

A FAIR File Format for Mathematical Software

Antony Della Vecchia

Joint work with M. Joswig and B. Lorenz

Technische Universität Berlin

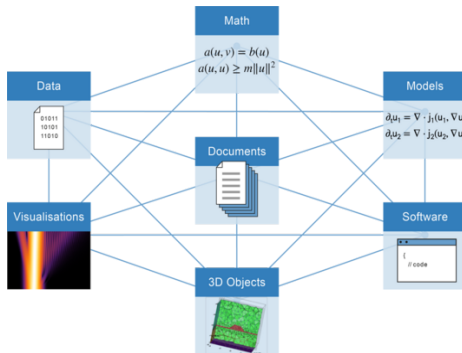
Towards a digital infrastructure for mathematical research
2023-09-25



- MaRDI and the FAIR principles
- History of Files in Mathematical Software
- Technicalities with Algebraic Data
- Current Status of Prototype
- The File Format Specification
- Future Work



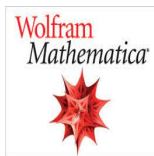
- **M**athematics **R**esearch **D**ata Initiative.
- Develop a mathematical research data infrastructure.
- Set standards for confirmable workflows and certified mathematical research data.
- Provide services to both the mathematical and wider scientific community.
- **F**indable **A**ccessible **I**nteroperable **R**eusable [M. D. Wilkinson et al. 2016]



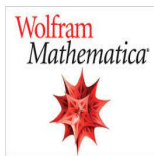
The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.



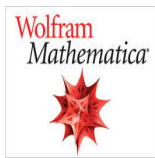
The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.
- Computations can be expensive.



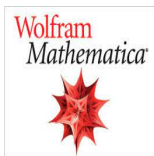
The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.
- Computations can be expensive.
- Software changes often and requires maintenance.



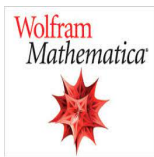
The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.
- Computations can be expensive.
- Software changes often and requires maintenance.
- Data is often more valuable than the software.



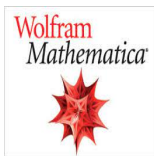
The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.
- Computations can be expensive.
- Software changes often and requires maintenance.
- Data is often more valuable than the software.
- Verification of results is at most as computationally expensive.



The Importance of Files for Computer Algebra



- People often have a preferred software system.
- Computations can be expensive.
- Software changes often and requires maintenance.
- Data is often more valuable than the software.
- Verification of results is at most as computationally expensive.



- It's common to have multiple perspectives on an object in mathematics.
- While storing mathematical data a choice of perspective must be made.
- Such a choice might not be describeable in an email.

Say we want to store:

$$p = 2y^3z^4 + (\mathbf{a} + 3)z^2 + 5\mathbf{a}y + 1$$



- It's common to have multiple perspectives on an object in mathematics.
- While storing mathematical data a choice of perspective must be made.
- Such a choice might not be describeable in an email.

Say we want to store:

$$p = 2y^3z^4 + (\mathbf{a} + 3)z^2 + 5\mathbf{a}y + 1$$

- Some technicalities with the coefficients.
- Is y considered a coefficient of z ?
- What is \mathbf{a} ?
- How can we guarantee the objects behave as expected on load?



History of File Formats

```
* Class:      LP
* Rows:       5
* Columns:    2
* Format:     MPS
*
Name          unnamed#0
ROWS
N C0000000
...
G R0000003
COLUMNS
x1 C0000000 2      R0000000 1
x1 R0000001 -1
x2 C0000000 3      R0000002 1
x2 R0000003 -1
RHS
B C0000000 -1      R0000000 -1
B R0000001 -1      R0000002 -1
B R0000003 -1
BOUNDS
FR BND x1
FR BND x2
ENDATA
```

```
{
  "_attrs": {
    "FACETS": {
      "_type": "SparseMatrix<Rational, NonSymmetric>"
    }
  },
  "VERTICES": [[["1", "0", "0"],
                 ["1", "1/3", "0"],
                 ["1", "0", "1/3"],
                 ["1", "1/3", "1/3"]],
               "cone_ambient_dim": 3,
               "N_VERTICES": 4,
               "_ns": {
                 "polymake": [
                   "https://polymake.org",
                   "4.9"
                 ]
               },
               "_info": {
                 "description": "cube of dimension 2"
               }
            ],
  "TRIANGULATION": [{
    "FACETS": [[ [ 0, 1, 2],
                  [ 1, 2, 3]],
    "_id": "unnamed#0",
    "_F_VECTOR": [4, 5, 2]
  }],
  "N_FACETS": 4,
  "_id": "square",
  "BOUNDED": true,
  "FACETS": [{ { "1": "1", { "0": "1/3", "1": "-1"},
                 { "2": "1", { "0": "1/3", "2": "-1"},
                 { "cols": 3 } }],
  "_type": "polytope::Polytope<Rational>",
  "VOLUME": "1/9"
}
```

- The LP file format, the MPS file format. IBM [1970s]
- Mathematica Notebooks. Wolfram Mathematica [1988]
- OpenMath (tree structure). Mike Dewar [2000]
- IPython 0.12 Interactive Browser Notebooks (Jupyter) [2011]
- polymake File Format. E. Gawrilow, S. Hampe, and M. Joswig [2016]



```
julia> using Oscar

julia> F = GF(7)
Finite field of characteristic 7

julia> Fx, x = F["x"]
(Univariate polynomial ring in x over GF(7), x)

julia> L, a = FiniteField(x^2 + x + 1)
(Finite field of degree 2 over GF(7), o)

julia> Lyz, (y, z) = L["y", "z"]
(Multivariate polynomial ring in 2 variables over GF(7^2), fqPolyRepMPolyRingElem[y, z])

julia> p = 2 * z^4 * y^3 + (a + 3) * z^2 + 5*a*y + 1
2*y^3*z^4 + 5*o*y + (o + 3)*z^2 + 1

julia> q = z^2 + 3*y
3*y + z^2

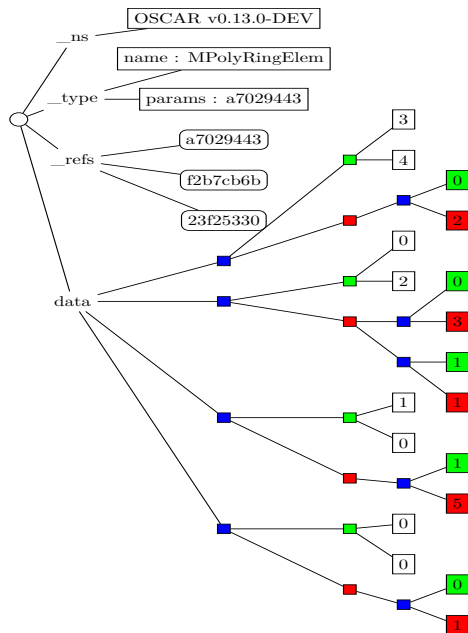
julia> save("p.mrdi", p)

julia> save("q.mrdi", q)

julia> load("p.mrdi") * load("q.mrdi")
6*y^4*z^4 + 2*y^3*z^6 + o*y^2 + (o + 2)*y*z^2 + 3*y + (o + 3)*z^4 + z^2
```



Tree Structure



$$2y^3z^4$$

$$+ (a + 3)z^2$$

$$+ 5ay$$

$$+ 1$$



Example File Serialized with OSCAR

```
{
  "_ns": { "Oscar": [ "https://github.com/oscar-system/Oscar.jl", "0.13.0-DEV" ] },
  "_type": {
    "name": "MPolyRingElem",
    "params": "869a359a-43d3-43f4-9821-0af9346be019"
  },
  "_refs": {
    "152ac7bd-e85a-4b36-acc2-743ade2cad4f": {
      "_type": "PolyRing",
      "data": { "base_ring": { "data": "7", "_type": "Nemo.fpField"},
        "symbols": ["x"] }
    },
    "869a359a-43d3-43f4-9821-0af9346be019": {
      "_type": "MPolyRing",
      "data": {
        "base_ring": "a8309b96-caec-443c-bedb-e23bb0634c14",
        "symbols": [ "y", "z" ]
      }
    },
    "a8309b96-caec-443c-bedb-e23bb0634c14": {
      "_type": "fqPolyRepField",
      "data": {
        "def_pol": {
          "_type": {
            "name": "PolyRingElem",
            "params": "152ac7bd-e85a-4b36-acc2-743ade2cad4f"
          },
          "data": [ ["0", "1"], ["1", "1"], ["2", "1"] ]
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "data": [ [ ["3", "4"], ["0", "2"] ],
    [ ["0", "2"], ["0", "3"], ["1", "1"] ],
    [ ["1", "0"], ["1", "5"] ],
    [ ["0", "0"], ["0", "1"] ] ]
}
```





- Over 100* registered types.
- Can store sessions over multiple files.
- Parameter Overriding.
- Serialization extensible from outside OSCAR due to Julia multiple dispatch.
- Option to attach metadata (name and ORCID for author).
- Upgrade scripts.





- A schema defines a structure for data.

Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>





Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>

- A schema defines a structure for data.
- Schema languages. (RELAX NG [2002], JSON Schema [2022])





Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>

- A schema defines a structure for data.
- Schema languages. (RELAX NG [2002], JSON Schema [2022])
- Is possible to define recursive structure.





Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>

- A schema defines a structure for data.
- Schema languages. (RELAX NG [2002], JSON Schema [2022])
- Is possible to define recursive structure.
- Schemata allow data to be validated before loading.





Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>

- A schema defines a structure for data.
- Schema languages. (RELAX NG [2002], JSON Schema [2022])
- Is possible to define recursive structure.
- Schemata allow data to be validated before loading.
- Adds structure to document based databases.





Figure:

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/plastic-shape-sorter-toy-11030155/>

- A schema defines a structure for data.
- Schema languages. (RELAX NG [2002], JSON Schema [2022])
- Is possible to define recursive structure.
- Schemata allow data to be validated before loading.
- Adds structure to document based databases.
- PolyDB, Paffenholz [2017]



File Format Specification

```
julia> mrdi_schema = Schema(JSON.parsefile(schema_path))
```

A JSONSchema

```
julia> jsondict = JSON.parsefile(polynomial_path)
```

Dict{String, Any} with 4 entries:

"data" => Any[Any[Any["3", "4"], Any[Any["0", "2"]], Any[Any["0", "2"], Any[

"_ns" => Dict{String, Any}("Oscar"=>Any["https://github.com/oscar-system/

"_type" => Dict{String, Any}("name"=>"MPolyRingElem", "params"=>"869a359a-43

"_refs" => Dict{String, Any}("869a359a-43d3-43f4-9821-0af9346be019"=>Dict{St

```
julia> validate(mrdi_schema, jsondict)
```

```
{
  "id": "https://oscar-system.github.io/schemas/data.json",
  "$schema": "https://json-schema.org/draft/2020-12/schema",
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "_ns": { "type": "object" },
    "_type": { "oneOf": [
      { "type": "string" },
      { "type": "object",
        "properties": {
          "name": { "type": "string" },
          "params": { "$ref": "#/defs/data" }
        }
      }
    ] },
    "data": { "$ref": "#/defs/data" },
    "_refs": {
      "type": "object",
      "patternProperties": {
        "^[0-9a-fa-f]{8}-([0-9a-fa-f]{4}){3}([0-9a-fa-f]{12})?$": {
          "$ref": "#/"
        }
      }
    },
    "required": [ "_type" ],
    "defs": {
      "data": {
        "oneOf": [
          { "type": "string" },
          { "type": "object",
            "patternProperties": {
              "[a-z]{1}": { "$ref": "#/defs/data" }
            }
          },
          { "type": "array", "items": { "$ref": "#/defs/data" } }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```



- Add Functionality for most OSCAR types.
- Minimal example loaders in other software systems.
- Aim to be software independant.
- Setup small databases with collaborators using the File Format.



Thank You!

You can find more information here



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.00465>

