

# Prolific IPP Codes

Simon R. Blackburn

Joint work with Tuvi Etzion and Siaw-Lynn Ng

Royal Holloway, University of London

11th December 2007

# Overview

- 1 Definitions
- 2 An application
- 3 Connections with error correcting codes
- 4 Prolific IPP Codes
- 5 Open problems

# Some definitions

Notation:  $F$  is a finite set of size  $q$ , and  $\ell$  is a positive integer.

## Definition

Let  $x, y \in F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $\{x, y\}$**  is the set:

$$\text{Desc}(\{x, y\}) = \{d \in F^n \mid \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, d_i \in \{x_i, y_i\}\}.$$

# Some definitions

Notation:  $F$  is a finite set of size  $q$ , and  $\ell$  is a positive integer.

## Definition

Let  $x, y \in F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $\{x, y\}$**  is the set:

$$\text{Desc}(\{x, y\}) = \{d \in F^n \mid \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, d_i \in \{x_i, y_i\}\}.$$

$x$  : 

$y$  : 

# Some definitions

Notation:  $F$  is a finite set of size  $q$ , and  $\ell$  is a positive integer.

## Definition

Let  $x, y \in F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $\{x, y\}$**  is the set:

$$\text{Desc}(\{x, y\}) = \{d \in F^n \mid \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, d_i \in \{x_i, y_i\}\}.$$



# Some definitions

Notation:  $F$  is a finite set of size  $q$ , and  $\ell$  is a positive integer.

## Definition

Let  $x, y \in F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $\{x, y\}$**  is the set:

$$\text{Desc}(\{x, y\}) = \{d \in F^n \mid \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, d_i \in \{x_i, y_i\}\}.$$



# Some definitions

Notation:  $F$  is a finite set of size  $q$ , and  $\ell$  is a positive integer.

## Definition

Let  $x, y \in F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $\{x, y\}$**  is the set:

$$\text{Desc}(\{x, y\}) = \{d \in F^n \mid \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, d_i \in \{x_i, y_i\}\}.$$



# Definitions

## Definition

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $C$**  is

$$\text{Desc}(C) = \bigcup_{x,y \in C} \text{Desc}(\{x,y\}).$$



# Definitions

## Definition

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $C$**  is

$$\text{Desc}(C) = \bigcup_{x,y \in C} \text{Desc}(\{x,y\}).$$

## Example

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$  be the *repetition code* over  $F$  of length  $\ell$ .

# Definitions

## Definition

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$ . The set of **descendants of  $C$**  is

$$\text{Desc}(C) = \bigcup_{x,y \in C} \text{Desc}(\{x,y\}).$$

## Example

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$  be the *repetition code* over  $F$  of length  $\ell$ .

$\text{Desc}(C)$ : the set of all words involving no more than 2 distinct symbols.

# Definitions

## Definition

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$  and let  $d \in \text{Desc}(C)$ .

- We say that  $\{x, y\} \subseteq C$  is a **(possible) parent set** for  $d$  if  $d \in \text{Desc}(\{x, y\})$ .

# Definitions

## Definition

Let  $C \subseteq F^\ell$  and let  $d \in \text{Desc}(C)$ .

- We say that  $\{x, y\} \subseteq C$  is a **(possible) parent set** for  $d$  if  $d \in \text{Desc}(\{x, y\})$ .
- We say that  $d$  has an **identifiable parent** if the intersection of all parent sets of  $d$  is non-trivial.

# Definitions

## Example

$$C = \{ \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■} \} \text{ and } d = \text{■■■}.$$

# Definitions

## Example

$C = \{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$  and  $d = \text{■■■■}$ .

Parent sets of  $d$ :  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$  and  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$ .

# Definitions

## Example

$$C = \{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\} \text{ and } d = \text{■■■}.$$

Parent sets of  $d$ :  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$  and  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$ . So  $d$  has an identified parent (namely  $\text{■■■■}$ ).

# Definitions

## Example

$$C = \{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\} \text{ and } d = \text{■■■■}.$$

Parent sets of  $d$ :  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$  and  $\{\text{■■■■}, \text{■■■■}\}$ . So  $d$  has an identified parent (namely  $\text{■■■■}$ ).

## Definition

A code  $C$  has the **Identifiable Parent Property** ( $C$  is an **IPP code**) if every  $d \in \text{Desc}(C)$  has an identifiable parent.

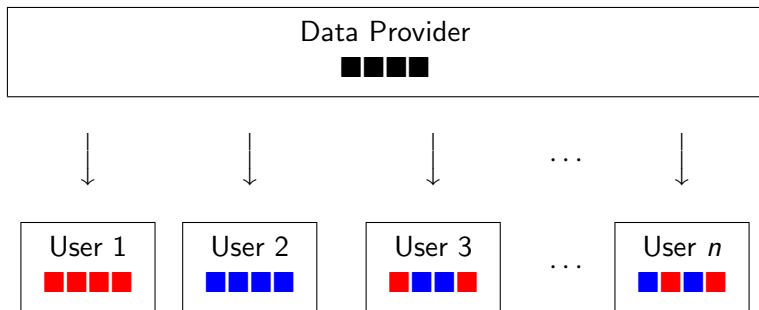


# An application: copyright protection

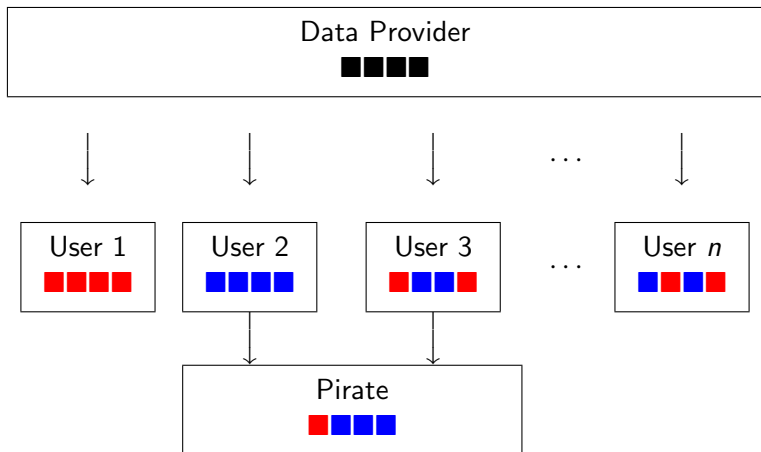
Data Provider



# An application: copyright protection



# An application: copyright protection



# Connections with error correcting codes

- If  $x, y \in C$  then  $|\text{Desc}(\{x, y\})| = 2^{d(x,y)}$ .

# Connections with error correcting codes

- If  $x, y \in C$  then  $|\text{Desc}(\{x, y\})| = 2^{d(x,y)}$ .
- If  $C$  has minimum distance greater than  $(3/4)\ell$ , then  $C$  is an IPP code.

# Connections with error correcting codes

- If  $x, y \in C$  then  $|\text{Desc}(\{x, y\})| = 2^{d(x,y)}$ .
- If  $C$  has minimum distance greater than  $(3/4)\ell$ , then  $C$  is an IPP code.

## Question

Is there an analogue of a perfect error correcting code, for IPP codes?

# Connections with error correcting codes

- If  $x, y \in C$  then  $|\text{Desc}(\{x, y\})| = 2^{d(x,y)}$ .
- If  $C$  has minimum distance greater than  $(3/4)\ell$ , then  $C$  is an IPP code.

## Question

Is there an analogue of a perfect error correcting code, for IPP codes?

## Definition

An IPP code is **prolific** if  $\text{Desc}(C) = F^\ell$ .

# Examples of prolific IPP codes

## Some trivial examples

- The code  $F$  of length 1.



# Examples of prolific IPP codes

## Some trivial examples

- The code  $F$  of length 1.
- The repetition code of length 2.

# Examples of prolific IPP codes

## Some trivial examples

- The code  $F$  of length 1.
- The repetition code of length 2.
- When  $q = 2$ , any word and its complement.

# Examples of prolific IPP codes

## Some trivial examples

- The code  $F$  of length 1.
- The repetition code of length 2.
- When  $q = 2$ , any word and its complement.

## Example

The ternary Hamming code of length 4:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \color{red}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{red}{\square}, & \color{green}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{green}{\square}, & \color{red}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{blue}{\square}, \\ \color{green}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{blue}{\square}, & \color{green}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{red}{\square}, & \color{green}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{green}{\square}, \\ \color{blue}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{green}{\square}, & \color{blue}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \color{blue}{\square}, & \color{blue}{\square} \color{blue}{\square} \color{green}{\square} \color{red}{\square} \end{array} \right\}$$

# Bounds on the size of a prolific IPP code

## Theorem

Let  $C$  be a  $q$ -ary prolific IPP code of length  $\ell$  with  $m$  codewords.  
Then

$$\binom{m}{2} 2^\ell \geq q^\ell.$$

# Bounds on the size of a prolific IPP code

## Theorem

Let  $C$  be a  $q$ -ary prolific IPP code of length  $\ell$  with  $m$  codewords. Then

$$\binom{m}{2} 2^\ell \geq q^\ell.$$

## Theorem

(Due to Hollmann et al.) Let  $C$  be a  $q$ -ary IPP code of length  $\ell$  with  $m$  codewords. Then

$$m \leq 3q^{\lceil \ell/3 \rceil}.$$

# Non-existence results

## Corollary

- *Let  $q$  be fixed,  $q > 8$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $\ell$  is sufficiently large.*

# Non-existence results

## Corollary

- *Let  $q$  be fixed,  $q > 8$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $\ell$  is sufficiently large.*
- *Let  $\ell$  be fixed,  $\ell > 2$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $q$  is sufficiently large.*

# Non-existence results

## Corollary

- *Let  $q$  be fixed,  $q > 8$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $\ell$  is sufficiently large.*
- *Let  $\ell$  be fixed,  $\ell > 2$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $q$  is sufficiently large.*

## Theorem

*There are no more examples of prolific IPP codes when  $\ell \leq 5$ .*



# Non-existence results

## Corollary

- *Let  $q$  be fixed,  $q > 8$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $\ell$  is sufficiently large.*
- *Let  $\ell$  be fixed,  $\ell > 2$ . There are no  $q$ -ary prolific IPP codes of length  $\ell$ , when  $q$  is sufficiently large.*

## Theorem

*There are no more examples of prolific IPP codes when  $\ell \leq 5$ .*

## Theorem

*There are no more examples of prolific IPP codes that are equivalent to linear codes.*

# Questions and problems

## Conjecture

There are no more examples of prolific IPP codes.

# Questions and problems

## Conjecture

There are no more examples of prolific IPP codes.

- Can you prove there are no 3-ary examples?
- Can you prove there are no 8-ary examples?
- No examples for sufficiently large  $\ell$ ?