libsz.a).

SZ 1.4.12 (1) Support thresholding-based strategy for 1D data compression based on point-wise relative error bound. (In order to test it, please select `errBoundMode = PW_REL`, and set the point-wise relative error bound using the parameter `pw_relBoundRatio` in the `sz.config`.) For other dimensions of data, point-wise relative error based compression is using block-based strategy (see our DRBSD-2 paper for details) (2) fix the bug in the `callZlib.c` (previously, segmentation fault might happen when using `best_compression` mode). (3) Fix a small bug that happened when the data size is extremely huge (`nbEle>4G`) and the compression mode is `SZ_BEST_COMPRESSION`. Specifically, the previous call to `zlib` functions has one potential bug that may lead to segmentation fault, which has been fixed. (4) A small bug in `SZ_Init_Params()` is fixed. (Previously, passing local variable parameter to `SZ_Init_Params()` will cause problematic decompression.) (5) more options on error controls in the `sz` executable command.

SZ 1.4.13 (1) Support openMP (multi-threads); (2) support GAMESS two-electron integral data compression;

SZ 2.0.0.0 Significantly improve the compression quality for the high-compression cases (i.e., improve the PSNR for the cases with high compression ratios)

SZ 2.0.1.0 Further improve the compression quality for high-compression cases than 2.0.0.0. Moreover, improve point-wise relative error bounded compression.

SZ 2.0.2.0 Further improve the compression/decompression rate and also compression ratio (by 10-20%), by replacing `Zlib` by `Zstd` as default setting. The batch function is removed, because of different compression principle in `sz 2.0` and also batch function is probably useless for big data compression.

14. Q&A and Trouble shooting

1. Do I need to call `SZ_Init()` every time I compress a variable in the program?

Answer: No. In the progress, `SZ_init()` is to initialize the compression, and it just needs to be called once, and thereafter you can always compress different variables using the compression/decompression functions on demand, until `SZ_finalize()` is called. There are two ways to initialize the compression environment, please read Section 6 for details.

In fact, you can call **`SZ_Init(NULL)`** if you want to use default setting in the compression.

2. If I want to use `SZ_compress_args()` function and specify the `errBoundMode` and bounds at run time instead of using the `sz.config`, do I need to call `SZ_init()`?

Answer: Yes. We recommend to initialize the `SZ` environment before the compression anyway. If you don't want to use a default setting, you can use `SZ_Init(NULL)` or `SZ_Init_Params()`. You can also set the parameters manually after calling the initialization functions in your code. Please check `sz.h` and `conf.c` for details.

3. How to deal with “Error: The input file or data stream is not in SZ format!”?

Answer: This error is because the input file or data stream used to be decompressed is probably not the byte stream compressed/generated by the SZ. Please use the compressed file (such as data.sz) in the decompression.

4. How to switch on/off the Fortran compilation?

Answer:

Do the following steps to switch on the compilation for Fortran users.

`./configure --prefix=[install_dir] --enable-fortran`

(The compilation without the option “--enable-fortran” is without Fortran compile by default)

5. Do I need to initialize the environment by SZ_Init() for decompression?

Answer:

No. SZ_Init() is only required by compression step.

6. What is the order of the dimension arguments supposed to be set in the interface?

Answer:

For C API, it is following the C style. For example, the matrix `r3xr2xr1`, `r3` is the slowest changing dimension, and `r1` is the fastest. For the Fortran API, the order of the dimensions is opposite. In addition, for the executable command (`sz`), the input dimensions are from fast-changing dimension to the slowest-changing dimension.

7. How to optimize select the parameters for optimizing the compression quality for my data sets?

The most important parameters that may affect the compression speed and compression ratio are `quantization_intervals`, `max_quant_intervals`, `szMode` and `gzipMode`. Details are described in Section 4.

<END>