Orbiter User's Guide

Anton Betten

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Abstract

We discuss how to use the program system Orbiter for the classification of combinatorial objects.

1 Introduction

Orbiter [2] [3] is a software package for the classification of combinatorial objects, written in C++. Orbiter consists of a large library of objects related to combinatorics, algebra, group theory and geometry. A number of applications come bundled with Orbiter, many of which are concerned with the classification or combinatorial objects: optimal linear codes, cubic surfaces with 27 lines over a finite field, and other objects in geometry or combinatorics. There are applications related to graph theory, all the way from Cayley graphs to distance regular graphs to clique finding algorithms and to algorithms for the classification of small graphs. Many of the algorithms in Orbiter allow for parallel computing.

Orbiter does not have a user interface or a programming language. However, as a class library, it is easy to interface Orbiter from other programs. For the casual user, makefiles or shell scripts can be used to utilize any of the applications which are bundled with Orbiter. From the programming side, Orbiter is a library that can be used. The header file is `orbiter.h` and the library is in `liborbiter.a`, and should be linked with the C++ standard library (cf. Figure 1). The Orbiter library is very large. It contains over 200 classes. For this reason, Orbiter has been split into 5 different namespaces. These namespaces are layered as shown in Figure 2. Foundations is the most basic level, and it contains all the algebra and finite fields, as well as geometry. It also contains graph theory, data structures, and low-level routines. Nauty can be found at this level also. There is no higher level group theory in this level. The next level in the hierarchy is group actions. This level provides everything related to finite groups and group actions. The next level, classification, is all about computing orbits. There are various algorithms to classify posets, including the algorithm that goes back to Schmalz. The next level is Discreta, a legacy project. Discreta provides typed objects, which are good for building nested data structures. On the other hand, because these typed objects are slow, most of the classification bits avoid Discreta objects. The final layer is toplevel, which contains a lot of geometry. Orbiter also comes with a suite of contributed applications, many of which will be utilized in this manual.

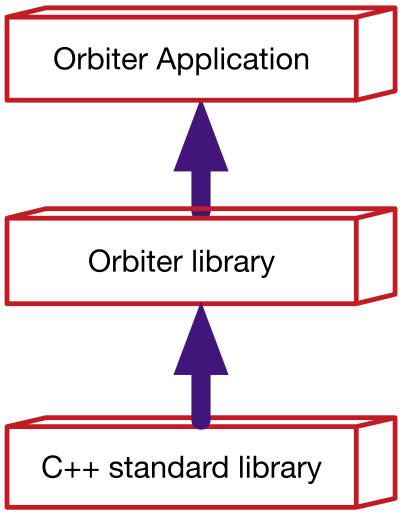

Figure 1: The orbiter model

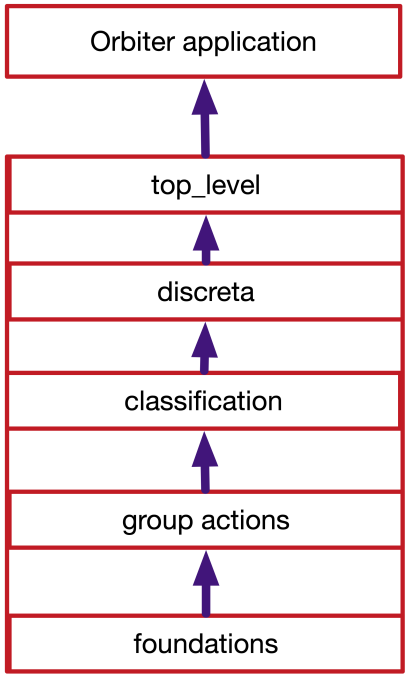

Figure 2: The namespaces of the Orbiter library

2 Orbiter and Group Theory

The classifiction of combinatorial objects requires a group whose orbits correspond to the objects under consideration. For this reason, Orbiter provides finite groups and their group actions. Certain groups are provided with a standard action. New actions can be built from these using various constructions. The groups in Orbiter fall into four categories:

(a) Matrix groups. These groups act linearly or semilinearly on a vector space. There are three types of group actions to be considered: projective groups, affine groups and general linear groups. Various other types exist, such as orthogonal groups and unitary groups. The elements of matrix groups are stored as matrices, possibly extended by a translation vector or a field automorphism.

(b) Permutation groups. These are groups of permutations of a finite set. The mappings are stored by listing each image, using a vector data structure.

(c) Direct product type.

(d) Wreath product type $\mathrm{GL}(n,q) \wr \mathrm{Sym}(n)$.

In order to represent permutation groups internally, a Sims chain is used. Suppose we have a permutation group G acting on a set X. For this, a sequence of points $P_1, \ldots, P_r$ in X is picked such that the pointwise stabilizer of $P_1, \ldots, P_r$ is trivial. We then consider the stabilizer of an initial set of the sequence of the form $(P_1, \ldots, P_s)$ for some $s \leq r$. Let

$$G^{(s)} = \mathrm{Stab}_G(P_1, \ldots, P_{s-1}), \quad s = 0, \ldots, r+1.$$

be the pointwise stabilizer of $P_1, \ldots, P_s$ in G. The subgroup chain

$$G^{(0)} \geq G^{(1)} \geq \cdots \geq G^{(r)} = 1$$

is called a Sims chain. The sequence of points $P_1, \ldots, P_r$ is the associated base. A set of generators S of G such that

$$G^{(i)} = \langle S \cap G^{(i)} \rangle$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, r-1$ is called a strong generating set. Any permutation group has at least one base and strong generatong set. In most cases, a group has many different bases and strong generating sets. A base point P_i is called redundant if $G^{(i+1)} = G^{(i)}$. For more on permutation group algorithms, we refer to [15],[11].

3 Matrix Groups

The command

`-linear`⟨arguments⟩⟨modifier⟩`-end`

can be used to select a matrix group. The arguments can be one of the commands in Table 1 (including two numerical values for n and q, respectively). The executable `linear_group.out`

Command	Arguments	Group
-GL	n, q	$\mathrm{GL}(n, q)$
-GGL	n, q	$\Gamma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$
-SL	n, q	$\mathrm{SL}(n, q)$
-SSL	n, q	$\Sigma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$
-PGL	n, q	$\mathrm{PGL}(n, q)$
-PGGL	n, q	$\mathrm{P}\Gamma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$
-PSL	n, q	$\mathrm{PSL}(n, q)$
-PSSL	n, q	$\mathrm{P}\Sigma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$
-AGL	n, q	$\mathrm{AGL}(n, q)$
-AGGL	n, q	$\mathrm{A}\Gamma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$
-ASL	n, q	$\mathrm{ASL}(n, q)$
-ASSL	n, q	$\mathrm{A}\Sigma\mathrm{L}(n, q)$

Table 1: Basic types of Orbiter matrix groups

can be used to create a matrix group. For instance

```
linear_group.out -v 3 -linear -PGL 2 11 -end
```

creates $\mathrm{PGL}(2, 11)$ in the action on the 12 points of the projective line. The option `-v` $\langle k \rangle$ can be used to specify the verbosity of the command. Higher values of k lead to more text output. A verbosity $k = 0$ means no or almost no text output. If the verbosity is positive, the program will print the chosen generators, as well as a list of points for the permutation representation.

The modifier can be any command from Table 2. For instance, the command

```
linear_group.out -v 3 -linear -PGL 3 11 -singer_and_frobenius 190 -end
```

creates a group of order 21 which is formed by taking the subgroup of order 7 in the Singer cycle of $\mathrm{PGL}(3, 11)$ extended by the Frobenius automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{11^3}$ over $\mathbb{F}_{11}$ of order 3. In order to create the subgroup of order 7, the generator of the Singer cycle is considered, of order $11^3 - 1 = 1330$. Since $1330 = 190 \cdot 7$, raising the generator to the power of 190 creates an element of order 7. The group generated acts on the $11^2 + 11 + 1 = 133$ points of $\mathrm{PG}(2, 11)$. Thus, a matrix group of order 21 is generated with a permutation action of degree 133. The matrix generators are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The first matrix is the element of order 7 arising from the Singer cycle. The second matrix arises from the Frobenius automorphism.

Modifier	Arguments	Meaning
-wedge		action on the exterior square
-PGL2OnConic		induced action of $\mathrm{PGL}(2,q)$ on the conic in the plane $\mathrm{PG}(2,q)$
-monomial		subgroup of monomial matrices
-diagonal		subgroup of diagonal matrices
-null_polarity_group		null polarity group
-symplectic_group		symplectic group
-singer	k	subgroup of index k in the Singer cycle
-singer_and_frobenius	k	subgroup of index k in the Singer cycle, extended by the Frobenius automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_{q^n}$ over $\mathbb{F}_q$
-subfield_structure_action	s	action by field reduction to the subfield of index s
-subgroup_from_file	f l	read subgroup from file f and give it the label l
-borel_subgroup_upper		Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices
-borel_subgroup_lower		Borel subgroup of lower triangular matrices
-identity_group		identity subgroup
-on_k_subspaces	k	induced action on k dimensional subspaces
-orthogonal	ϵ	orthogonal group O^ϵ, with $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$ when n is even

Table 2: Modifiers for creating matrix groups

4 Classification of Objects

Orbiter offers several algorithms to classify combinatorial objects. A poset classification algorithm can be used to classify posets under a group action. Two distinct strategies are offered. The first one is canonical augmentation, following McKay [12]. This strategy relies heavily on the software package Nauty [13], which is included in Orbiter. The second algorithm is based on Schmalz [14]. The main difference is that the McKay-Nauty approach classifies the poset in a depth-first manner, while Schmalz used breadth-first. The bottleneck in the McKay-Nauty approach is a function to compute the canonical form of a graph. Such a function is not necessary in the Schmalz approach. However, the Schmalz algorithm requires a lot more storage. It stores all orbit representatives, and certain group elements which establish isomorphisms between objects that are called flag-orbits. A more detailed description of a modernized version of the Schmalz algorithm can be found in [5] and [4].

Some background material about poset classification is in order. The two posets that are relevant for Orbiter are in fact lattices:

(a) The lattice of subsets of a set.

(b) The lattice of subspaces of a vector space over a finite field.

Let $(\mathcal{P}, \prec)$ be the poset under consideration. In each case, we also assume that a group G is acting on the poset. By this we mean that if $x \prec y$ for $x, y \in \mathcal{P}$ then $x^g \prec y^g$ for any $g \in G$. The orbits of G on $\mathcal{P}$ carry an induced poset structure themselves. We say that $x^G \prec y^G$ if there exists $g \in G$ such that $x^g \prec y$. Note that even though $\mathcal{P}$ is a lattice, the poset of orbits of G under this new poset structure may no longer be a lattice.

For more details on poset classification, we refer to Section 6.

5 Classification using Canonical Forms

Objects in projective space can be classified using canonical forms. Two objects lie in the same orbit if and only if they have the same canonical form. Canonical forms can be computed by relying on the graph canonization program Nauty. Nauty is part of Orbiter, and the Orbiter-Nauty interface makes it very easy to use Nauty for problems in combinatorics and in projective geometry. The approach of using Nauty and canonical forms is somewhat limited in scope. First of all, computing canonical forms is a difficult problem. Secondly, the graphs associated with geometries tend to be difficult for canonical form algorithms. For this reason, the technique discussed in this section should only be applied for small projective spaces. For larger problems in the field of finite geometry, poset classification seems to outperform classification by canonical forms, though it seems fair to say that this question needs a lot more investigation.

Classification of objects in projective spaces is possible using canonical forms. The canonical forms are computed using certain graphs which are associated to the object. The canonical

form of the graph yields a canonical form of the object. It is possible to classify a set of sets in a projective plane, and to compute the stabilizer groups of the orbit representatives. The stabilizer groups are generated as matrix groups. The role of Orbiter is to take in the objects that are to be classified, to perform the classification using Nauty, and to return the classified list of pairwise non-isomophic objects together with their stabilizers. Internally, Orbiter creates one graph for each object and hands this graph to Nauty. Nauty computes the canonical form of the graph as well as generators for the automorphism group. Orbiter then converts the automorphism group of the graph into the corresponding matrix group of the projective space. The graph that is created is a Levi graph. It is a bipartite graph, with one sets of vertices for all points of the geometry, and one set of vertices for all lines. A few additional vertices of each type are created to encode the combinatorial object.

Let us consider an example. Suppose we are interested in elliptic curves over small finite fields. The Hasse-Weil-Serre bound tells us that

$$\#C(\mathbb{F}_q) \leq q + 1 + \lfloor 2\sqrt{q} \rfloor,$$

where C is an elliptic curve and $\#C(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is the number of points of C in $\mathrm{PG}(2, q)$. Maximal elliptic curves are those for which equality holds. For instance, Soomro [16] lists examples of such curves over small fields. Suppose we are interested in a maximal elliptic curve in the plane $\mathrm{PG}(2, 11)$. According to Soomro, the equation

$$y^2 = x^3 + x + 3$$

defines such a curve with 18 points. In order to create this curve using Orbiter, we need to create the algebraic set. For this purpose, we need to establish the homogeneous equation of the curve. Substituting

$$x = \frac{X}{Z},\ y = \frac{Y}{Z}$$

and clearing denominators yields

$$Y^2Z = X^3 + XZ^2 + 3Z^3.$$

To encode the equation, Orbiter uses a numeric indexing of the monomials. The numerical index h of each monomial is listed in Table 3. We rewrite the homogeneous equation as

$$X^3 + XZ^2 + 3Z^3 + 10Y^2Z = 0.$$

This homogeneous equation is then translated into the partial mapping from the index set of monomials to the field elements:

$$0 \mapsto 1,\ 7 \mapsto 1,\ 2 \mapsto 3,\ 6 \mapsto 10.$$

Here, it is important that the field elements are encoded using integers k with $0 \leq k < q$ (so, in particular, encoding the coefficient of Y^2Z as -1 would be a problem for Orbiter). The partial mapping is encoded as the following set of pairs

$$(1, 0),\ (1, 7),\ (3, 2),\ (10, 6),$$

h	monomial	vector
0	X^3	$(3,0,0)$
1	Y^3	$(0,3,0)$
2	Z^3	$(0,0,3)$
3	X^2Y	$(2,1,0)$
4	X^2Z	$(2,0,1)$
5	XY^2	$(1,2,0)$
6	Y^2Z	$(0,2,1)$
7	XZ^2	$(1,0,2)$
8	YZ^2	$(0,1,2)$
9	XYZ	$(1,1,1)$

Table 3: Orbiter ordering of cubic monomials in 3 variables

which is then concatenated into an even-length vector

$$(1,0,1,7,3,2,10,6).$$

The Orbiter command

```
create_object.out -v 2 -q 11 -n 2 \
    -projective_variety "elliptic_curve_q11"
    3 "1,0,10,6,1,7,3,2"
```

is issued. It computes the projective variety determined by the equation and creates a file `elliptic_curve_q11.txt` (The filename is taken from the command line.) We find that there are 18 $\mathbb{F}_{11}$ rational points, shown in Table 4. The next step is to create the automorphism group of this curve. For this, the command

```
canonical_form.out -v 2 \
 -q 11 -n 2 \
 -input -file_of_point_set \
 elliptic_curve_q11.txt -end \
 -classify_nauty \
 -prefix elliptic_curve_q11 -latex
```

is issued. This command produces a latex file with information about the curve. For instance, we can see that the automorphism group of the curve has order 6 and is generated by

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 9 & 5 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

i	a_i	P_{a_i}	i	a_i	P_{a_i}
0	1	$(0,1,0)$	9	67	$(0,5,1)$
1	16	$(3,0,1)$	10	78	$(0,6,1)$
2	28	$(5,1,1)$	11	90	$(1,7,1)$
3	30	$(7,1,1)$	12	93	$(4,7,1)$
4	33	$(10,1,1)$	13	95	$(6,7,1)$
5	43	$(9,2,1)$	14	120	$(9,9,1)$
6	57	$(1,4,1)$	15	127	$(5,10,1)$
7	60	$(4,4,1)$	16	129	$(7,10,1)$
8	62	$(6,4,1)$	17	132	$(10,10,1)$

Table 4: The $\mathbb{F}_{11}$ rational points of $y^2 = x^3 + x + 3$

In addition to the group, the report produced by Orbiter shows tactical decompositions of the extended incidence matrix of the geometry. The extended incidence matrix is the point-line incidence matrix of the underlying projective space, extended by an additional point and an additional line. The additional line is incident with the points in the object and with the additional point. The reason for extending the incidence matrix is to allow the communicate the combinatorial object to the graph canonication algorithm Nauty. The presence of the incidence matrix means that the stricture of the geometry is encoded in the graph. The presence of the additional point and line encodes the object.

After the canonical form and the automorphism group have been computed, Orbiter computes a canonical decomposition of the extended geometry. This decomposition is preserved by the automorphism group, though it is not guaranteed that the decomposition is equal to the decomposition by the orbits of the automorphism group. The way that this decomposition is computed is by looking at the multiplicities with which elements of a point class are incident with elements of column classes. Likewise, we also consider the multiplicities with which elements of a column class are incident with elements of a row class. The partition is refined whenever there are two element in one class which can be distinguished by their incidence pattern. In this case, we find

$\rightarrow$	133_1	1_2
18_0	12	1
115_4	12	0
1_3	0	1

and

$\downarrow$	46_1	15_6	48_5	24_7	1_2
18_0	3	2	1	0	18
115_4	9	10	11	12	0
1_3	0	0	0	0	1

The first decomposition matrix shows a row partition of type $18 + 115 + 1$. The 18 points are the points on the curve, and the 115 points are the points off the curve. The final 1 is a auxiliary point, created in order to encode the object. The column partition is of type $133 + 1$, which recordes the fact that there are 133 lines in the geometry $\mathrm{PG}(2, 11)$, and that there is one special line that was added to encode the object. The arrow to the right in the top-left corner indicated that the entries in the decomposition matrix count the multiplicities of incidences of an element in a row with elements in each of the column classes. The second decomposition matrix is obtained by refining this decomposition along columns. The column partition splits into $46 + 15 + 48 + 24 + 1$. The top left corner shows an arrow pointing downwards. This signifies that the entries in the decomposition matrix are the multiplicities in which an element of a column class is incident with elements in each of the row-classes. So, for instance, the first 46 lines are trisecants, as they intersect the elliptic curve in 18 points. All told, the decomposition shows that there are 46 trisecant lines, 15 bisecants, 48 tangents and 24 external lines. The subscripts in the row and column partitions refer to the actual classes in the partition. This way, it is possible to find out the exact number of the points (or lines) which comprise one class. For this, additional output created by Orbiter is used which is not shown here.

As a second example, consider cubic surfaces over finite fields. The Dickson-Hirschfeld surface (cf. [8],[10]) has the equation

$$X_0^2X_3 + X_1^2X_2 + X_1X_2^2 + X_0X_3^2 = 0.$$

Using the monomial ordering as shown in Table 5, this translates into a partial mapping like so

$$6 \mapsto 1,\ 8 \mapsto 1,\ 11 \mapsto 1,\ 13 \mapsto 1.$$

The corresponding pairs are

$$(1, 6),\ (1, 8),\ (1, 11),\ (1, 13),$$

which then translate into the vector

$$(1, 6, 1, 8, 1, 11, 1, 13).$$

The orbiter command

```
create_object.out -v 2 -q 4 -n 3 \
   -projective_variety "DH_surface_q4" 3 "1,6,1,8,1,11,1,13"
```

h	monomial	vector	h	monomial	vector
0	X_0^3	$(3,0,0,0)$	10	$X_0X_2^2$	$(1,0,2,0)$
1	X_1^3	$(0,3,0,0)$	11	$X_1X_2^2$	$(0,1,2,0)$
2	X_2^3	$(0,0,3,0)$	12	$X_2^2X_3$	$(0,0,2,1)$
3	X_3^3	$(0,0,0,3)$	13	$X_0X_3^2$	$(1,0,0,2)$
4	$X_0^2X_1$	$(2,1,0,0)$	14	$X_1X_3^2$	$(0,1,0,2)$
5	$X_0^2X_2$	$(2,0,1,0)$	15	$X_2X_3^2$	$(0,0,1,2)$
6	$X_0^2X_3$	$(2,0,0,1)$	16	$X_0X_1X_2$	$(1,1,1,0)$
7	$X_0X_1^2$	$(1,2,0,0)$	17	$X_0X_1X_3$	$(1,1,0,1)$
8	$X_1^2X_2$	$(0,2,1,0)$	18	$X_0X_2X_3$	$(1,0,1,1)$
9	$X_1^2X_3$	$(0,2,0,1)$	19	$X_1X_2X_3$	$(0,1,1,1)$

Table 5: Orbiter ordering of cubic monomials in 4 variables

creates the variety of 45 points, and stores the set of points in the file `DH_surface_q4.txt`. Next, the command

```
canonical_form.out -v 2 \
    -q 4 -n 3 \
    -input -file_of_point_set \
        DH_surface_q4.txt -end \
    -classify_nauty \
    -prefix DH_surface_q4 -latex
```

computes the automorphism group of the surface, which has order 51840 and is generated by

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_0$$

The refinement of decomposition schemes is

$\rightarrow$	357_1	1_2
86_0	21	1

$\downarrow$	357_1	1_2
86_0	5	46

$\rightarrow$	357_1	1_2
45_0	21	1
40_4	21	0
1_3	0	1

$\downarrow$	27_1	240_5	90_6	1_2
45_0	5	3	1	45
40_4	0	2	4	0
1_3	0	0	0	1

$\rightarrow$	27_1	240_5	90_6	1_2
45_0	3	16	2	1
40_4	0	12	9	0
1_3	0	0	0	1

$\downarrow$	27_1	240_5	90_6	1_2
45_0	5	3	1	45
40_4	0	2	4	0
1_3	0	0	0	1

This shows that the surface has 45 points and 27 lines, and each point lies on exactly three lines (such points are called Eckardt points).

6 Poset Classification

Suppose we want to classify the subspaces in PG$(3, 2)$ under the action of the orthogonal group. The orthogonal group is the stabilizer of a quadric. In PG$(3, 2)$ there are two distinct nondegenerate quadrics, $\mathcal{Q}^+(3, 2)$ and $\mathcal{Q}^-(3, 2)$. The $\mathcal{Q}^+(3, 2)$ quadric is a finite version of the quadric given by the equation

$$x_0x_1 + x_2x_3 = 0,$$

and depicted over the real numbers in Figure 3. PG$(3, 2)$ has 15 points:

$P_0 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$ $P_4 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$ $P_8 = (1, 1, 1, 0)$ $P_{12} = (0, 0, 1, 1)$
$P_1 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$ $P_5 = (1, 1, 0, 0)$ $P_9 = (1, 0, 0, 1)$ $P_{13} = (1, 0, 1, 1)$
$P_2 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$ $P_6 = (1, 0, 1, 0)$ $P_{10} = (0, 1, 0, 1)$ $P_{14} = (0, 1, 1, 1)$
$P_3 = (0, 0, 0, 1)$ $P_7 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$ $P_{11} = (1, 1, 0, 1)$

The $\mathcal{Q}^+(3, 2)$ quadric given by the equation above consists of the nine points

$$P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_6, P_7, P_9, P_{10}.$$

The quadric is stabilized by the group PGO$^+(4, 2)$ of order 72. The command

```
subspace_orbits_main.out -v 5 \
    -depth 4 -group -PGL 4 2 -orthogonal 1 -end \
    -draw_poset -embedded \
```

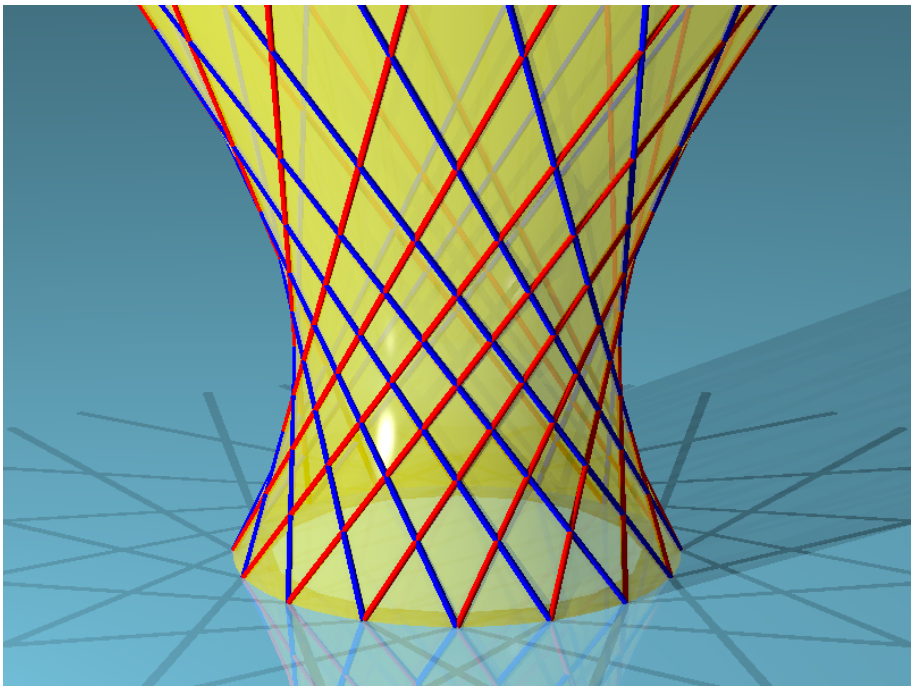

Figure 3: The hyperbolic quadric in affine space $\mathbb{R}^3$

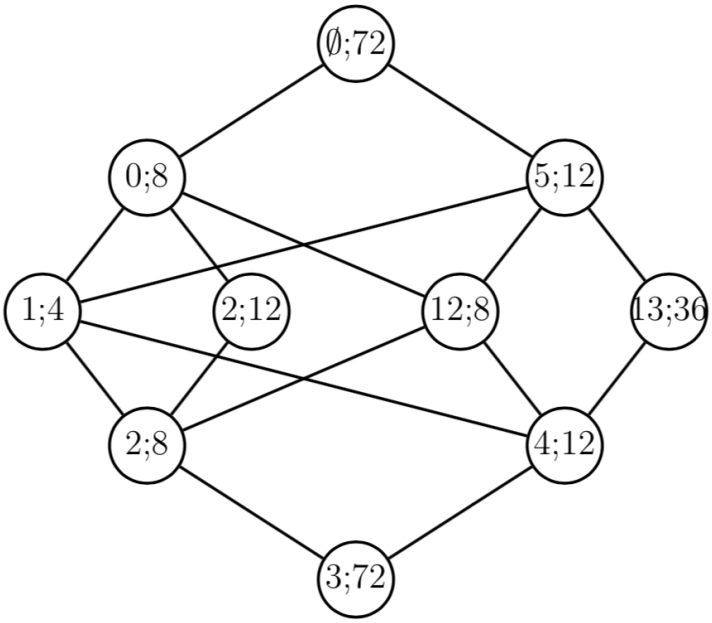

Figure 4: Hasse-diagram of the types of subspaces of PG$(3, 2)$

produces a classification of all subspaces of PG$(3,2)$ under PGO$^+(4,2)$. A Hasse diagram of the classification is shown in Figure 4. Let us try to understand this output a little bit. Every node stands for one isomorphism class of orbits of the orthogonal group on subspaces. The number before the semicolon refers to the orbit representative at that node. The number after the semicolon gives the order of the stabilizer of the node. The node at the top represents the zero subspace, with a stabilizer of order 72 (the full group). Every node below this represents a non-trivial subspace. Each subspace is described using the numerical representation of the basis elements, according to the labeling of points that was given above. In order to make the presentation more compact, only the index of the last of the basis vectors is listed at each node. The other basis vectors can be recovered by following the leftmost path to the root. For instance, the node at the very bottom is labeled by 3, representing P_3. The other basis elements are P_0, P_1, P_2 because $0, 1, 2$ are the labels encountered along the unique leftmost path to the root. Since $P_0, \ldots, P_3$ represent the four unit vectors, it is clear that the bottom node represents the whole space PG$(3,2)$. The stabilizer is the full group, of order 72. The two nodes at level one represent the two types of points. P_0 represents points on the quadric (with a point stabilizer of order 9), and P_5 represents the points off the quadric (with a point stabilizer of order 12). The middle node has 4 orbits. Reading left to right, these nodes represent the following orbits on lines:

(a) Secant lines. Such lines have two points on the quadric and $q-1$ points off the quadric. A representative is the line P_0P_1. These lines give rise to hyperbolic pairs.

(b) Totally isotropic lines. These are lines contained in the quadric (these correspond to the colored lines in Fig. 3). A representative is the line P_0P_2.

(c) Tangent lines. Such lines have exactly one point on the quadric. A representative is the line P_0P_{12}.

(d) External lines. Such lines contain no quadric point. A representative is the line P_5P_{13}.

There are two types of planes:

(a) Planes which intersect the quadric in two totally isotropic lines. A representative is the plane $P_0P_1P_2$.

(b) Planes which intersect the quadric in a conic. A representative is the plane $P_0P_1P_4$.

7 Indexing basic combinatorial objects

Many objects in Orbiter are indexed. Indexing is a way to establish bijections between a set and the interval of integers $[0, \ldots, N-1]$. Here, N is the number of elements in the set which is indexed. The purpose of these bijections is to simplify the data structures and the interface of many of the Orbiter functions. The nature of the bijection does not really matter as long as they are deterministic and easy to compute. An index function is always a pair of functions: Given an object, a numerical index can be computed (this is called the

rank function). Given a numerical index, the associaterd object can be computed (this is called the unrank function). The two functions are inverses of each other. That is, ranking something that has been unranked should yield the same index value. Also, unranking an index value of an object that has been previously ranked should reproduce the same object. The purpose of indexing is to be able to access element in very large sets without having to store the set itself. Thus, indexing is always implemented as a function, not as table-lookup. The following list describes objects for which rank and unrank function pairs exist in Orbiter:

(a) Elements of finite fields;

(b) elements of a finite permutation group;

(c) cosets of subgroups in finite permutation groups;

(d) points in $\mathrm{PG}(n, q)$;

(e) points in $\mathrm{AG}(n, q)$;

(f) points in a Hjelmslev geometry;

(g) polynomials over finite fields;

(h) k-dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{F}_q^n$ (the Grassmannian);

(i) points on a nondegenerate quadric in $\mathrm{PG}(n, q)$;

(j) lines on a nondegenerate quadric in $\mathrm{PG}(n, q)$;

(k) points in a unitary geometry inside $\mathrm{PG}(n, q)$;

(l) subsets of an n-element set;

(m) k-subsets of an n-element set;

(n) 2-subsets of an n-element set (unordered pairs);

(o) 3-subsets of an n-element set (unordered triples);

(p) partitions of a 4-element set into two subsets of size 2 each;

(q) partitions of a 6-element set into three subsets of size 2 each;

(r) points and lines in a projective plane obtained via the Andre-Bruck-Bose construction.

(s) maximal flags in $\mathbb{F}_q^n$ (maximal chains of subspaces);

(t) elements in an orbit that was computed through poset classification;

Systems like Magma [6] and the Fining package [1] for GAP [9] have indexing of various types of objects also (in GAP, an enumerator object provides indexing). However, the actual index values are not compatible between different systems. Interestingly, Fining uses the Orbiter algorithms to rank and unrank points on quadrics and in Hermitian spaces. One obvious difference is that in GAP and Magma, all index values start from 1 (not zero).

For instance, the elements in PG(n, q) are indexed. This applies to points as well as to subspaces of any fixed dimension. So, for instance, the variety

$$\mathbf{v}(x_0x_1 + x_2x_3)$$

in PG$(3, 2)$ is the set

$$\mathbf{P}(1,0,0,0), \mathbf{P}(0,1,0,0), \mathbf{P}(0,0,1,0), \mathbf{P}(0,0,0,1), \mathbf{P}(1,1,1,1),$$
$$\mathbf{P}(1,0,1,0), \mathbf{P}(0,1,1,0), \mathbf{P}(1,0,0,1), \mathbf{P}(0,1,0,1).$$

We can store the numerical index-values of these points as

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10\}.$$

In order to find out what the indices of the points in any PG(n, q) are, the command

```
cheat_sheet_PG.out -v 2 -n 3 -q 2
```

creates a "cheat sheet" for PG$(3, 2)$. This cheat sheet can be compiled using latex.

It is important to note that the elements of $\mathbb{F}_q$ are indexed themselves. When $q = p$ is prime, the indices are the natural representations of the elements of $\mathbb{F}_p$ as integers between 0 and $p - 1$. For q not a prime, the index values are the base-p values of the coefficients of a reduced polynomial representation of the field element. In particular, it is always true that 0 represents the field element zero and 1 represents the field element one. The command

```
cheat_sheet_GF.out -v 2 -q 4
```

can be used to create the cheat sheet for a finite field $\mathbb{F}_q$ (here $q = 4$). For instance, the cheat sheet for $\mathbb{F}_4$ is shown in Table 6.

The elements of any group in Orbiter are indexed also. This indexing is dependent on the chosen base. It is sometimes useful to consider a total order on the set of elements of a group. Indexing is one way of doing this.

polynomial: $X^2 + X + 1 = 7$
$Z_i = \log_\alpha(1 + \alpha^i)$

i	γ_i	$-\gamma_i$	γ_i^{-1}	$\log_\alpha(\gamma_i)$	α^i	Z_i	$\phi(\gamma_i)$	$T(\gamma_i)$	$N(\gamma_i)$
0	$0 = 0$	0	DNE	DNE	1	DNE	0	0	0
1	$1 = 1$	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	1
2	$\alpha = \alpha$	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
3	$\alpha + 1 = \alpha^2$	3	2	2	1	DNE	2	1	1

$+$	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	0	3	2
2	2	3	0	1
3	3	2	1	0

$+$	0	1	α	α^2
0	0	1	α	α^2
1	1	0	α^2	α
α	α	α^2	0	1
α^2	α^2	α	1	0

$\cdot$	1	2	3
1	1	2	3
2	2	3	1
3	3	1	2

$\cdot$	1	α	α^2
1	1	α	α^2
α	α	α^2	1
α^2	α^2	1	α

Table 6: The cheat sheet for $\mathbb{F}_4$

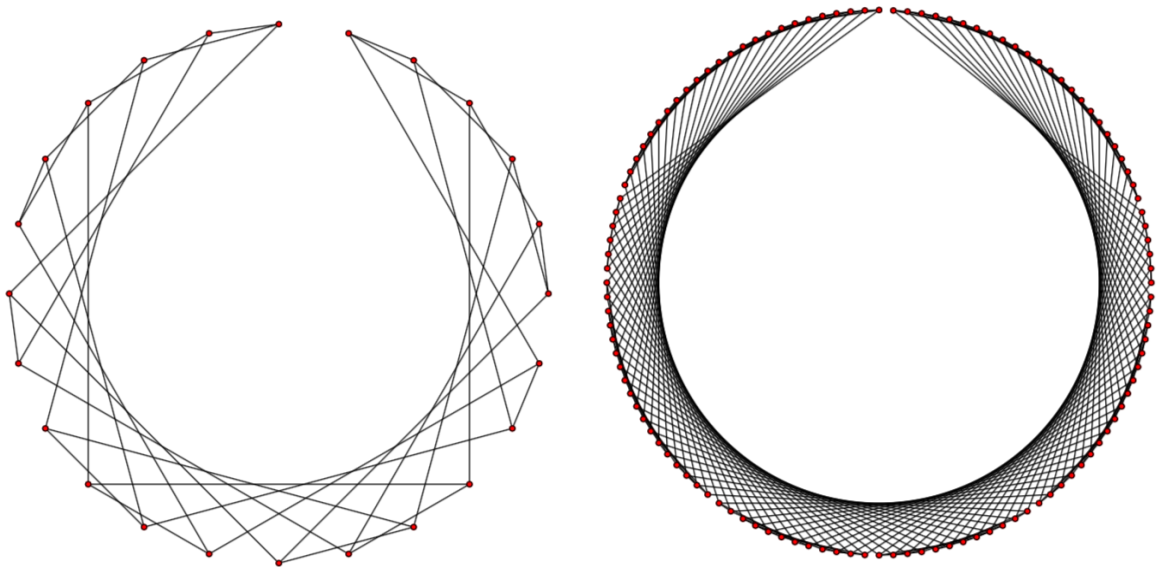

Figure 5: Cayley graphs for Sym(4) and Sym(5)

8 Cayley graphs

Orbiter can create Cayley graphs. For instance, the command

```
cayley_sym_n.out -v 1 -n 4 -coxeter
```

creates the Cayley graph on Sym(4) with respect to the Coxeter generators. This graph and the corresponding Cayley graph for Sym(5) are shown in Figure 5. The drawings were created using the command

```
draw_colored_graph.out -v 1 -file Cayley_Sym_4_coxeter.colored_graph
  -aut -on_circle  -embedded -scale 0.25 -line_width 0.5
```

For these drawings, the elements in the groups are totally ordered according to the indexing associated with a chosen stabilizer chain. In each case, the base is the sequence of integers $0, \ldots, n-1$ where $n = 4, 5$, respectively.

9 Cubic Surfaces

Orbiter can classify cubic surfaces with 27 lines over small finite fields, using the algorithm described in [5]. The algorithm is based on substructures such as the classical double-six and a configuration called a five-plus-one. For instance, the command

```
surface_classify.out -v 2 -linear -PGL 4 13 -wedge -end
```

classifies the surfaces with 27 lines over the field $\mathbb{F}_{13}$. To perform the classification, the group $\mathrm{PGL}(4, q)$ acts on the set of lines of $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$ (with $q = 13$ in this case). Orbiter performs poset classification to find that there are 4 such surfaces (for $q = 13$). Unfortunately, the equations that are chosen by the classification algorithm to represent the isomorphim types of surfaces are not very revealing to humans. The way that the poset classification algorithm picks the equation is determined by the lines that are chosen. The lines chosen for the five-plus-one determine the double six. The double-six in turn determines the surface. The lines are labeled using an indexing function. The subsets that are chosen in the poset classification algorithm are the lexicographic least elements in their orbits. The indexing of lines is related to the indexing of elements in the wedge product $\bigwedge V$ where $V \simeq \mathbb{F}_q^4$ is the vector space underlying $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$. The indexing of the elements of the wedge product $\bigwedge \mathbb{F}_q^4$ depends on the indexing of the points on the $Q^+(5, q)$ quadric, because $\bigwedge \mathbb{F}_q^4$ and $Q^+(5, q)$ correspond in a canonical way. Because $\mathrm{PGL}(4, q)$ acts transitively on the lines of $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$, the first line can be chosen arbitrarily. Orbiter picks the line

$$\ell_0 = \mathbf{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

to be the first line in a five-plus-one configuration. The remaining five lines are supposed to intersect this line. For this, the stabilizer of the line ℓ_0 is considered in the action on the lines which intersect ℓ_0. This is an instance of a poset classification problem. The group of the stabilizer of ℓ_0, and the set of the set of subsets of size at most 5 of all pairwise disjoint lines intersecting ℓ_0. In the command above, the group is chosen with the argument sequence

```
-linear -PGL 4 13 -wedge -end
```

It is possible to consider the classification problem with respect to the full semilinear group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(4, q)$ also. For instance, to classify the surfaces over $\mathbb{F}_4$, the command

```
surface_classify.out -v 2 -linear -PGGL 4 4 -wedge -end
```

can be used. This command performs the classification of cubic surfaces with 27 lines in $\mathrm{PG}(3, 4)$ under the group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(4, 4)$. Executing this command shows that there is exactly one such surface. There are multiple output files of the surface classification program. For the case $q = 4$, the following files are generated (for different values of q, the files change accordingly):

(a) `neighbors_4.csv` This file contains a list of all lines in $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$ which intersect the line $\mathbf{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Five of these lines are chosen to form a five-plus-one together with ℓ_0.

(b) `fiveplusone_4.csv` contains a summary of the poset classification of five-plus-one configurations. The indexing of lines in the file is the same as the one shown in the file `neighbors_4.csv`.

(c) `Double_sixes_q4.data` is a binary file which contains the classification of double sixes in $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$ (here, $q = 4$).

(d) `Double_sixes_q4.tex` is a latex file which reports the classification of five-plus-ones and the classification of double sixes in human readable format. Table 7 shows the content of this file for $q = 4$.

(e) `Surfaces_q4.data` is a binary file which contains the classification of surfaces with 27 lines in $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$ (here, $q = 4$).

(f) `surface_4.C` is a C++ source code file which contains the data about the classification in a form suitable for inclusion in the Orbiter source tree. In fact, this file has already been included into Orbiter.

(g) `memory_usage.csv` is a file which records the time and memory used during execution of the program `surface_classify.out`.

The `-report` option can be used to create a report of the classified surfaces. So, for instance

```
surface_classify.out -v 2 -linear -PGGL 4 4 -wedge -end -report
```

Classification of $5+1$ Configurations in $\mathrm{PG}(3,4)$

The order of the group is 1974067200
The group has 4 orbits on five plus one configurations in $\mathrm{PG}(3,4)$.

Of these, 1 impose 19 conditions.
Of these, 1 are associated with double sixes. They are:
0/1 is orbit 3/4 $\{0,3,56,80,93\}_{120}$ orbit length 46080
The overall number of five plus one configurations associated with double sixes in $\mathrm{PG}(3,4)$ is: 46080

Double Sixes

The order of the group is 1974067200
The group has 1 orbits:

0/1 $\{16, 340, 38, 61, 156, 165, 155, 72, 54, 25, 356, 0\}_{1440}$ orbit length 1370880
The overall number of objects is: 0

Table 7: The double-six configurations for $q = 4$

produces a latex report of the surface in $\mathrm{PG}(3,4)$. In this example, the file `Surfaces_q4.tex` will be created. The `-recognize` option can be used to identify a given surface in the list produced by the classification. For instance,

```
surface_classify.out -v 2 \
-linear -PGGL 4 8 -wedge -end \
-recognize -q 8 -by_coefficients "1,6,1,8,1,11,1,13,1,19" -end
```

identifies the surface (cf. Table 5)

$$X_0^2X_3 + X_1^2X_2 + X_1X_2^2 + X_0X_3^2 + X_1X_2X_3 = 0 \tag{1}$$

in the classified list of surfaces over the field $\mathbb{F}_8$. This means that an isomorphism from the given surface to the surface in the list is computed. Also, the generators of the automorphism group of the given surface are computed, using the known generators for the automorphism group of the surface in the classification. For instance, executing the command above yields the following set of generators for a group of order 576:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_2, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_2, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha^5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha^6 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1$$

The isomorphism to the surface number 0 in the classified list is given as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_0 . \tag{2}$$

Besides classification, there are two further ways to create surfaces in Orbiter. The first is a built-in catalogue of cubic surfaces with 27 lines for small finite fields $\mathbb{F}_q$ (at the moment, $q \leq 97$ is required). The second is a way of creating members of known infinite families. Both are facilitated using the `create_surface_main.out` command. For instance,

```
create_surface_main.out -v 2 \
-description -family_S 3 -q 13 -end
```

creates the member of the Hilbert-Cohn/Vossen surface described in [5] with parameter $a = 3$ and $b = 1$ over the field $\mathbb{F}_{13}$. The command

```
create_surface_main.out -v 2 \
-description -q 4 -catalogue 0 -end
```

creates the unique cubic surface with 27 lines over the field $\mathbb{F}_4$ which is stored under the index 0 in the catalogue. It is possible to apply a transformation to the surface created by the `create_surface_main.out` command. Suppose we are interested in the surface over $\mathbb{F}_8$ created in (1). We know that this surface can be mapped to the surface number 0 in the catalogue of cubic surfaces over $\mathbb{F}_8$ by the group element in (2). It is then possible to create surface 0 over $\mathbb{F}_8$ using the `create_surface_main.out` command, and to apply the inverse transformation to recover the surface whose equation was given in (1). For instance, the command

```
create_surface_main.out -v 2 \
-description -q 8 -catalogue 0 -end \
-transform_inverse "1,4,4,0,6,0,0,0,6,2,0,1,7,0,4,0,0"
```

does exactly that. The surface number 0 over $\mathbb{F}_8$ is created, and the transformation (2) is applied in reverse. Notice how the command `-transform_inverse` accepts the transformation matrix in row-major ordering, with the field automorphism as additional element. The purpose of doing this command is that `create_surface_main.out` creates a report about the surface, which contains detailed information about the surface (for instance about the automorphism group and the action of it). Sometimes, these reports are more useful if the surface equation is the one that we wish to consider, rather than the equation that Orbiter's classification algorithm chose. The option `-transform` works similarly, except that

the transformation is not inverted. Many repeats and combinations of the `-transform` and `-transform_inverse` options are possible. In this case, the transformations are applied in the order in which the commands are given.

10 Installing Orbiter

Orbiter is available on github (`https://github.com`). Search for "abetten/orbiter" or go directly to

`https://github.com/abetten/orbiter`

Once there, find the green button called "Clone or download". The button offers two options: "Open in Desktop" and "Download ZIP" Choose one of them to download Orbiter. Orbiter is compiled with makefiles. Some system specific comments are in order:

- For Microsoft Windows users, it is recommended to install Orbiter using `cygwin` [7]. Cygwin is a Unix-like environment and command-line interface for Microsoft Windows. The standard installation of cygwin by default does not come with the compiler tools and hence is insufficent to compile Orbiter. Using cygwin's package manager `setup.exe`, the packages called `GNU Compiler Collection (Objective-C++)` and `GNU make` have to be installed also. Otherwise, an error message: *'make' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file* is likely to appear.

- Macintosh users need to install `Xcode` (search for xcode in the app store). `Xcode` is an integrated development environment (IDE) for MacOS. It comes with command line tools for software development. In order to compile Orbiter, the command line tools are required. After installing the command line tools, `Xcode` needs to be opened at least once in order to agree to a license agreement. After that, `Xcode` does not need to be opened. All installation takes place from the command line.

- For Linux users, the compiler environment (for instance Gnu C++) needs to be installed.

We will use a terminal window (console) to install Orbiter. Assuming that we have the various compiler tools avalable, the installation proceeds as follows. The following commands are typed into the terminal window.

Enter the directory `ORBITER/src` and type

```
make
```

This should create a lot of text output to the console. Assuming that the command executes without errors, orbiter is now ready. The specific purpose of this make command is to compile all C++ source code into object files, to bind the object files together into one library, and to link the orbiter executables. The C++ cource code is in files with extension .cpp. There are additional filed called header files with extension .h. The header files are needed to compile

the .cpp files into .o files. This has to do that one source file needs to know a little bit what goes on in the other source files. The object files are corresponding files with extension .o.

$$\Big(\text{XXX.cpp, orbiter.h} \Big) \mapsto \text{XXX.o} \mapsto \text{liborbiter.a.}$$

Here, XXX stands for all files in the /src/lib subtree, and the map XXX.cpp $\mapsto$ XXX.o is one-to-one. The map XXX.o $\mapsto$ liborbiter.a is many-to-one. Once the library has been compiled, the application executables are compiled:

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} \text{YYY.cpp} \mapsto \text{YYY.o} \\ \text{liborbiter.a} \\ \text{standard libraries (libc++ etc.)} \end{array}\right\} \mapsto \text{YYY.out}$$

This time, the source files YYY reside in the src/apps branch. The file YYY.out is the executable. Executables are programs which can be called. They are recognizable by the x flag in the directory list). The executable contains the actual program to do the work. It will be called for instance through the command line. This make command has to be executed only once. One can recognize the fact that make has been successful by verifying the presence of files with extension .o on the src subdirectories. Also, various files with the extension .out have been created in the subdirectories of src/apps. The make command descends into all subdirectories of src and performs make.

In order to test orbiter, go to the subdirectory `ORBITER/examples`. There are several subdirectories containing test problems. The test problems are calls to orbiter, asking it so solve small problems. For instance, the subdirectory groups contains some problems related to groups. Once in the directory `ORBITER/examples/groups`, issue the command `make` to run the first problem. To see what kind of problems are available, open the file `makefile` and see what targets are defined. You can type `make target` where `target` is any of the targets in the makefile to run that particular problem. Most problems will create a lot of output to the console.

11 Acknowledgements

Nauty is due to Brendan McKay from Australian National University. The Orbiter-Nauty interface is joint work with Abdullah AlAzemi from the University of Kuwait.

A Orbiter Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions. In total, there are over 200 classes and similar objects in Orbiter. They are spread over 5 namespaces: foundations, group actions, classification, toplevel, and DISCRETA.

A.1 Namespace Foundations

Table 8: Orbiter Namespace Foundations.

Class	Purpose
a_domain	related to the computation of Young representations
andre_construction	Andre / Bruck / Bose construction of a translation plane from a spread.
andre_construction_line_element	related to class andre_construction
andre_construction_point_element	related to class andre_construction
animate	creates 3D animations using povray
arc_lifting_with_two_lines	creates a cubic surface from a 6-arc in a plane
brick_domain	a problem of Neil Sloane
buekenhout_metz	Buekenhout Metz unitals.
classify	a statistical analysis of vectors of ints
classify_bitvectors	classification of 0/1 matrices using canonical forms
clique_finder	A class that can be used to find cliques in graphs.
clique_finder_control	a class that controls the clique finding process
colored_graph	a graph with a vertex coloring
cubic_curve	cubic curves in PG$(2, q)$
data_file	to read data files from the poset classification algorithm
decomposition	decomposition of an incidence matrix
desarguesian_spread	desarguesian spread
diophant	diophantine systems of equations (i.e., linear systems over the integers)
dlx_node	internal class for the dancing links exact cover algorithm

Continued on next page

Table 8 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
eckardt_point	Eckardt point on a cubic surface using the Schlaefli labeling.
eckardt_point_info	information about the Eckardt points of a surface derived from a six-arc
elliptic_curve	a fixed elliptic curve in Weierstrass form
fancy_set	subset of size k of a set of size n
file_output	a wrapper class for an ofstream which allows to store extra data
finite_field	finite field $\mathbb{F}_q^n$
finite_ring	finite chain rings
flag	a maximal chain of subspaces
generators_symplectic_group	generators of the symplectic group
geo_parameter	decomposition stack of a linear space or incidence geometry
gl_class_rep	conjugacy class in $\mathrm{GL}(n, q)$ described using rational normal form
gl_classes	to list all conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{GL}(n, q)$
graph_layer	part of the data structure layered_graph
graph_node	part of the data structure layered_graph
grassmann	to rank and unrank subspaces of a fixed dimension in $\mathbb{F}_q^n$
grassmann_embedded	subspaces with a fixed embedding
grid_frame	a class to help with drawing elements in a 2D grid fashion
heisenberg	Heisenberg group of $n \times n$ matrices.
hermitian	hermitian space
hjelmslev	Hjelmslev geometry.
homogeneous_polynomial_domain	homogeneous polynomials in n variables over a finite field
incidence_structure	interface for various incidence geometries
int_matrix	matrices over int
int_vector	vector on ints
klein_correspondence	the Klein correspondence between lines in $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$ and points on the Klein quadric
knarr	the Knarr construction of a GQ from a BLT-set

Continued on next page

Table 8 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
layered_graph	a data structure to store partially ordered sets
layered_graph_draw_options	options for drawing an object of type layered_graph
longinteger_domain	domain to compute with objects of type longinteger
longinteger_object	a class to represent aritrary precision integers
matrix_block_data	rational normal form of a matrix in GL(n, q) for gl_class_rep
mem_object_registry	maintains a registry of allocated memory
mem_object_registry_entry	a class related to mem_object_registry
memory_object	for serialization of complex data types
mindist	internal class for the algorithm to compute the minimum distance of a linear code
mp_graphics	a general 2D graphical output interface (metapost, tikz, postscript)
norm_tables	tables for the norm map in a finite field
null_polarity_generator	all null polarities
numerics	numerical functions, mostly concerned with double
object_in_projective_space	a geometric object in projective space (points, lines or packings)
orbiter_data_file	read output files from the poset classification
orthogonal	an orthogonal geometry $O^\epsilon(n, q)$
page_storage	bulk storage of group elements in compressed form
partial_derivative	partial derivative connects two homogeneous polynomial domains
partitionstack	partitionstack for set partitions following Jeffrey Leon
plane_data	auxiliary class for the class point_line
point_line	a data ure for general projective planes, including nodesarguesian ones
polynomial_double	polynomials with double coefficients
polynomial_double_domain	domain for polynomials with double coefficients

Continued on next page

Table 8 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
projective_space	a projective space PG(n, q) of dimension n over $\mathbb{F}_q$
rainbow_cliques	to search for rainbow cliques in graphs
rank_checker	checking whether any $d-1$ columns are linearly independent
scene	a collection of 3D geometry objects
set_of_sets	set of sets
solution_file_data	internal class related to tdo_data
spread_tables	tables with spreads in PG$(3, q)$
spreadsheet	for reading and writing of csv files
subfield_structure	a finite field as a vector space over a subfield
surface_domain	cubic surfaces in PG$(3, q)$ with 27 lines
surface_object	a particular cubic surface in PG$(3, q)$, given by its equation
tdo_data	a class related to the class tdo_scheme
tdo_scheme	canonical tactical decomposition of an incidence ure
tree	a data strucure for trees
tree_node	part of the data structure tree
unipoly_domain	domain of polynomials in one variable over a finite field
unusual_model	Penttila's unusual model to create BLT-sets.
vector_hashing	hash tables
vector_space	finite dimensional vector space over a finite field
video_draw_options	options for povray videos
W3q	a W$(3, q)$ generalized quadrangle

A.2 Namespace Group Actions

Table 9: Orbiter Namespace Group Actions.

Class	Purpose
action	a permutation group in a fixed action.
	Continued on next page

Table 9 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
action_by_conjugation	action by conjugation on the elements of a given group
action_by_representation	the action of PSL$(2, q)$ on a conic
action_by_restriction	restricted action on an invariant subset
action_by_right_multiplication	action on a the set of elements of a group by right multiplication
action_by_subfield_structure	action on the vector space arising from a field over a subfield
action_is_minimal_data	internal class for is_minimal backtracking used by class action
action_on_andre	action on the elements of a projective plane constructed via Andre / Bruck / Bose
action_on_bricks	related to a problem of Neil Sloane
action_on_cosets	action on the cosets of a subgroup by right multiplication
action_on_determinant	action on the determinant of a group of matrices (used to compute the subgroup PSL)
action_on_factor_space	induced action on the factor space of a vector space modulo a subspace
action_on_flags	action on flags
action_on_galois_group	induced action on the galois group (used to compute the projectivity subgroup of a collineation group)
action_on_grassmannian	action on the grassmannian (subspaces of a fixed dimension of a vectors space)
action_on_homogeneous_polynomials	induced action on the set of homogeneous polynomials over a finite field
action_on_k_subsets	induced action on k-subsets of a set of size n
action_on_orbits	induced action on the set of orbits (usually by the normalizer)
action_on_orthogonal	action on the orthogonal geometry
action_on_set_partitions	induced action on a set partitions.
action_on_sets	induced action on a given set of sets.
action_on_sign	action on the sign function of a permutation group (to compute the even subgroup)
action_on_spread_set	induced action on a spread set via the associated spread

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Table 9 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
action_on_subgroups	induced action on subgroups of a group
action_on_wedge_product	the wedge product action on exterior square of a vector space
action_pointer_table	interface to the implementation functions for group actions
data_input_stream	description of input data for classification of geometric objects from the command line
direct_product	the direct product of two matrix groups in product action
group	a container data structure for groups
linear_group	creates a linear group from command line arguments using linear_group_description
linear_group_description	description of a linear group from the command line
matrix_group	a matrix group over a finite field in projective, linear or affine action
nauty_interface	Interface to the graph canonization software Nauty
object_in_projective_space_with_action	to represent an object in projective space
orbit_transversal	a set of orbits using a vector of orbit representatives and stabilizers
perm_group	a domain for permutation groups whose elements are given in list notation
product_action	the product action of two group actions
projective_space_with_action	projective space $\mathrm{PG}(n,q)$ with automorphism group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(n+1,q)$
schreier	Schreier trees for orbits of groups on points.
schreier_sims	Schreier Sims algorithm to create the stabilizer chain of a permutation group.
schreier_vector	compact storage of schreier vectors
schreier_vector_handler	manages access to schreier vectors
set_and_stabilizer	a set and its known set stabilizer
sims	a stabilizer chain for a permutation group is used to represent a permutation group
strong_generators	a strong generating set for a permutation group with respect to a fixed action

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Table 9 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
subgroup	a subgroup of a group using a list of elements
sylow_structure	The Sylow structure of a finite group.
symmetry_group	interface for the various types of group actions
union_find	a union find data structure (used in the poset classification)
union_find_on_k_subsets	a union find data structure (used in the poset classification)
vector_ge	vector of group elements
wreath_product	the wreath product group GL(d, q) wreath Sym(n)

A.3 Namespace Classification

Table 10: Orbiter Namespace Classification.

Class	Purpose
classification_step	a single step classification of combinatorial objects
compute_stabilizer	to compute the stabilizer of a set under a given action
coset_table_entry	a helper class for the poset classification algorithm
extension	to represent a flag; related to poset_orbit_node
flag_orbit_node	to represent a flag orbit; related to the class flag_orbits
flag_orbits	stores the set of flag orbits; related to the class classification_step
orbit_based_testing	maintains a list of test functions which define a G-invariant poset
orbit_node	to encode one group orbit, associated to the class classification_step
poset	a poset on which a group acts

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Table 10 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
poset_classification	the poset classification algorithm (aka Snakes and Ladders)
poset_description	description of a poset from the command line
poset_orbit_node	to represent one poset orbit; related to the class poset_classification
set_stabilizer_compute	to compute the stabilizer of a set under a given action
upstep_work	a helper class for the poset classification algorithm

A.4 Namespace Toplevel

Table 11: Orbiter Namespace Toplevel.

Class	Purpose
arc_generator	poset classification for arcs in desarguesian projective planes
arc_lifting	creates a cubic surface from a 6-arc in a plane
arc_lifting_simeon	arc lifting according to Simeon Ball and Ray Hill
arc_orbits_on_pairs	orbits on pairs of points of a nonconical six-arc
arc_partition	orbits on the partitions of the remaining four point of a nonconical arc
blt_set	classification of BLT-sets
BLT_set_create	to create a BLT-set from a known construction
BLT_set_create_description	to describe a BLT set with a known construction from the command line
choose_points_or_lines	to classify objects in projective planes
classify_double_sixes	to classify double sixes in PG$(3, q)$
classify_trihedral_pairs	classification of double triplets in PG$(3, q)$
exact_cover	exact cover problems arising with the lifting of combinatorial objects

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Table 11 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
exact_cover_arguments	command line arguments to control the lifting via exact cover
factor_group	auxiliary class for create_factor_group, which is used in analyze_group.cpp
invariants_packing	collection of invariants of a set of packings in $\mathrm{PG}(3,q)$
isomorph	hybrid algorithm to classify combinatorial bjects
isomorph_arguments	a helper class for isomorph
isomorph_worker_data	auxiliary class to pass case specific data to the function isomorph_worker
k_arc_generator	classification of k-arcs in the projective plane $\mathrm{PG}(2,q)$
kramer_mesner	poset classification and orbital matrices
orbit_of_equations	Schreier tree for action on homogeneous equations.
orbit_of_sets	Schreier tree for action on subsets.
orbit_of_subspaces	Schreier tree for action on subspaces.
orbit_rep	to hold one orbit after reading files from Orbiters poset classification
packing	classification of packings in $\mathrm{PG}(3,q)$
packing_invariants	geometric invariants of a packing in $\mathrm{PG}(3,q)$
polar	the orthogonal geometry as a polar space
recoordinatize	three skew lines in $\mathrm{PG}(3,q)$, used to classify spreads
representatives	auxiliary class for class isomorph
search_blocking_set	classification of blocking sets in projective planes
singer_cycle	the Singer cycle in $\mathrm{PG}(n-1,q)$
six_arcs_not_on_a_conic	to classify six-arcs not on a conic in $\mathrm{PG}(2,q)$
spread	to classify spreads of $\mathrm{PG}(k-1,q)$ in $\mathrm{PG}(n-1,q)$ where $n=2k$
spread_create	to create a known spread
spread_create_description	to describe the construction of a known spread from the command line
spread_lifting	create spreads from smaller spreads

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Table 11 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
subspace_orbits	poset classification for orbits on subspaces
surface_classify_wedge	to classify cubic surfaces using double sixes as substructures
surface_create	to create a cubic surface from a known construction
surface_create_description	to describe a known construction of a cubic surface from the command line
surface_object_with_action	an instance of a cubic surface together with its stabilizer
surface_with_action	cubic surfaces in projective space with automorphism group
surfaces_arc_lifting	to classify cubic surfaces using lifted arcs
translation_plane_via_andre_model	a translation plane created via Andre / Bruck / Bose
young	The Young representations of the symmetric group.

A.5 Namespace Discreta

Table 12: Orbiter Namespace Discreta.

Class	Purpose
bt_key	DISCRETA class for databases.
btree	DISCRETA class for a database.
btree_page_registry_key_pair	DISCRETA internal class related to class database.
buffer	DISCRETA auxiliary class related to the class database.
database	DISCRETA class for a database.
datatype	DISCRETA auxiliary class related to the class database.
design_data	DISCRETA class for Kramer Mesner type problems.
design_parameter	DISCRETA class for design parameters.

Continued on next page

Table 12 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
design_parameter_source	DISCRETA class for the design parameters database.
discreta_base	DISCRETA base class. All DISCRETA classes are derived from this class.
domain	DISCRETA class for influencing arithmetic operations.
ff_memory	DISCRETA auxilliary class for class domain.
geometry	DISCRETA class for incidence matrices.
group_selection	DISCRETA class to parse a group description from the command line.
hollerith	DISCRETA string class.
integer	DISCRETA integer class.
itemtyp	DISCRETA auxiliary class related to the class database.
keycarrier	DISCRETA auxiliary class related to the class database.
longinteger	DISCRETA class for integers of arbitrary magnitude.
longinteger_representation	DISCRETA internal class to represent long integers.
matrix	DISCRETA matrix class.
matrix_access	DISCRETA utility class for matrix access.
memory	DISCRETA class to serialize data structures.
number_partition	DISCRETA class for partitions of an integer.
OBJECTSELF	DISCRETA internal class.
page_table	DISCRETA class for bulk storage.
pagetyp	DISCRETA auxiliary class related to the class database.
permutation	DISCRETA permutation class.
printing_mode	DISCRETA class related to printing of objects.
solid	DISCRETA class for polyhedra.
unipoly	DISCRETA class for poynomials in one variable.
Vector	DISCRETA vector class for vectors of DISCRETA objects.

Continued on next page

Table 12 – continued from previous page

Class	Purpose
with	DISCRETA class related to class domain.

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