

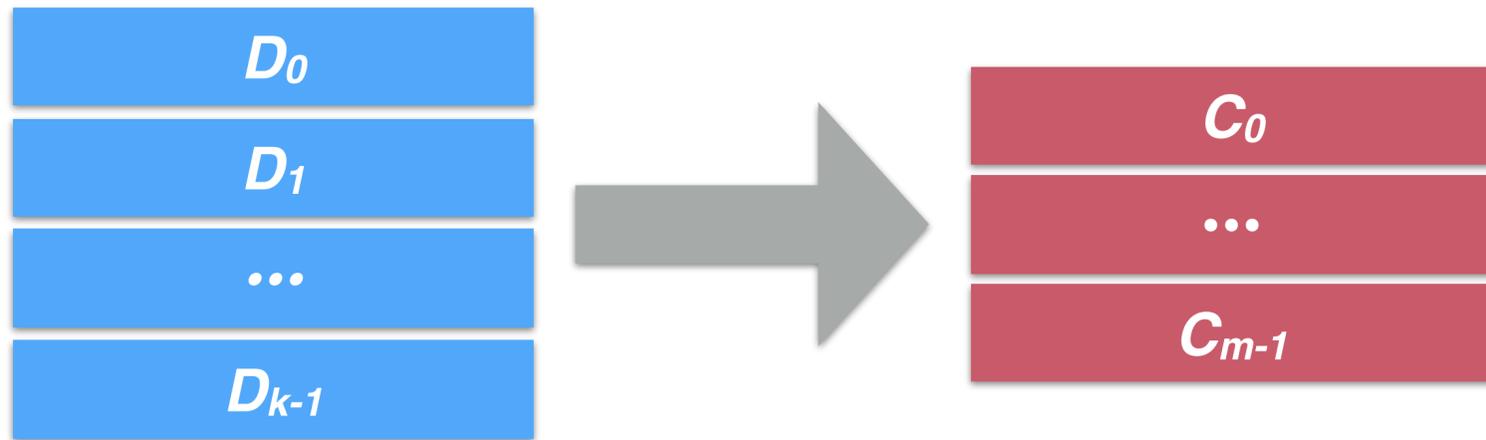
# Pyrit: PoLYnomial Ring Transforms

## How to accelerate MDS Erasure Codes

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# Erasure codes for storage

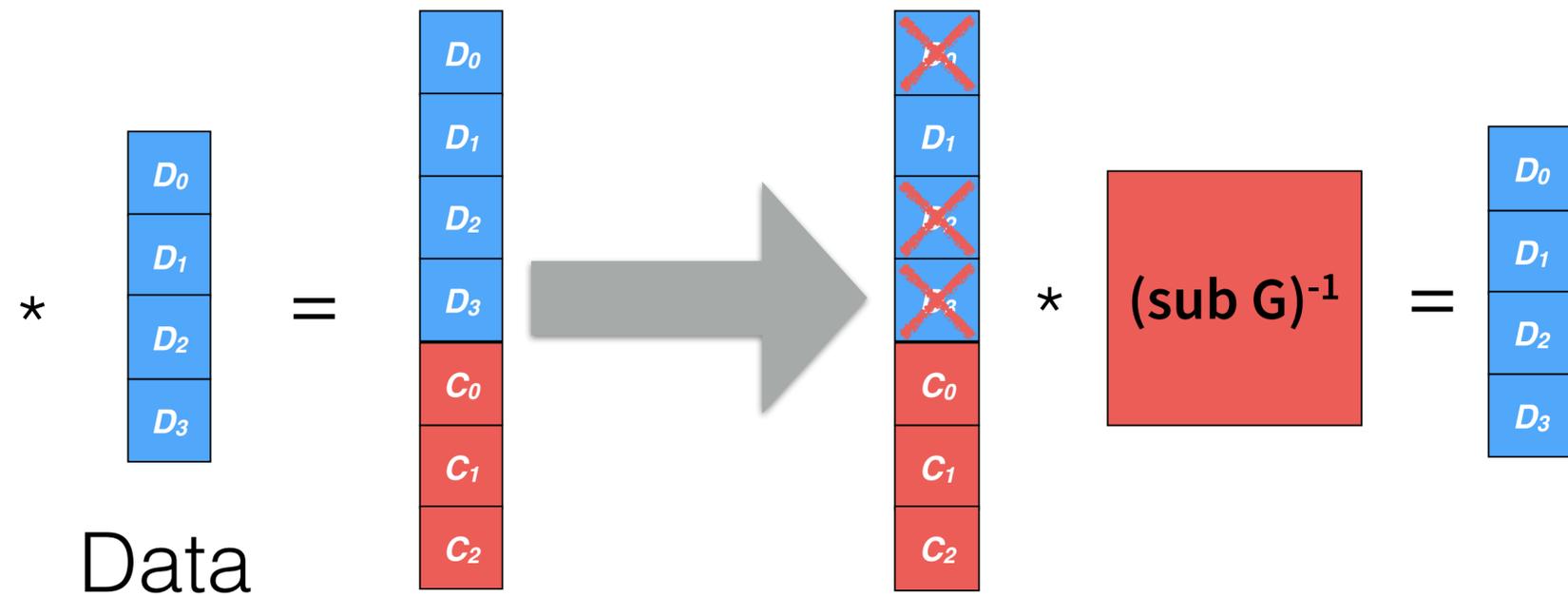


$k$  storage areas (disks, files, ...) are encoded to generate  $m$  additional storage areas.

reliability : a  $(n,k)$  code can tolerate  $m$  losses among  $n = k + m$  storage areas

1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1
a	b	c	d
e	f	g	h
i	j	k	l

$G^T$



$$C_0 = a * D_0 + b * D_1 + c * D_2 + d * D_3$$

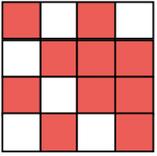
$$C_1 = e * D_0 + f * D_1 + g * D_2 + h * D_3$$

\* and + are done in a finite field

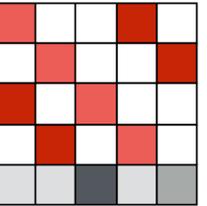
# The Polynomial Ring Transform

As operations in a field are complex, we do operations into a **ring**

- We transform the elements of a field (as polynomials) into elements of a ring.
- In the field, operations are done modulo an irreducible polynomial.
- In the ring, operations are done modulo  $(x^n + 1) \Rightarrow$  It is just a cyclic shift ! ( $x^n = 1$ )

Operations to multiply a storage area by 5 ( $1 + x^2$ ) in GF(16): 

Same operations in Ring(32):



Works when the finite field is defined by a polynomial with the following properties:

- **AOP** (All-One Polynomials). Ex:  $p(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$  is an irreducible factor of  $(x^5 + 1)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  **GF(16)** becomes **Ring(32)**
- **ESP** (Equally Spaced Polynomials). Ex:  $p(x) = x^6 + x^3 + 1$  is an irreducible factor of  $(x^9 + 1)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  **GF(64)** becomes **Ring(512)**

We propose 3 methods to make the correspondance between a field and a ring:

- **Embedding**: just consider a field element as a ring element (pad with 0)
- **Parity**: add a parity bit
- **Sparsest representation**: choose the sparsest ring element

# Field VS Ring

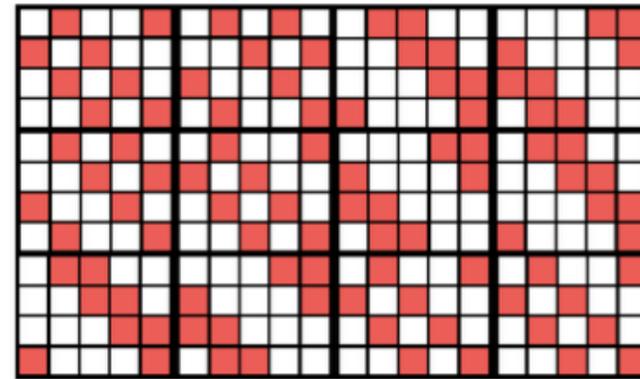
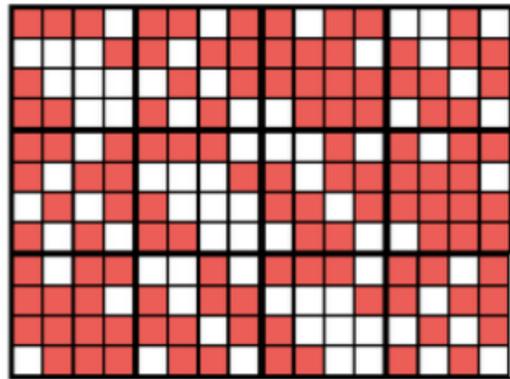
(7,4) generator Cauchy matrix

13	11	7	6
11	13	6	7
7	6	13	11

elements are polynomials  
of  $\mathbb{F}_2^4$  in a decimal  
representation:  
13 represents  $x^3 + x^2 + 1$

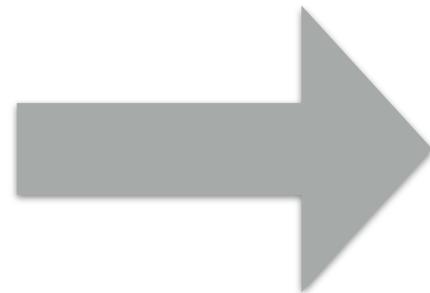
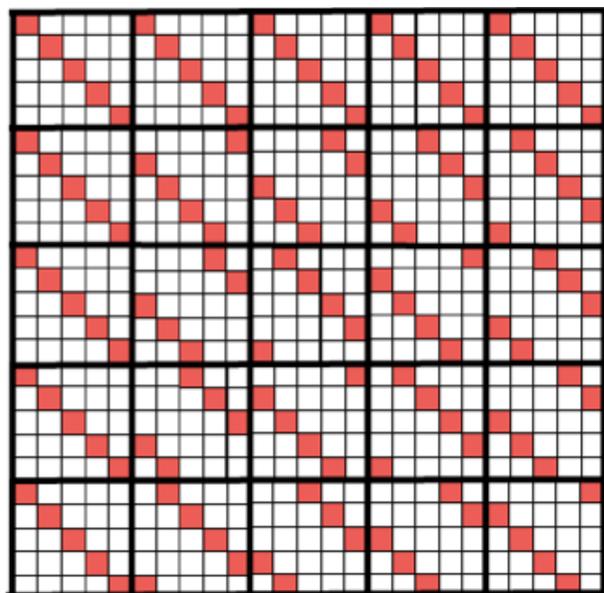
xor-based field representation

xor-based ring representation



Gain of 18% for the complexity  
for a Cauchy matrix

**Minimal density matrices:** it is possible to generate matrices with only 1 xor per source !

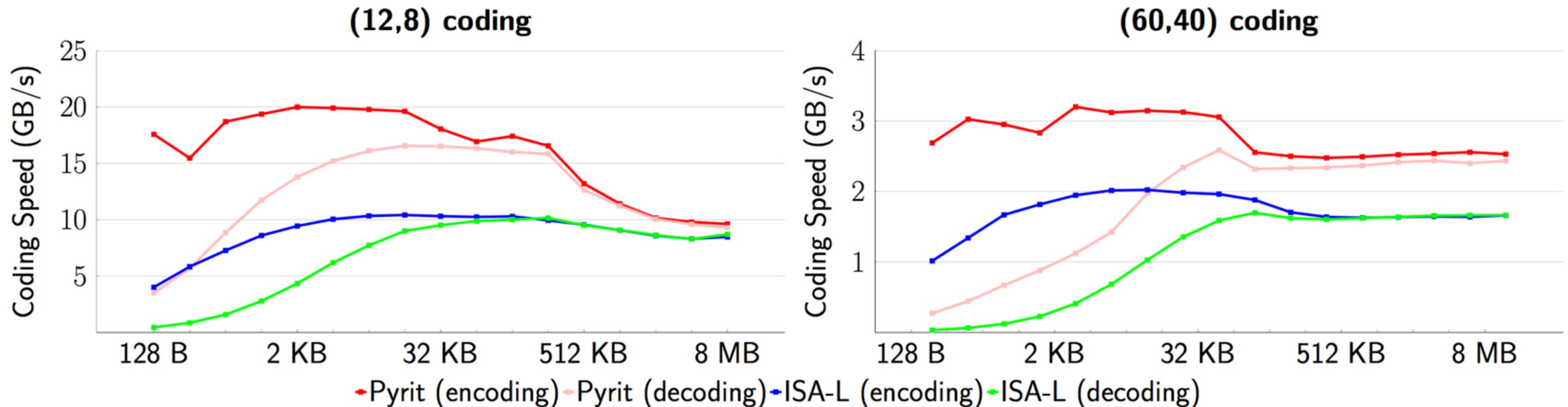


Optimal **(10,5)** Vandermonde generator matrix: from 5 sources,  
we generate 5 additional repairs with 1 xor by source

# The results

Thanks to the ring operations, we have:

- **Low-density bit matrices by construction**: reduce the number of coding operations
- **Data organisation**: the modulo is just a cyclic shift: the elements are only composed by cyclic diagonals:
  - smaller representation in memory
  - less branches in the code
  - unrolling is easy
- **Easy scheduling**: thanks to the cyclic representation of the matrix elements



CPU: Intel i5-6500