

Example of SCSCP client in Python2 connecting to GAP server

```
In [1]: from scscp import SCSCPCLI
```

- Establishing connection with the demo SCSCP server

```
In [2]: c = SCSCPCLI('scscp.gap-system.org')
```

- Ask for the list of supported procedures

```
In [3]: c.heads
```

```
Out[3]: {'scscp_transient_1': ['SCSCPStartTracing', 'Addition', 'IO_UnpickleStringAndPickleItBack', 'NrConjugacyClasses', 'ConwayPolynomial', 'SmallGroup', 'GroupIdentification', 'AutomorphismGroup', 'IdGroup512ByCode', 'Phi', 'Factorial', 'GnuExplained', 'MathieuGroup', 'TransitiveGroup', 'PrimitiveGroup', 'Multiplication', 'NextUnknownGnu', 'Identity', 'IsPrimeInt', 'Gnu', 'Determinant', 'LatticeSubgroups', 'Length', 'MatrixMultiplication', 'SCSCPStopTracing', 'AlternatingGroup', 'SymmetricGroup', 'IdGroup', 'SylowSubgroup', 'GnuWishlist', 'Size']}
```

- A simplest "ping-pong" test which sends an object to the server and gets it back

```
In [4]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.Identity([1])
```

```
Out[4]: 1
```

- Examples of some procedure calls

```
In [5]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.Factorial([10])
```

```
Out[5]: 3628800
```

```
In [6]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.IsPrimeInt([2**16+1])
```

```
Out[6]: True
```

- In the next example, we calculate the symmetric group of degree 3

```
In [7]: g = c.heads.scscp_transient_1.SymmetricGroup([3])
```

- This group does not map to an object defined in Python, so it is stored in its internal representation

```
In [8]: g
```

```
Out[8]: OMApplication(OMSymbol('group', 'permgp1', id=None, cdbase=None), [OMSymbol('right_compose', 'permutation1', id=None, cdbase=None), OMApplication(OMSymbol('permutation', 'permut1', id=None, cdbase=None), [OMInteger(2, id=None), OMInteger(3, id=None), OMInteger(1, id=None)], id=None, cdbase=None), OMApplication(OMSymbol('permutation', 'permut1', id=None, cdbase=None), [OMInteger(2, id=None), OMInteger(1, id=None)], id=None, cdbase=None)], id=None, cdbase=None)
```

- But we can use it as an argument in SCSCP procedure calls, for example, to find its order and the catalogue number in the GAP Small Groups Library

```
In [9]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.Size([g])
```

```
Out[9]: 6
```

```
In [10]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.NrConjugacyClasses([g])
```

```
Out[10]: 3
```

```
In [11]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.IdGroup([g])
```

```
Out[11]: [6, 1]
```

However, this is not very efficient:

- OpenMath encoding for an object may be quite verbose
- Sending it to the GAP server will create a new object instead of using the existing one
- There may be situations when GAP may not be able to convert the result into OpenMath

For such scenarios, SCSCP specification defines remote objects

- Create a remote copy of the alternating group of degree 5 and ask to return a reference

```
In [12]: g=c.heads.scscp_transient_1.AlternatingGroup([5],cookie=True)
```

```
In [13]: g
```

```
Out[13]: OMReference('scscp://chrysal.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk:26133/TEMPVarSCSCPJXmNfISQ', id=None)
```

- The reference could be used as an argument of the procedure call
- While the client does not "know" what this group is, it can certainly "understand" various numerical properties of this group

```
In [14]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.Size([g])
```

```
Out[14]: 60
```

- Now we will create an automorphism group of the given group and receive another reference

```
In [15]: a = c.heads.scscp_transient_1.AutomorphismGroup([g], cookie=True)
```

```
In [16]: a
```

```
Out[16]: OMReference('scscp://chrystal.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk:26133/TEMPVarSCSCPTXMaSBJM', id=None)
```

- And then we are able to investigate various numerical properties of that group

```
In [17]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.Size([a])
```

```
Out[17]: 120
```

```
In [18]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.NrConjugacyClasses([a])
```

```
Out[18]: 7
```

```
In [19]: c.heads.scscp_transient_1.IdGroup([a])
```

```
Out[19]: [120, 34]
```

- Close the connection

```
In [20]: c.quit()
```