Elements of Design for Containers and Solutions in the LinBox library

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Abstract. We develop in this paper design techniques used in the C++ exact linear algebra library LinBox. They are intended to make the library safer and easier to use, while keeping it generic and efficient.
First, we review the new simplified structure of the containers, based on our *founding scope allocation* model (cf. [1]). Namely, vectors and matrix containers are all templated by a field and a storage type. Matrix interfaces all agree with the same minimal blackbox interface. This allows e.g. for a unification of our dense and sparse matrices, as well as a clearer model for matrices and submatrices. We explain the design choices and their impact on coding. We will describe serveral of the new containers, especially our sparse and dense matrices storages as well as their `apply` (*blackbox*) method and compare to previous implementations.
Then we present a variation of the *strategy* design pattern that is comprised of a controller–plugin system: the controller (solution) chooses among plug-ins (algorithms) and the plug-ins always call back the solution so a new choice can be made by the controller. We give examples using the solution `mul`, and generalise this design pattern to the library. We also show performance comparisons with former LinBox versions.
Finally we present a benchmark architecture that serves two purposes. The first one consists in providing the user with an easy way to produces graphs using C++. The second goal is to create a framework for automatically tuning the library (determine thresholds, choose algorithms) and provide a regression testing scheme.

References

1. J.-G. Dumas, T. Gautier, C. Pernet, and B. D. Saunders. LinBox founding scope allocation, parallel building blocks, and separate compilation. In K. Fukuda, J. Van

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