Orbiter User's Guide

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Abstract

The open source package Orbiter is devoted to the classification of combinatorial objects. This guide describes how Orbiter is installed and used using terminal commands.

1 Introduction

Orbiter is a software package for the classification of combinatorial objects. This User's guide shows how Orbiter can be used. Orbiter is a library of C++ classes, together with a set of ready-to-use applications. There is no command line interface. The Orbiter applications can be invoked using the command line interface (for instance from unix terminals). It is also possible to write shell scripts or makefiles.

The installation of Orbiter requires the following steps:

(a) Ensure that `git` and the C++ development suite are installed (`gnuc` and `make`). Windows users may have to install `cygwin` (plus the extra packages git, make, gnuc). Macintosh users may have to install the xcode development tools from the appstore (it is free). Linux users may have to install the development packages. Orbiter often produces latex reports. In order to compile these files, make sure you have latex installed (orbiter programs run without it though).

(b) Clone the Orbiter source tree from github (abetten/orbiter). The commands are:

```
git clone <github-orbiter-path>
```

where `<github-orbiter-path>` has to be replaced by the actual address provided by github. To get this path, find Orbiter on github, then click on the green box that says "Clone or download" and copy the address into the clipboard by clicking the clipboard symbol). Back in the terminal, you can paste this text after the `git clone` command.

(c) Issue the following commands:

```
cd orbiter
git submodule init
git submodule update
make
make install
```

The last two commands compile the Orbiter source tree and copy the executables to the subdirectory bin inside the Orbiter source tree. Compiling Orbiter will take a little while (5 minutes, depending on the speed of the machine). Depending on the compiler, some warnings will be produced, though none of them are serious. If an error appears, please check that you followed all the steps above (including the git submodule commands). All executables will first be created in the subtree `ORBITER/src/apps` and will have the file extension `.out`. The `make install` command copies the executables to the bin subdirectory. A list of all executables is given in Appendix G.

2 Finite Fields and Finite Projective Spaces

Finite fields and projective spaces over them play an important role in Orbiter. The command

```
cheat_sheet_GF.out -q <q>
```

creates a report for the field $\mathbb{F}_q$. The elements of the field $\mathbb{F}_q$ are represented in different ways. Suppose that $q = p^e$ for some prime p and some integer $q \geq 1$. The elements of $\mathbb{F}_q$ are mapped bijectively to the integers in the interval $[0, q-1]$, using the base-p representation. If $e = 1$, the map takes the residue class a mod p with $0 \leq a < p$ to the integer a. Otherwise, we write the field element as

$$\sum_{h=0}^{e-1} a_i \alpha^i$$

where α is the root of some irreducible polynomial $m(X)$ of degree e over $\mathbb{F}_p$ amd $0 \leq a_i < p$ for all i. The associated integer is obtained as

$$\sum_{h=0}^{e-1} a_i p^i.$$

This representation takes 0 in $\mathbb{F}_q$ to the integer 0 and likewise $1 \in \mathbb{F}_q$ is mapped to the integer 1. Arithmetic is done by considering the polynomials over $\mathbb{F}_p$ and modulo the irreducible polynomial $m(X)$ with root α. For instance, the field $\mathbb{F}_4$ is created using the polynomial $m(X) = X^2 + X + 1$. The elements are

$$0, \quad 1, \quad 2 = \alpha, \quad 3 = \alpha + 1.$$

Addition and multiplication tables are listed in the report in Appendix A. Orbiter maintains a small database of irreducible polynomials for the purposes of creating finite fields. Appendix A shows the report for the field $\mathbb{F}_4$.

The command

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

```
cheat_sheet_PG.out -n <n> -q <q>
```

creates a report for the projective plane $\mathrm{PG}(n, q)$. Appendix B shows such a report for $\mathrm{PG}(2, 4)$.

3 Linear Groups

There are many ways to create linear and semilinear groups in Orbiter. The groups are created as matrices over finite fields, together with a suitable permutation representation. The elements of finite fields are represented as integers as described in Section 2.

The creation of linear groups from the command line is done using the

```
-linear <group-description> <optional: modifier> -end
```

option. The group description starts with the main type, which can be one of the commands listed in Table 1. The executable `linear_group.out` can be used to create a matrix group. The group description can be extended by optional modifiers, such as the commands listed in Table 2. For instance,

```
linear_group.out -v 3 -linear -PGGL 3 4 -end  \
    -report \
    -sylow
```

creates $\mathrm{P}\Gamma\mathrm{L}(3, 4)$. A report can be found in Appendix D. Because of the option `-sylow`, the report includes information about Sylow subgroups. Let us look at a sporadic simple group. The command

Modifier	Arguments	Meaning
-Janko1		first Janko group (needs $\mathrm{PGL}(7,11)$)
-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
-subgroup_by_generators	l o n str(1) ... str(n)	Generate a subgroup from generators. The label "l" is used to denote the subgroup; o is the order of the subgroup; n is the number of generators and str(1), ..., str(n) are the generators for the subgroup in string representation.

Table 2: Modifiers for creating matrix groups

Nice generators:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Group action $\mathrm{PGL}(3, 11)$ of degree 133
Group order 21
tl=$7, 3, 1, 1,$
Base: $(0, 1, 2, 3)$
Strong generators for a group of order 21:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

1,0,0,1,7,7,5,6,3,
1,1,4,6,8,1,7,5,8,

Table 3: The Group generated by a power of a Singer cycle and a Frobenius automorphism

```
linear_group.out -v 2  \
    -linear -PGL 7 11 -Janko1 -end \
    -report
```

creates the first Janko group as a subgroup of $\mathrm{PGL}(7, 11)$. A latex report is shown in Appendix C. Let us look at another group. The Singer subgroup in $\mathrm{GL}(n, q)$ is a subgroup of order $(q^n - 1)$ acting transitively on the nonzero vectors of $\mathbb{F}_q^n$. The image in $\mathrm{PGL}(n, q)$ is a cyclic group of order $(q^n - 1)/(q - 1)$ acting transitively on the points of the associated projective space. We consider the Singer subgroup of $\mathrm{PGL}(3, 11)$. This is a cyclic subgroup of order 133. We consider the 19th power of the Singer cycle, together with the Frobenius automorphism for $\mathbb{F}_{11^3}$ over $\mathbb{F}_{11}$, to generate a group of order 21. The following command can be used to create this group.

```
linear_group.out -v 3 -linear -PGL 3 11 \
    -singer_and_frobenius 19 -end  \
    -report
```

Table 3 shows the report generated for this group of order 21. Orbiter, through its interface to Magma, can compute the conjugacy classes of groups. For instance, the command

```
linear_group.out -v 6 -linear -PSL 3 2 \
    -end  -classes
```

can be used to create a report about the conjugacy classes of the simple group $\mathrm{PSL}(3, 2)$. The report is shown in Appendix E.

Modifier	Arguments	Meaning
-orbits_on_subsets	k	Compute orbits on k-subsets
-orbits_on_points		Compute orbits in the action that was created
-orbits_of	i	Compute orbit of point i in the action that was created
-stabilizer		Compute the stabilizer of the orbit representative (needs -orbits_on_points)
-draw_poset		Draw the poset of orbits (needs -orbits_on_subsets)
-classes		Compute a report of the conjugacy classes of elements (needs Magma)
-normalizer		Compute the normalizer (needs Magma; needs a group with a subgroup)
-report		Produce a latex report about the group
-sylow		Incude Sylow subgroups in the report (needs -report)
-print_elements		Produce a printout of all group elements
-print_elements_tex		Produce a latex report of all group elements
-orbits_on_set_system_from_file	fname f l	reads the csv file "fname" and extract sets from columns $[f, ..., f + l - 1]$
-orbit_of_set_from_file	fname	reads a set from the text file "fname" and computes orbits on the elements of the set
-multiply	str1 str2	Creates group elements from str1 and str2 and multiplies
-inverse	str	Creates a group element from str and computes its inverse

Table 4: Task that can be performed for a group

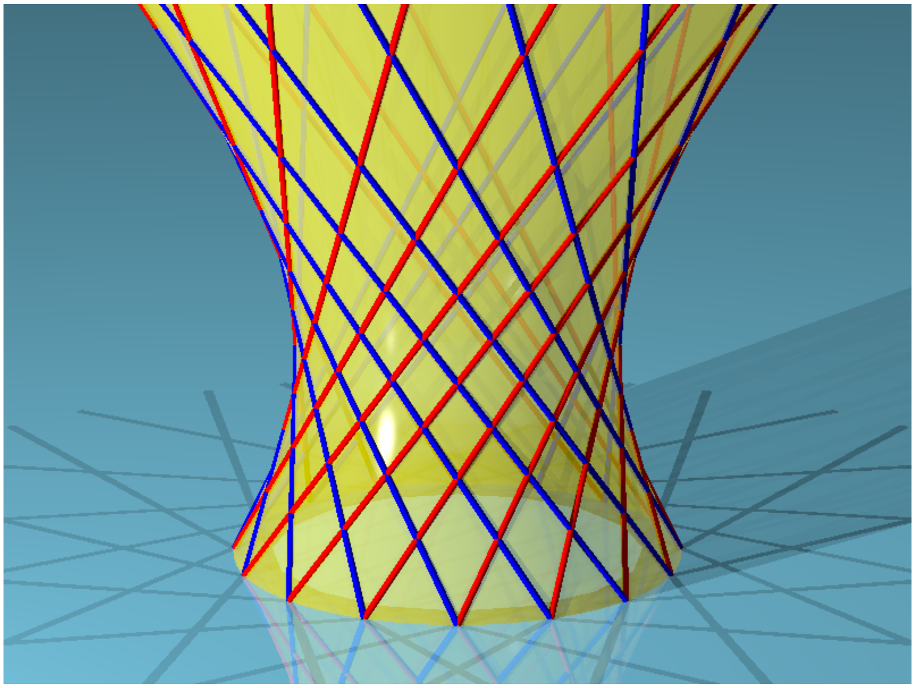

Figure 1: The hyperbolic quadric in affine space $\mathbb{R}^3$

It is possible to use the group that was created to do other tasks as described in Table 4. The orthogonal groups are available. There are two ways to create them. First, we can create them as subgroups of the associated general linear groups. This will create the action on the projective space. The `orthogonal_group.out` application can be used if the action on the singular points is desired. For instance,

```
orthogonal_group.out -v 2 -epsilon 1 -d 6 -q 2 -report
```

creates $\mathrm{PGO}^+(6,2)$, including the report shown in Appendix F

4 Orbits on subspaces

The `subspace_orbits_main.out` application computes the orbits of a group on the lattice of subspaces of a finite vector space.

Suppose we want to classify the subspaces in $\mathrm{PG}(3,2)$ under the action of the orthogonal group. The orthogonal group is the stabilizer of a quadric. In $\mathrm{PG}(3,2)$ 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 1. $\mathrm{PG}(3,2)$ has 15 points:

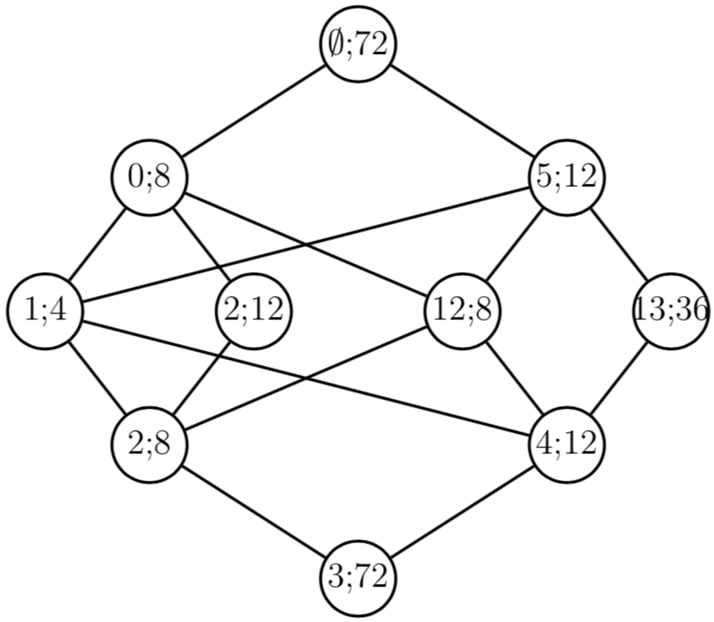

Figure 2: Hasse-diagram of the types of subspaces of $\mathrm{PG}(3,2)$

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

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 $\mathrm{PGO}^+(4,2)$ of order 72. The command

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

produces a classification of all subspaces of $\mathrm{PG}(3,2)$ under $\mathrm{PGO}^+(4,2)$. A Hasse diagram of the classification is shown in Figure 2. 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 $\mathrm{PG}(3, 2)$. 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. 1). 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 $P_0P_1P_4$.

5 Cayley Graphs

Orbiter can create Cayley graphs. For instance, the command

```
cayley_sym_n.out -v 1 -n <n> -coxeter
```

creates the Cayley graph on $\mathrm{Sym}(n)$ with respect to the Coxeter generators. The graphs for $\mathrm{Sym}(4)$ and $\mathrm{Sym}(5)$ are shown in Figure 3. 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.

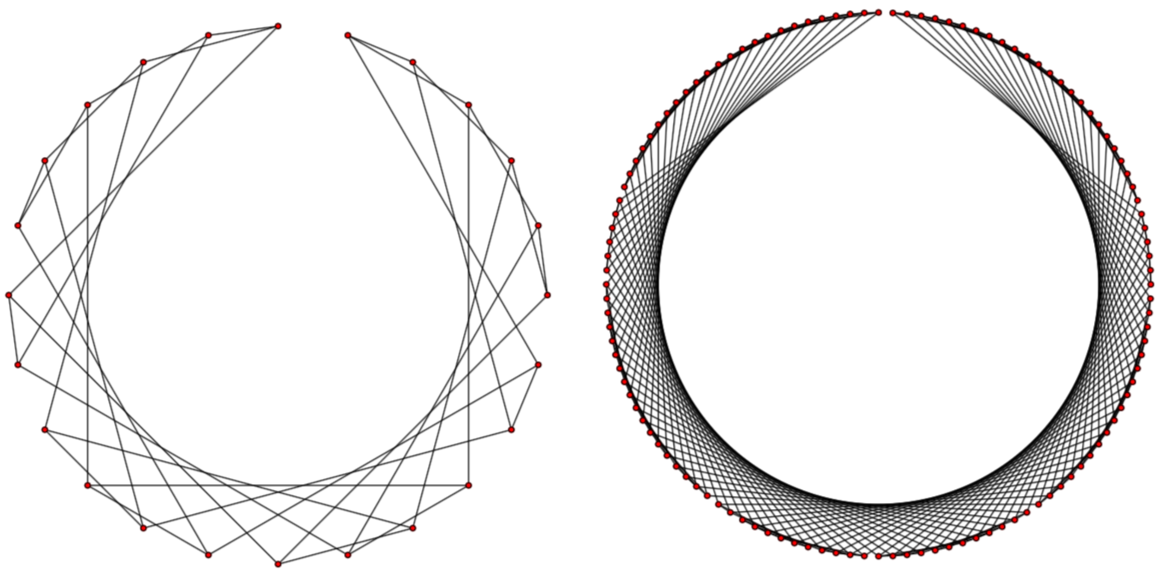

Figure 3: Cayley graphs for Sym(4) and Sym(5)

6 Cubic Surfaces

Orbiter can classify cubic surfaces with 27 lines over finite fields. In order to describe the equation of such a surface, Orbiter uses the monomial ordering as shown in Table 5. The classification algorithm from [1] is based on substructures such as the classical double-six and a configuration called a five-plus-one. The command

```
surface_classify.out -v 2 -linear -PGL 4 <q> -wedge -end
```

classifies the surfaces with 27 lines over the field $\mathbb{F}_q$. To perform the classification, the group $\mathrm{PGL}(4, q)$ acts on the set of lines of $\mathrm{PG}(3, q)$. 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

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

h	monomial	vector
0	X_0^3	$(3,0,0,0)$
1	X_1^3	$(0,3,0,0)$
2	X_2^3	$(0,0,3,0)$
3	X_3^3	$(0,0,0,3)$
4	$X_0^2X_1$	$(2,1,0,0)$
5	$X_0^2X_2$	$(2,0,1,0)$
6	$X_0^2X_3$	$(2,0,0,1)$
7	$X_0X_1^2$	$(1,2,0,0)$
8	$X_1^2X_2$	$(0,2,1,0)$
9	$X_1^2X_3$	$(0,2,0,1)$

h	monomial	vector
10	$X_0X_2^2$	$(1,0,2,0)$
11	$X_1X_2^2$	$(0,1,2,0)$
12	$X_2^2X_3$	$(0,0,2,1)$
13	$X_0X_3^2$	$(1,0,0,2)$
14	$X_1X_3^2$	$(0,1,0,2)$
15	$X_2X_3^2$	$(0,0,1,2)$
16	$X_0X_1X_2$	$(1,1,1,0)$
17	$X_0X_1X_3$	$(1,1,0,1)$
18	$X_0X_2X_3$	$(1,0,1,1)$
19	$X_1X_2X_3$	$(0,1,1,1)$

Table 5: Orbiter ordering of cubic monomials in 4 variables

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. 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 6 shows the content of this file for $q=4$.

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 6: The double-six configurations 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.cpp` 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
```

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)

$$X_0^2X_3 + X_1^2X_2 + X_1X_2^2 + X_0X_3^2 + X_1X_2X_3 = 0 \qquad (1)$$

in the classification 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 [1] 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.

7 Acknowledgements

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A The Field $\mathbb{F}_4$

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

B Cheat Sheet PG$(2, 4)$

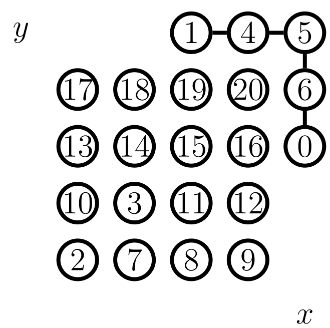
$q = 4$
$p = 2$
$e = 2$
$n = 2$
Number of points $= 21$
Number of lines $= 21$
Number of lines on a point $= 5$
Number of points on a line $= 5$

B.1 The Finite Field with 4 Elements

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

B.2 The Plane



B.3 Points and Lines

PG$(2,4)$ has 21 points:

$P_0 = (1,0,0) = (1,0,0)$
$P_1 = (0,1,0) = (0,1,0)$
$P_2 = (0,0,1) = (0,0,1)$
$P_3 = (1,1,1) = (1,1,1)$
$P_4 = (1,1,0) = (1,1,0)$
$P_5 = (2,1,0) = (\alpha,1,0)$
$P_6 = (3,1,0) = (\alpha^2,1,0)$
$P_7 = (1,0,1) = (1,0,1)$
$P_8 = (2,0,1) = (\alpha,0,1)$
$P_9 = (3,0,1) = (\alpha^2,0,1)$
$P_{10} = (0,1,1) = (0,1,1)$
$P_{11} = (2,1,1) = (\alpha,1,1)$
$P_{12} = (3,1,1) = (\alpha^2,1,1)$
$P_{13} = (0,2,1) = (0,\alpha,1)$
$P_{14} = (1,2,1) = (1,\alpha,1)$
$P_{15} = (2,2,1) = (\alpha,\alpha,1)$
$P_{16} = (3,2,1) = (\alpha^2,\alpha,1)$
$P_{17} = (0,3,1) = (0,\alpha^2,1)$
$P_{18} = (1,3,1) = (1,\alpha^2,1)$
$P_{19} = (2,3,1) = (\alpha,\alpha^2,1)$
$P_{20} = (3,3,1) = (\alpha^2,\alpha^2,1)$

Normalized from the left:

$P_0 = (1,0,0)$
$P_1 = (0,1,0)$
$P_2 = (0,0,1)$
$P_3 = (1,1,1)$
$P_4 = (1,1,0)$
$P_5 = (1,3,0)$
$P_6 = (1,2,0)$
$P_7 = (1,0,1)$
$P_8 = (1,0,3)$
$P_9 = (1,0,2)$
$P_{10} = (0,1,1)$
$P_{11} = (1,3,3)$
$P_{12} = (1,2,2)$
$P_{13} = (0,1,3)$
$P_{14} = (1,2,1)$
$P_{15} = (1,1,3)$
$P_{16} = (1,3,2)$
$P_{17} = (0,1,2)$
$P_{18} = (1,3,1)$
$P_{19} = (1,2,3)$
$P_{20} = (1,1,2)$

PG$(2,4)$ has 21 points:

$P_{5\cdot i+j}$	0	1	2	3	4
0	$(1,0,0)$	$(0,1,0)$	$(0,0,1)$	$(1,1,1)$	$(1,1,0)$
5	$(2,1,0)$	$(3,1,0)$	$(1,0,1)$	$(2,0,1)$	$(3,0,1)$
10	$(0,1,1)$	$(2,1,1)$	$(3,1,1)$	$(0,2,1)$	$(1,2,1)$
15	$(2,2,1)$	$(3,2,1)$	$(0,3,1)$	$(1,3,1)$	$(2,3,1)$
20	$(3,3,1)$				

PG$(2,4)$ has 21 lines, each with 5 points:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	4	5	6
1	0	10	3	11	12
2	0	17	20	18	19
3	0	13	15	16	14
4	0	2	7	8	9
5	7	1	3	18	14
6	7	10	4	16	19
7	7	17	15	5	12
8	7	13	20	11	6
9	4	2	3	15	20
10	9	1	20	16	12
11	9	10	15	18	6
12	9	17	4	11	14
13	9	13	3	5	19
14	6	2	14	19	12
15	8	1	15	11	19
16	8	10	20	5	14
17	8	17	3	16	6
18	8	13	4	18	12
19	5	2	18	11	16
20	1	2	10	13	17

PG$(2,4)$ has 21 points, each with 5 lines:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	2	3	4
1	0	5	10	15	20
2	4	9	14	19	20
3	1	5	9	13	17
4	0	6	9	12	18
5	0	7	13	16	19
6	0	8	11	14	17
7	4	5	6	7	8
8	4	15	16	17	18
9	4	10	11	12	13
10	1	6	11	16	20
11	1	8	12	15	19
12	1	7	10	14	18
13	3	8	13	18	20
14	3	5	12	14	16
15	3	7	9	11	15
16	3	6	10	17	19
17	2	7	12	17	20
18	2	5	11	18	19
19	2	6	13	14	15
20	2	8	9	10	16

B.4 Subspaces of dimension 1

PG$(2,4)$ has 21 1-subspaces:

$$L_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 010 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{10} = \begin{bmatrix} 102 \\ 010 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{15} = \begin{bmatrix} 103 \\ 010 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{20} = \begin{bmatrix} 010 \\ 001 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 011 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 011 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 102 \\ 011 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} 103 \\ 011 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 012 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_7 = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 012 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 102 \\ 012 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{17} = \begin{bmatrix} 103 \\ 012 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 013 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_8 = \begin{bmatrix} 101 \\ 013 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 102 \\ 013 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{18} = \begin{bmatrix} 103 \\ 013 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 001 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_9 = \begin{bmatrix} 110 \\ 001 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{14} = \begin{bmatrix} 120 \\ 001 \end{bmatrix} \quad L_{19} = \begin{bmatrix} 130 \\ 001 \end{bmatrix}$$

B.5 Line intersections

intersection of 2 lines:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0		0	0	0	0	1	4	5	6	4	1	6	4	5	6	1	5	6	4	5	1
1	0		0	0	0	3	10	12	11	3	12	10	11	3	12	11	10	3	12	11	10
2	0	0		0	0	18	19	17	20	20	20	18	17	19	19	19	20	17	18	18	17
3	0	0	0		0	14	16	15	13	15	16	15	14	13	14	15	14	16	13	16	13
4	0	0	0	0		7	7	7	7	2	9	9	9	9	2	8	8	8	8	2	2
5	1	3	18	14	7		7	7	7	3	1	18	14	3	14	1	14	3	18	18	1
6	4	10	19	16	7	7		7	7	4	16	10	4	19	19	19	10	16	4	16	10
7	5	12	17	15	7	7	7		7	15	12	15	17	5	12	15	5	17	12	5	17
8	6	11	20	13	7	7	7	7		20	20	6	11	13	6	11	20	6	13	11	13
9	4	3	20	15	2	3	4	15	20		20	15	4	3	2	15	20	3	4	2	2
10	1	12	20	16	9	1	16	12	20	20		9	9	9	12	1	20	16	12	16	1
11	6	10	18	15	9	18	10	15	6	15	9		9	9	6	15	10	6	18	18	10
12	4	11	17	14	9	14	4	17	11	4	9	9		9	14	11	14	17	4	11	17
13	5	3	19	13	9	3	19	5	13	3	9	9	9		19	19	5	3	13	5	13
14	6	12	19	14	2	14	19	12	6	2	12	6	14	19		19	14	6	12	2	2
15	1	11	19	15	8	1	19	15	11	15	1	15	11	19	19		8	8	8	11	1
16	5	10	20	14	8	14	10	5	20	20	20	10	14	5	14	8		8	8	5	10
17	6	3	17	16	8	3	16	17	6	3	16	6	17	3	6	8	8		8	16	17
18	4	12	18	13	8	18	4	12	13	4	12	18	4	13	12	8	8	8		18	13
19	5	11	18	16	2	18	16	5	11	2	16	18	11	5	2	11	5	16	18		2
20	1	10	17	13	2	1	10	17	13	2	1	10	17	13	2	1	10	17	13	2	

B.6 Line through point-pairs

line through 2 points:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0		0	4	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
1	0		20	5	0	0	0	5	15	10	20	15	10	20	5	15	10	20	5	15	10
2	4	20		9	9	19	14	4	4	4	20	19	14	20	14	9	19	20	19	14	9
3	1	5	9		9	13	17	5	17	13	1	1	1	13	5	9	17	17	5	13	9
4	0	0	9	9		0	0	6	18	12	6	12	18	18	12	9	6	12	18	6	9
5	0	0	19	13	0		0	7	16	13	16	19	7	13	16	7	19	7	19	13	16
6	0	0	14	17	0	0		8	17	11	11	8	14	8	14	11	17	17	11	14	8
7	4	5	4	5	6	7	8		4	4	6	8	7	8	5	7	6	7	5	6	8
8	4	15	4	17	18	16	17	4		4	16	15	18	18	16	15	17	17	18	15	16
9	4	10	4	13	12	13	11	4	4		11	12	10	13	12	11	10	12	11	13	10
10	1	20	20	1	6	16	11	6	16	11		1	1	20	16	11	6	20	11	6	16
11	1	15	19	1	12	19	8	8	15	12	1		1	8	12	15	19	12	19	15	8
12	1	10	14	1	18	7	14	7	18	10	1	1		18	14	7	10	7	18	14	10
13	3	20	20	13	18	13	8	8	18	13	20	8	18		3	3	3	20	18	13	8
14	3	5	14	5	12	16	14	5	16	12	16	12	14	3		3	3	12	5	14	16
15	3	15	9	9	9	7	11	7	15	11	11	15	7	3	3		3	7	11	15	9
16	3	10	19	17	6	19	17	6	17	10	6	19	10	3	3	3		17	19	6	10
17	2	20	20	17	12	7	17	7	17	12	20	12	7	20	12	7	17		2	2	2
18	2	5	19	5	18	19	11	5	18	11	11	19	18	18	5	11	19	2		2	2
19	2	15	14	13	6	13	14	6	15	13	6	15	14	13	14	15	6	2	2		2
20	2	10	9	9	9	16	8	8	16	10	16	8	10	8	16	9	10	2	2	2	

C The Group $\mathrm{PGL}(7, 11)\mathrm{SubgroupJanko1}$

The order of the group $\mathrm{PGL}(7, 11)\mathrm{SubgroupJanko1}$ is 175560
The field $\mathbb{F}_{11}$:
$Z_i = \log_\alpha(1 + \alpha^i)$

i	γ_i	$-\gamma_i$	γ_i^{-1}	$\log_\alpha(\gamma_i)$	α^i	Z_i
0	$0 = 0$	0	DNE	DNE	1	1
1	$1 = 1$	10	1	0	2	8
2	$2 = \alpha$	9	6	1	4	4
3	$3 = \alpha^8$	8	4	8	8	6
4	$4 = \alpha^2$	7	3	2	5	9
5	$5 = \alpha^4$	6	9	4	10	DNE
6	$6 = \alpha^9$	5	2	9	9	5
7	$7 = \alpha^7$	4	8	7	7	3
8	$8 = \alpha^3$	3	7	3	3	2
9	$9 = \alpha^6$	2	5	6	6	7
10	$10 = \alpha^5$	1	10	5	1	1

The group acts on a set of size 1948717
Strong generators for a group of order 175560:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 & 7 & 10 & 10 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 7 & 10 & 10 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
1,3,4,4,1,4,1,8,7,7,10,7,10,10,4,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,4,7,10,10,8,7,7,10,10,10,8,7,7,10,7,
0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,
Group action $\mathrm{PGL}(7, 11)$ of degree 1948717
Group order 175560
tl$=7315, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8,$
Base: $(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

Strong generators for a group of order 175560:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix},$$

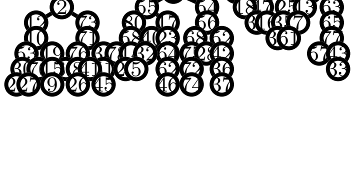
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 & 7 & 10 & 10 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 7 & 10 & 10 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 \\ 10 & 10 & 8 & 7 & 7 & 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,
1,3,4,4,1,4,1,8,7,7,10,7,10,10,4,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,1,4,1,1,3,4,4,7,10,10,8,7,7,10,10,10,8,7,7,10,7,
0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,

Stabilizer chain

Level	Base pt	Orbit length	Subgroup order
0	0	7315	175560
1	1	3	24
2	2	1	8
3	3	1	8
4	4	1	8
5	5	1	8
6	6	1	8
7	7	8	8

Basic Orbit 0



Basic Orbit 1

Basic Orbit 2

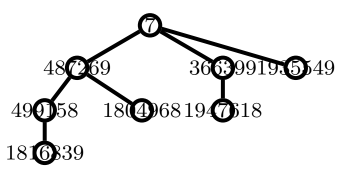
Basic Orbit 3

Basic Orbit 4

Basic Orbit 5

Basic Orbit 6

Basic Orbit 7



The base has length 8
The basic orbits are:
Basic orbit 0 is orbit of 0 of length 1948717
Basic orbit 1 is orbit of 1 of length 1948716
Basic orbit 2 is orbit of 2 of length 1948705
Basic orbit 3 is orbit of 3 of length 1948584
Basic orbit 4 is orbit of 4 of length 1947253
Basic orbit 5 is orbit of 5 of length 1932612

Basic orbit 6 is orbit of 6 of length 1771561
Basic orbit 7 is orbit of 7 of length 1000000

D The Group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(3,4)$

The Group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(3,4)$
The order of the group $\mathrm{P\Gamma L}(3,4)$ is 120960
The field $\mathbb{F}_4$:
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

The group acts on a set of size 21

i	P_i
0	$(1,0,0)$
1	$(0,1,0)$
2	$(0,0,1)$
3	$(1,1,1)$
4	$(1,1,0)$
5	$(2,1,0)$
6	$(3,1,0)$
7	$(1,0,1)$
8	$(2,0,1)$
9	$(3,0,1)$

,

i	P_i
10	$(0,1,1)$
11	$(2,1,1)$
12	$(3,1,1)$
13	$(0,2,1)$
14	$(1,2,1)$
15	$(2,2,1)$
16	$(3,2,1)$
17	$(0,3,1)$
18	$(1,3,1)$
19	$(2,3,1)$

,

i	P_i
20	$(3,3,1)$

Nice generators:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0,$$

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

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

Group action PΓL$(3,4)$ of degree 21
Group order 120960
tl=$21, 20, 16, 9, 2,$
Base: $(0, 1, 2, 3, 5)$
Strong generators for a group of order 120960:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_1,$$

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

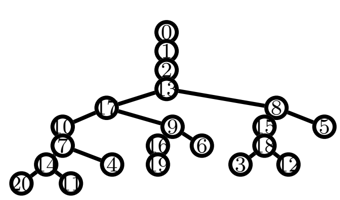
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0$$

1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,
1,0,0,0,2,0,0,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,3,0,0,0,3,1,
1,0,0,0,1,0,2,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,1,0,0,2,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,
0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,

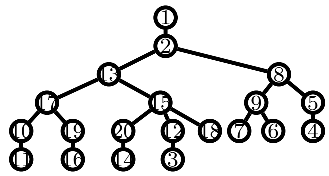
Stabilizer chain

Level	Base pt	Orbit length	Subgroup order
0	0	21	120960
1	1	20	5760
2	2	16	288
3	3	9	18
4	5	2	2

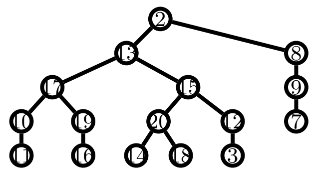
Basic Orbit 0



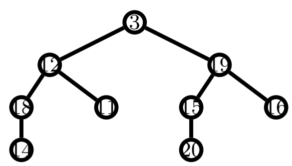
Basic Orbit 1



Basic Orbit 2



Basic Orbit 3



Basic Orbit 4

The base has length 5
The basic orbits are:
Basic orbit 0 is orbit of 0 of length 21
Basic orbit 1 is orbit of 1 of length 20
Basic orbit 2 is orbit of 2 of length 16
Basic orbit 3 is orbit of 3 of length 9
Basic orbit 4 is orbit of 5 of length 2
The 2-Sylow groups have order 2^7
The 3-Sylow groups have order 3^3
The 5-Sylow groups have order 5^1
The 7-Sylow groups have order 7^1
One 2-Sylow group has the following generators:
Strong generators for a group of order 128:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & 1 \\ \alpha^2 & 0 & \alpha \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha^2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \alpha^2 \\ \alpha^2 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_1,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 \\ \alpha^2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha^2 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ \alpha^2 & \alpha & \alpha \end{bmatrix}_0$$

1,0,0,1,3,1,3,0,2,1,
1,0,0,1,1,0,3,1,1,1,
1,0,0,1,0,3,3,2,3,1,
1,0,1,1,3,3,3,0,1,0,
1,2,1,1,2,2,3,3,0,1,
0,1,1,3,2,3,2,2,3,0,
1,1,3,1,0,2,3,2,2,0,
One 3-Sylow group has the following generators:
Strong generators for a group of order 27:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ \alpha & \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0$$

1,0,0,0,1,0,2,0,3,0,
1,3,0,0,2,0,2,3,3,0,
1,2,3,2,2,0,1,0,3,0,
One 5-Sylow group has the following generators:
Strong generators for a group of order 5:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha^2 & \alpha^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0$$

1,3,3,0,0,1,1,2,3,0,
One 7-Sylow group has the following generators:
Strong generators for a group of order 7:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}_0$$

0,1,2,2,1,1,2,2,3,0,

E Conjugacy classes in $\mathrm{PGL}(3, 2)$

The group order is

$$168$$

Class 0 / 6

Order of element = 1
Class size = 1
Centralizer order = 168
Normalizer order = 168
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 168:

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,
1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,
1,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,
1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,

Class 1 / 6

Order of element = 2
Class size = 21
Centralizer order = 8
Normalizer order = 8
Representing element is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,$
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 8:

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

1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,
1,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,
1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,1,

Class 2 / 6

Order of element = 3
Class size = 56
Centralizer order = 3
Normalizer order = 6
Representing element is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,$
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 6:

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

1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,
1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,

Class 3 / 6

Order of element = 4
Class size = 42
Centralizer order = 4
Normalizer order = 8
Representing element is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,$
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 8:

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

1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,
1,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,

Class 4 / 6

Order of element = 7
Class size = 24
Centralizer order = 7
Normalizer order = 21
Representing element is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,$
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 21:

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

1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,
0,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,

Class 5 / 6

Order of element = 7
Class size = 24
Centralizer order = 7
Normalizer order = 21
Representing element is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,$
The normalizer is generated by:
Strong generators for a group of order 21:

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

1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,
1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,

F The Group $\mathrm{PGO}^{+}(6,2)$

The order of the group $\mathrm{PGO}^{+}(6,2)$ is 40320
The field $\mathbb{F}_2$:
$Z_i = \log_\alpha(1+\alpha^i)$

i	γ_i	$-\gamma_i$	γ_i^{-1}	$\log_\alpha(\gamma_i)$	α^i	Z_i
0	$0=0$	0	DNE	DNE	1	DNE
1	$1=1$	1	1	0	1	DNE

The group acts on a set of size 35

i	P_i
0	$(1,0,0,0,0,0)$
1	$(0,1,0,0,0,0)$
2	$(0,0,1,0,0,0)$
3	$(1,0,1,0,0,0)$
4	$(0,1,1,0,0,0)$
5	$(0,0,0,1,0,0)$
6	$(1,0,0,1,0,0)$
7	$(0,1,0,1,0,0)$
8	$(1,1,1,1,0,0)$
9	$(0,0,0,0,1,0)$

,

i	P_i
10	$(1,0,0,0,1,0)$
11	$(0,1,0,0,1,0)$
12	$(0,0,1,0,1,0)$
13	$(1,0,1,0,1,0)$
14	$(0,1,1,0,1,0)$
15	$(0,0,0,1,1,0)$
16	$(1,0,0,1,1,0)$
17	$(0,1,0,1,1,0)$
18	$(1,1,1,1,1,0)$
19	$(0,0,0,0,0,1)$

,

i	P_i
20	$(1,0,0,0,0,1)$
21	$(0,1,0,0,0,1)$
22	$(0,0,1,0,0,1)$
23	$(1,0,1,0,0,1)$
24	$(0,1,1,0,0,1)$
25	$(0,0,0,1,0,1)$
26	$(1,0,0,1,0,1)$
27	$(0,1,0,1,0,1)$
28	$(1,1,1,1,0,1)$
29	$(1,1,0,0,1,1)$

,

i	P_i
30	$(1,1,1,0,1,1)$
31	$(1,1,0,1,1,1)$
32	$(0,0,1,1,1,1)$
33	$(1,0,1,1,1,1)$
34	$(0,1,1,1,1,1)$

Strong generators for a group of order 40320:

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

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,
0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,
0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,
0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,
Group action $\mathrm{PGO}^{+}(6,2)$ of degree 35
Group order 40320
tl=$35, 16, 9, 1, 1, 4, 2,$
Base: $(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9)$
Strong generators for a group of order 40320:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,1 \\ 0\,0\,0\,0\,1\,0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,1\,1\,1 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,1 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,1\,0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,1\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,1 \\ 0\,0\,0\,0\,1\,0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,1\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,0\,0\,1 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,0\,1 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,0\,0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,0\,0 \\ 0\,0\,1\,0\,1\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,0\,1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,0 \\ 0\,1\,1\,1\,1\,1 \\ 1\,0\,0\,0\,1\,0 \\ 1\,0\,0\,0\,0\,1 \\ 1\,0\,1\,0\,0\,0 \\ 1\,0\,0\,1\,0\,0 \end{bmatrix},$$

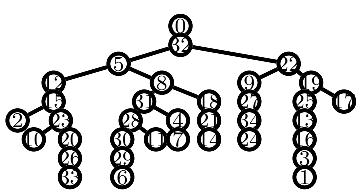
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&1&0&1&0&0\\ 1&0&1&0&0&1\\ 0&0&0&1&0&0\\ 0&0&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0&1&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0&0\\ 0&1&0&0&0&0\\ 1&0&1&0&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&1&0\\ 0&1&1&0&0&1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0&0&1&1&1&1\\ 1&0&1&0&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&1&1\\ 1&1&1&1&0&0\\ 0&1&0&1&0&1\\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

1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,
1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,
0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,
0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,
0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,

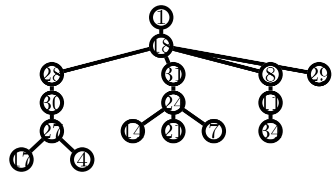
Stabilizer chain

Level	Base pt	Orbit length	Subgroup order
0	0	35	40320
1	1	16	1152
2	2	9	72
3	3	1	8
4	4	1	8
5	5	4	8
6	9	2	2

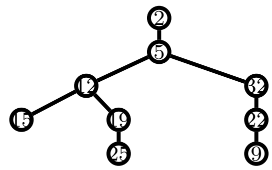
Basic Orbit 0



Basic Orbit 1



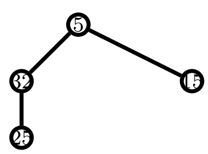
Basic Orbit 2



Basic Orbit 3

Basic Orbit 4

Basic Orbit 5



Basic Orbit 6

The base has length 7
The basic orbits are:
Basic orbit 0 is orbit of 0 of length 35
Basic orbit 1 is orbit of 1 of length 16
Basic orbit 2 is orbit of 2 of length 9
Basic orbit 3 is orbit of 3 of length 1
Basic orbit 4 is orbit of 4 of length 1

Basic orbit 5 is orbit of 5 of length 4
Basic orbit 6 is orbit of 9 of length 2

G The Orbiter executables

At present, Orbiter comes with the following 159 executables in the bin subdirectory.

```
BN_pair.out
a5_in_PSL.out
action_on_set_partitions.out
all_cliques.out
all_cycles.out
all_k_subsets.out
all_rainbow_cliques.out
analyze_projective_code.out
analyze_q_designs.out
andre.out
arc_lifting_main.out
arcs_main.out
arcs_orderly.out
awss.out
bent.out
blt_main.out
borel.out
burnside.out
canonical_form.out
cayley.out
cayley_sym_n.out (Section 5)
cc2widor.out
cheat_sheet_GF.out (Section 2)
cheat_sheet_PG.out (Section 2)
classify_cubic_curves.out
code_cosets.out
codes.out
collect.out
colored_graph.out
concatenate_files.out
conjugacy_classes_sym_n.out
costas.out
counting_flags.out
create_BLT_set_main.out
create_element.out
create_element_of_order.out
create_file.out
create_graph.out
create_group.out
create_layered_graph_file.out
create_object.out
create_surface_main.out (Section 6)
deep_search.out
delandtsheer_doyen_main.out
desarguesian_spread.out
design.out
design_create_main.out
determine_conic.out
determine_cubic.out
determine_quadric.out
dio.out
distribution.out
dlx.out
draw_colored_graph.out (Section 5)
draw_graph.out
eigenstuff.out
example_fano_plane.out
exceptional_isomorphism_O4_main.out
factor_cyclotomic.out
ferdinand.out
field_plot.out
find_element.out
finite_field.out
flag.out
get_poly.out
gl_classes.out
graph.out
grassmann_graph.out
group_ring.out
hadamard.out
hall_system_main.out
hermitian_spreads_main.out
intersection.out
isomorph_testing.out
johnson_graph.out
johnson_table.out
join_sets.out
k_arc_generator_main.out
```

k_arc_lifting.out
kramer_mesner.out
latex_table.out
layered_graph_main.out
linear_group.out (Section 3)
linear_set_main.out
long_orbit.out
loop.out
make_design.out
make_poster.out
matrix_rank.out
maxfit.out
memory_usage.out
missing_files.out
nauty.out
orthogonal.out
orthogonal_group.out (Section 3)
orthogonal_points.out
ovoid.out
packing.out
packing_main.out
packing_was_main.out
paley.out
parameters.out
pascal_matrix.out
pentomino_5x5.out
plot_decomposition_matrix.out
plot_stats_on_graphs.out
plot_xy.out
points.out
polar.out
polynomial_orbits.out
poset_of_subsets.out
prepare_frames.out
process.out
projective_group.out
puzzle.out
rainbow_cliques.out
random_permutation.out
rank_anything.out
rank_subsets_lex.out
read_orbiter_file.out
read_solutions.out
read_types.out
read_vector_and_extract_set.out
reflection.out
regular_ls.out
run_blt.out
run_lifting.out
sarnak.out
scheduler.out
schlaefli.out
semifield_classify_main.out
semifield_main.out
shrikhande.out
simeon.out
solve_diophant.out
split.out
split_spreadsheet.out
spread_classify.out
spread_create.out
srg.out
study_surface.out
subprimitive.out
subspace_orbits_main.out (Section 4)
surface_classify.out (Section 6)
surfaces_arc_lifting_main.out
tao.out
tdo_print.out
tdo_refine.out
tdo_start.out
test_arc.out
test_hyperoval.out
test_longinteger.out
three_squares.out
transpose.out
treedraw.out
unrank.out
widor.out
winnie_li.out
wreath_product.out

References

[1] Anton Betten and Fatma Karaoğlu. Cubic surfaces over small finite fields. *Des. Codes Cryptogr.*, 87(4):931–953, 2019.