Coding theory in Sage Groupe utilisateurs parisiens de Sage

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Foreword

- branch sage version 6.8beta6
- git pull https://lucasdavid@bitbucket.org/lucasdavid/ sage_coding_project.git
- sage -b

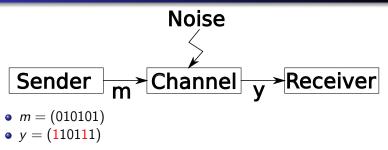
Outline

- A quick overview of coding theory
- Coding theory in computer algebra systems
- 3 ACTIS project

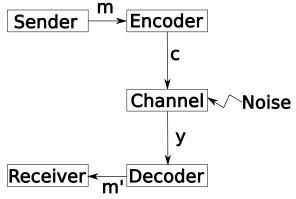
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The communication problem



The communication problem



- m = (010101)
- c = (000111000111000111)
- y = (1001110001111100111)
- m = (010101)

The communication problem

- Other applications:
 - data storage
 - public key cryptography
 - private key cryptography
 - combinatorics
 - theoretical computer science
 - distributed systems

Linear Codes: definition

(n, k)-linear code

 \mathcal{C} is a linear subspace of \mathbb{F}_q^n of dimension k

- elements of C can be far apart: minimum distance (d)
- get closer to an element (codeword): decoding problem
- example: minimum distance decoding $\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$
- Problem: these are NP-hard
- (demonstration)

Beyond linear Codes

- \bullet \mathcal{C} can be studied as:
 - "random" linear vector spaces
 - specific families (algebraic point of view)

A family of linear codes: Reed-Solomon codes

(n, k)-Reed-Solomon code

$$C = \{ (f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_n)) \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[X]_{\leq k} \}, (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$$

- Minimum distance computation is trivial: d = n k + 1
 - f has at most k-1 roots
- Decoding is quasi-linear in code length
- (demonstration)

Decoding algorithms

- RS codes have many decoding algorithms:
 - Peterson (1960)
 - Berlekamp-Massey (1967)
 - Berlekamp-Welch (1986)
 - Guruswami-Sudan (1999)
 - Gao (2002)
 - Power decoding (2006)
 - Wu (2008)
 - And multiple speed improvements

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What a user would expect

- A system that provides tools for his own field:
 - information theory
 - combinatorics
 - cryptography
 - decoding
- Asymptotically fast
- Easy to use : intuitive
- Why do we want coding theory into Sage?
 - Teaching
 - Experimenting

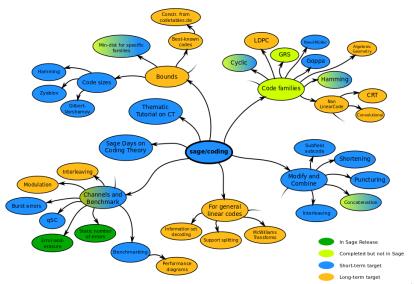
State of CT in Sage

- + A lot of methods related to combinatorics
- + A lot of methods to manipulate linear codes
- Structure of code families is not kept
- Exhaustive search: only generic algorithms
- Very few methods related to decoding
- Nothing for performing simulation and experiments
 - → Channels

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Roadmap



A word on the development

- We needed a sandbox to experiment
- So we built a fork of Sage
- Short-term integration into Sage
- Long-term: might kill this fork

Design

- We want to remember families of code
 - ightarrow code families are separate classes
- Multiple points of view supported
 - → multiple encoders and decoders
 - ightarrow but should still be easy
 - → heavy use of default implementation

Encoders and Decoders

- Objects associated with a code class
- Managed by a registration structure
 - → Each code has a dictionary of encoders and decoders
- You just want any encoder/decoder?
 - \rightarrow There is a method for that!
- (demonstration)

Communication channels

- Idea: emulate a real communication channel
- Facilitate experimentation and simulation
- So far, we have:
 - Static error rate
 - Error-erasure
 - Lot more to come!
- (demonstration)

A few other features

- Concatenated codes
 - two encoders
 - one decoder
- Cyclic codes
 - including three different ways to build a cyclic code
 - two encoders

Interested in the project?

- trac tickets #18376 and #18813 need you!
- "structural" tickets, more on the engineering side

Useful links

- https://bitbucket.org/lucasdavid/sage_coding_ project/wiki/Home
- https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/ sage-coding-theory
- http://trac.sagemath.org/ticket/18376
- http://trac.sagemath.org/ticket/18813