



Fostering Interoperability in Java-Based Computer Algebra Software

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Overview

- Introduction
- Interfaces and classes
 - Apache Commons Math
 - JLinAlg
 - Java Algebra System
- Comparison
 - Proposal
- Conclusions



Introduction

- API design of Java libraries for symbolic and numeric computations
- requirements
 - separately compiled library
 - generic and object oriented
 - statically type safe
 - usable in parallel and distributed environments
- possible because JVM run-time with automatic garbage collection
- generic libraries : use data types and algorithms from other groups



Interoperability levels

- System level
 - OpenMath XML interfaces for monolithic systems (Maple, Mathematica, etc.)
- Scripting level
 - Sage a Python implementation of Magma
 - use C/C++ libraries of other CAS from Python
 - Singular, Pari, Gap, Kant, ...
- Library level
 - here Java libraries :
 - JAS, Apache commons Math, JLinAlg



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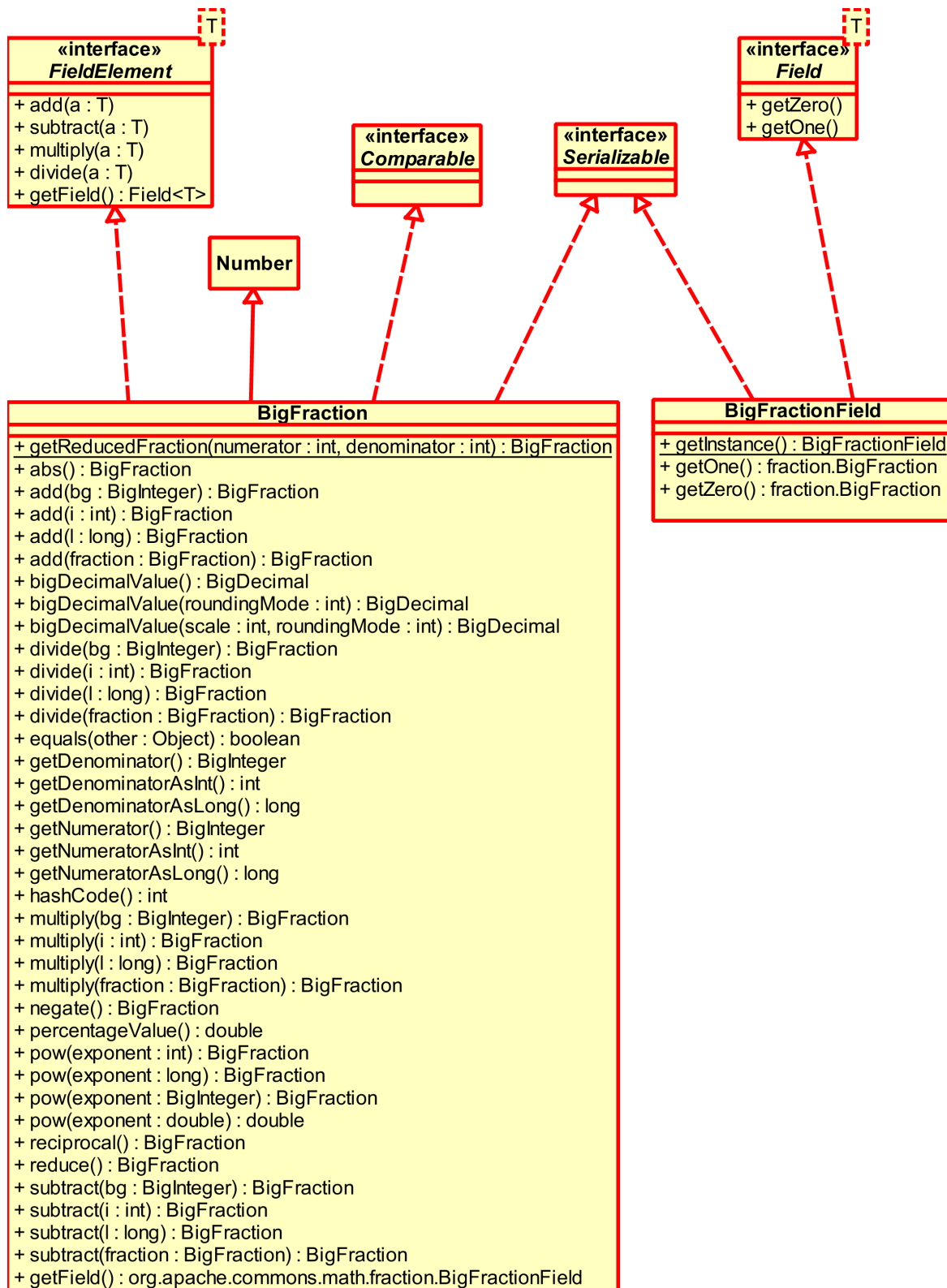
Interfaces and classes

- each library consists of a set of interfaces and implementing classes tailored to its focus
- here focus on rings and ring elements since common and central for interoperation
- common characteristics :
 - elements of algebraic structures
 - factories to create specific instances
 - agree on 3 of the library requirements
 - thread-safety requirement seems accepted
 - transportable objects (Serializable) not generally accepted



Apache Commons Math (1)

- focus on linear algebra
- central data type : fields for vector spaces
- interfaces : `Field` and `FieldElement`
- minimal set of methods for field elements
 - `add()`, `subtract()`, `multiply()` and `divide()`
- and for field factories
 - `getZero()` and `getOne()`
- type parameter `<T>` is not restricted





Apache Commons Math (2)

- implementing classes, for example rational numbers
 - `BigFraction` and `BigFractionField`
- implement additionally
 - `Serializable` and `Comparable`
- and extend the class `Number`
 - mandate conversion methods like `intValue()`
- interface methods four times overloaded
 - for the class itself, for `BigInteger`
 - and for the primitive types `int` and `long`



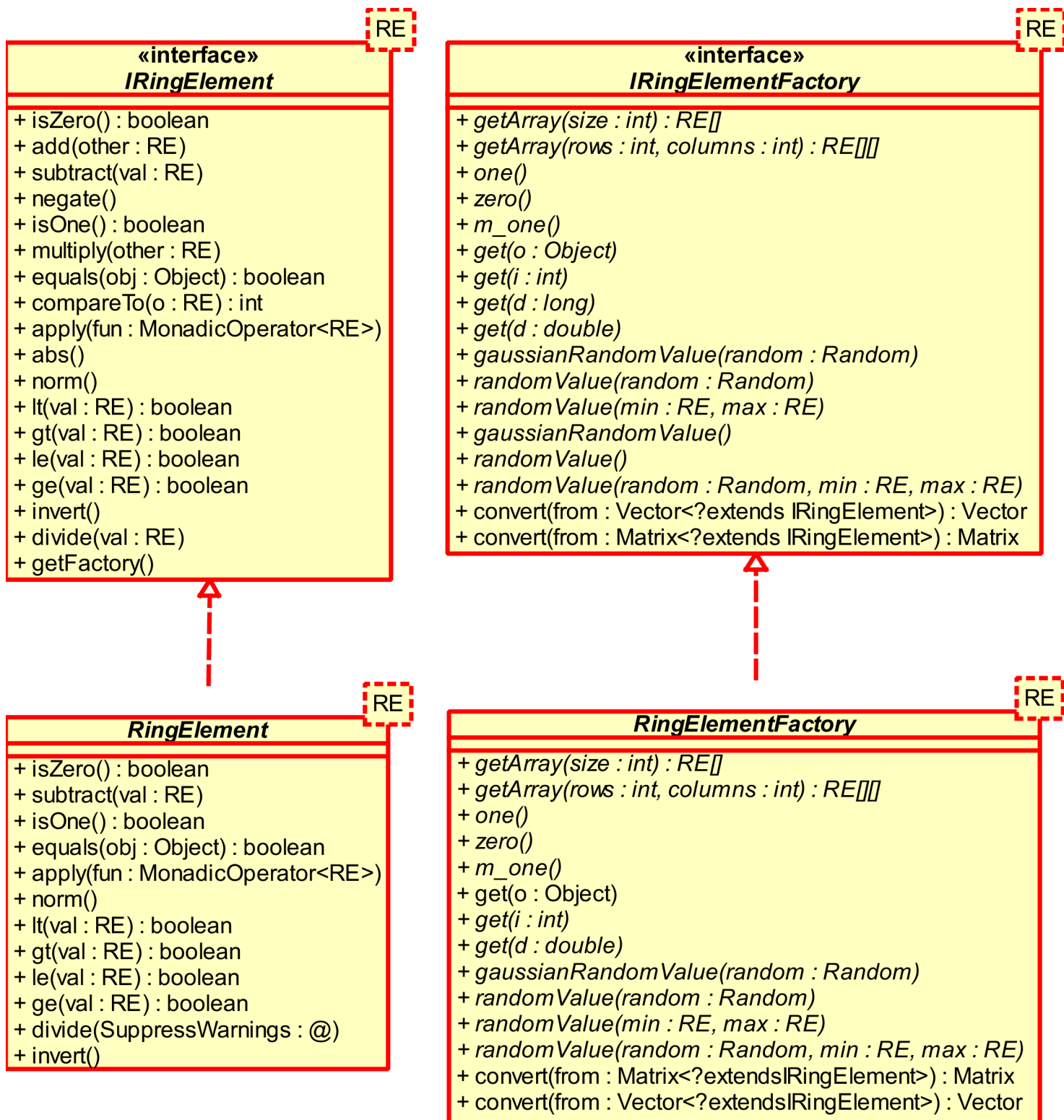
Apache Commons Math (3)

- overloaded methods not reflected in the interface
- `negate()`, `abs()`, `pow()` not defined in the interface
- conversion methods `bigDecimal()`, could also go to an interface
- methods related to rational numbers `getDenominator()` and `getNumerator()`



JLinAlg (1)

- focus on linear algebra
- central data type : modules over rings
- interfaces : `IRingElement` and `IRingElementFactory`
- methods for ring elements
 - `add()`, `subtract()`, `multiply()`,
`divide()`, `inverse()`, `negate()`, `abs()`
 - `isZero()`, `isOne()`
 - `lt()`, `gt()`, `le()`, `ge()`
 - `norm()`, `apply()`





JlinAlg (2)

- and for ring factories
 - `zero()` and `one()`, `m_one()`
 - `randomValue()`, `gaussianRandomValue()`
 - conversion methods from other types : `get()`
 - construct arrays : `getArray()`
 - convert between vectors and matrices
- type parameter `<RE>` is restricted to `IRingElement`



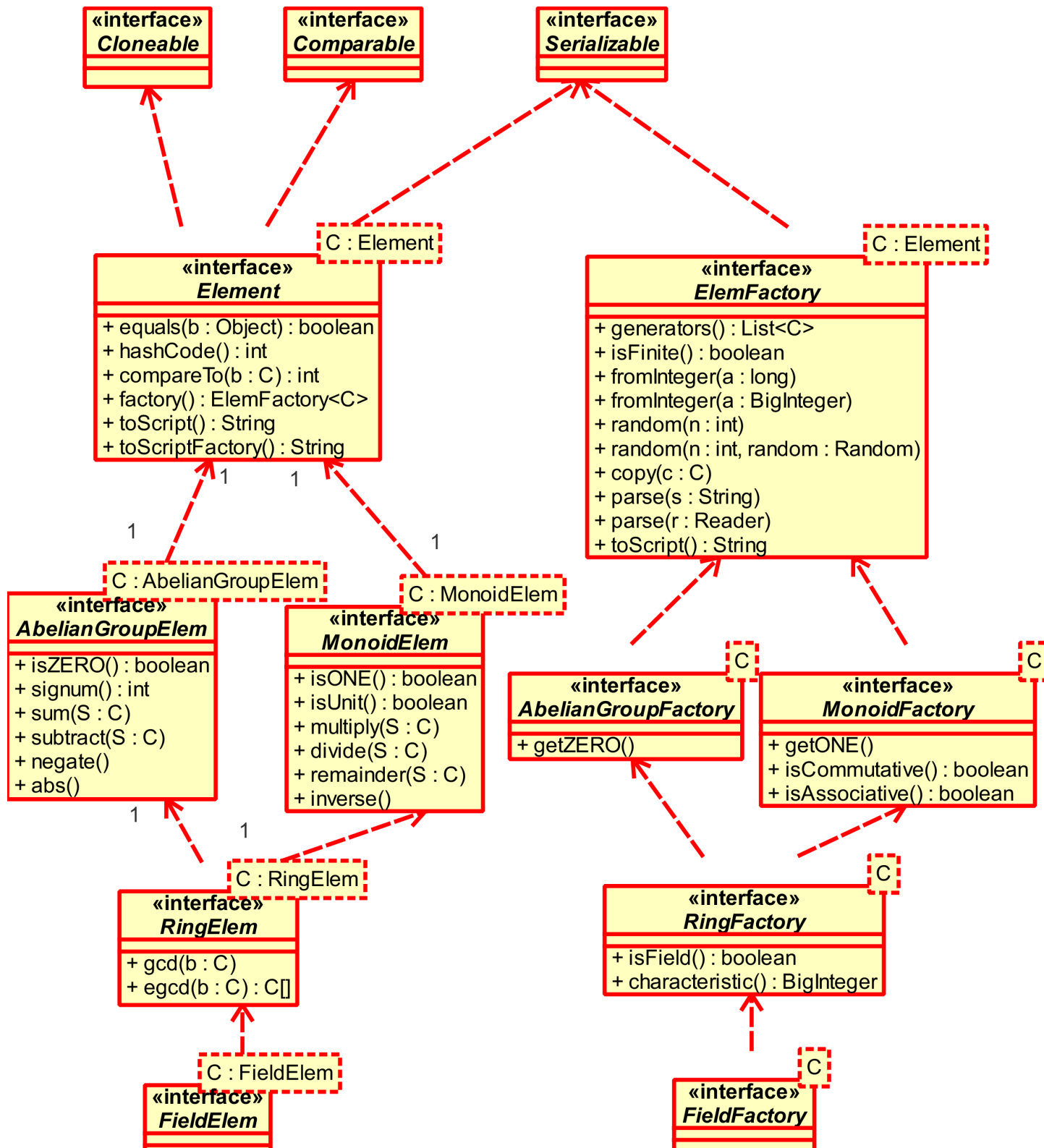
JLinAlg (3)

- abstract classes `RingElement`, `RingElementFactory`
- implement `subtract()` in terms of `negate()` and `add()`
- implementations `divide()` and `inverse()` throw exceptions if not overwritten
- `get()` is implemented using conversion with `String` representations



Java Algebra System, JAS (1)

- focus on (non-linear) algebra
- central data type : polynomials over rings
- interfaces : `RingElem` and `RingFactory`
 - composed from `AbelianGroupElem` and `MonoidElem`
 - both in turn composed from `Element`
- `Element`
 - extends `Cloneable`, `Comparable`, `Serializable`
 - defines `factory()`, `toScript()`





JAS (2)

- `AbelianGroupElem`
 - `sum()`, `subtract()`, `negate()`, `abs()`
 - `isZERO()`, `signum()`
- `MonoidElem`
 - `multiply()`, `divide()`, `inverse()`,
`remainder()`
 - `isONE()`, `isUnit()`
- `RingElem` adds
 - `gcd()`, `egcd()`
- `FieldElem` no further methods



JAS (3)

- `ElementFactory` defines
 - `conversion : fromInteger(), parse()`
 - `construction : random(), generators()`
 - `predicate : isFinite()`
- `AbelianGroupFactory` defines
 - `getZERO()`
- `MonoidFactory` defines
 - `getONE()`
 - `isCommutative(), isAssociative()`



JAS (4)

- `RingFactory` defines
 - `isField()`
 - `characteristic()`
- `FieldFactory` no further methods
- type parameter `<C>` is restricted to respective interface



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Comparison (1)

- all provide generic algebraic objects and algorithms for computation with them
- implemented using Java 5 type parameters
- basic design similar
 - split between elements and factories
 - factories to create elements
 - agreement on 3 of the library requirements
 - thread-safety requirement seems accepted
 - Serializable not generally accepted
- comprehensive : JAS > JLinAlg > AC Math



Comparison (2)

- different goals :
 - ACMath : linear algebra over commutative fields of characteristic 0, numeric computations with rounding errors
 - JLinAlg : linear algebra over fields of arbitrary characteristic, also numeric objects
 - JAS : more general algebraic structures like commutative and non-commutative (non-linear) algebras, arbitrary characteristic, mostly exactly represented objects, few numeric objects



Comparison (3)

- trade-offs
 - many methods in interfaces →
 - more implementations required
 - too few methods in interfaces →
 - many case distinctions in usage
 - generic design limited or impossible
 - thread-safety
 - design immutable objects
 - or maintain method synchronization
 - transport, distributed computing
 - maintain object serialization
- extra unit tests required and to be maintained



Comparison (4)

- Note : `add()` versus `sum()`
 - mutable in Java collections framework
 - need immutable for parallel usage
 - problem of confusion, so different names
- JAS started with a smaller set of defined methods in the interfaces
- current set of methods proven to be required in implementation of large parts of (polynomial) algebras / rings



Comparison (5)

- need to distinguish :
 - finite and infinite fields of finite characteristic
 - `isFinite()` and `characteristic()`
- required in generic algorithms :
 - `isCommutative()` and `isAssociative()`
 - `isField()`
- conversion methods :
 - `fromInteger()`, `parse()`
 - eventually more general `valueOf()`



Comparison (6)

- for distributed algorithms :
 - need `Serializable`
- for interoperation with Java collections :
 - `Comparable`
 - `Cloneable`
- interoperation using adapter classes :
 - needs two adaptors for each pair of libraries
 - does not scale well to more libraries
 - run-time overhead using delegation



Proposal

- use revised interfaces from JAS as basis
 - check flat versus structured interfaces
 - burden to implement more methods and tests
 - only three predicates besides arithmetic
 - check where to place scripting methods, not useful in ACMath
 - toScript() in Element
 - will need some time
- make them available under Apache Commons Math and Apache licence



State of the cooperation

- contact with ACMath via mailing list
- offered proposal and explained questions
- ACMath now preparing for release 3.0
- then think about the interfaces
- no response from JLinAlg developers



Conclusions

- studied three interfaces
- not so different in concepts
- different number of methods
- different emphasis of interfaces vs. (abstract) classes
- will need some time to sort issues out
- defined a useful subset of methods for interoperation in a future standard



Thank you for your attention

Questions ?

Comments ?

<http://krum.rz.uni-mannheim.de/jas/>

<http://jscl-mediator.sourceforge.net/>

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