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In a nutshell  
Our method  
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# Construction of covering arrays from m-sequences

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# Definition of covering arrays

A **covering array**  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  is a  $N \times k$  array with entries from an alphabet of size  $v$ , with the property that any  $N \times t$  sub-array has at least one row equal to every possible  $t$ -tuple.

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## Example

A covering array  
 $CA(13; 3, 10, 2)$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
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1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

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1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
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0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

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## Example

A covering array  
 $CA(9; 2, 4, 3)$

0	0	0	0
0	1	2	2
1	2	2	0
2	2	0	2
2	0	2	1
0	2	1	1
2	1	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	0	1	2



# Definition of covering arrays

A **covering array**  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  is a  $N \times k$  array with entries from an alphabet of size  $v$ , with the property that any  $N \times t$  sub-array has at least one row equal to every possible  $t$ -tuple.

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# Research on covering arrays

1. **Bounds on number of rows**
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# Research on covering arrays

## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

The **covering array number**  $CAN(t, k, v)$  is the smallest possible  $N$  such that a  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  exists

### Colbourn, '04

*“Lower bounds are in general not well explored. . .”*

# Research on covering arrays

## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

The **covering array number**  $CAN(t, k, v)$  is the smallest possible  $N$  such that a  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  exists

### Elementary counting arguments

- ▶  $v^t \leq CAN(t, k, v) \leq v^k$
- ▶  $CAN(t - 1, k - 1, v) \leq \frac{1}{v} CAN(t, k, v)$
- ▶ If  $k_1 < k_2$  then  $CAN(t, k_1, v) < CAN(t, k_2, v)$
- ▶ ...

# Research on covering arrays

## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

The **covering array number**  $CAN(t, k, v)$  is the smallest possible  $N$  such that a  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  exists

### Case $t = 2, v = 2$

- ▶ Kleitman and Spencer '73; Katona '73

$$CAN(2, k, 2) = \min \left\{ N \in \mathbb{N}; k \leq \binom{N-1}{\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil} \right\}$$

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## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

The **covering array number**  $CAN(t, k, v)$  is the smallest possible  $N$  such that a  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  exists

### Case $t = 2, v > 2$

- ▶ Gargano, Körner, Vacarro '90

$$CAN(2, k, v) = \frac{v}{2} \log K(1 + o(1))$$



# Research on covering arrays

## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

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### Recursive results

- ▶  $CAN(2, kq + 1, q) \leq CAN(2, k, q) + q^2 - q$
- ▶  $CAN(2, k(q + 1), q) \leq CAN(2, k, q) + q^2 - 1$
- ▶  $CAN(3, 2k, v) \leq CAN(3, k, v) + (v - 1)CAN(2, k, v)$
- ▶ ...

# Research on covering arrays

## 1. Bounds on number of rows

### Definition

The **covering array number**  $CAN(t, k, v)$  is the smallest possible  $N$  such that a  $CA(N; t, k, v)$  exists

### Asymptotic results

- ▶  $CAN \leq \frac{(t-1) \log k}{\log\left(\frac{v^t}{v^t-1}\right)} (1 + O(1))$
- ▶  $CAN(t, k, 2) \leq 2^t t^{O(\log t)} \log k$
- ▶  $\frac{CAN(2, k, v)}{\log k} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} v$
- ▶ ...

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### Online repositories

- ▶ Colbourn
- ▶ NIST
- ▶ Torres-Jimenez
- ▶ Sherwood

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# Research on covering arrays

## 2. Algebraic and combinatorial constructions

- ▶ Results on orthogonal arrays (using MOLS, Hadamard matrices, finite fields . . . )
- ▶ Optimal  $CA(N; 2, k, 2)$ 's for all  $k$  (Kleitman, Spencer '73; Katona '73)
- ▶ Using group divisible designs (Stevens, Ling, Mendelsohn '02)
- ▶ Using group actions
  - ▶ strength 3 (Chateauneuf, Colbourn, Kreher '02)
  - ▶ strength 2 (Meagher, Stevens '05)
- ▶ Using trinomial coefficients (Martinez-Pena, Torres-Jimenez '10)
- ▶ Using m-sequences (Raaphorst, Moura, Stevens '13)
- ▶ Survey: Colbourn '04

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# Research on covering arrays

1. Bounds on number of rows
2. Combinatorial and algebraic constructions
3. **Computer-generated constructions**
  - ▶ Greedy algorithms
  - ▶ Metaheuristic algorithms
4. Recursive constructions

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- ▶ Elegant combinatorial object
- ▶ Software testing
- ▶ Hardware testing
- ▶ Biology
- ▶ Industrial processes



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# Definition of linear recurrence sequences

## Definition

A sequence  $a_i$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  is a **linear recurrence sequence of order  $n$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$**  if it satisfies

$$a_{i+n} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j a_{i+j}, \quad i \geq 0$$

for some  $c_j \in \mathbb{F}_q$  and initial values  $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}$

## Example

001012111201110020212210222 0010121... over  $\mathbb{F}_3$  is produced by

$$a_{i+3} = a_{i+1} + 2a_i$$

and initial conditions  $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1$

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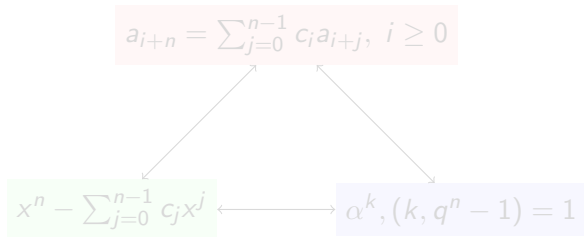
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# m-sequences and primitive elements

## Definition

A linear recurrence sequence of order  $n$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  and period  $q^n - 1$  is called an **m-sequence**

m-sequences correspond to primitive polynomials



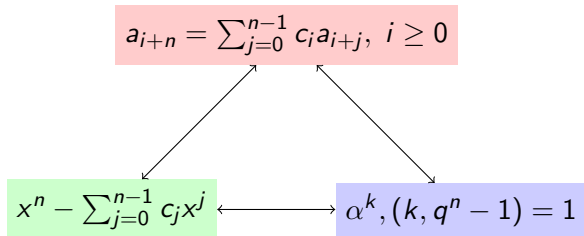
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# Our work in a nutshell

- ▶ **Long term goal:** give an algebraic construction for covering arrays  $CA(N; t, k, q)$  for general strength  $t$  and prime powers  $q$
- ▶ **Short term goal:** give an algebraic construction when
  - ▶ strength  $t = 4$
  - ▶ rows  $N = 2(q^n - 1) + 1$
  - ▶ any  $q$
- ▶ **What we have:**
  - ▶ A method and a backtracking algorithm in SAGE
  - ▶ Hints about an algebraic construction



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# Our method

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1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
2. Choose a strength  $t$  and pick two primitive polynomials  $f, g$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  of degree  $t$
3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
4. Form the same kind of array using  $g$
5. Concatenate vertically the two arrays and a row of zeros
6. Choose appropriate columns from the resulting array so that the subarray they form is a covering array

# Our method

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$$q = 3, t = 3, f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$$

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0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0			
1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0			
1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1			
0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1			
1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0			
0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1			
2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0			
1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2			
2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1		
2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	
2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2		
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2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0		
2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2		
0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	2		
2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	
0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	
1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	
2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	
1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	
1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2
1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	
2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	

$$q = 3, t = 3, f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$$

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0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2
0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2
1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1
2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2
2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1
2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1
1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0
2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
2	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
0	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2
1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2
2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2

# Our method

1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
2. Choose a strength  $t$  and pick two primitive polynomials  $f, g$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  of degree  $t$
3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
4. **Form the same kind of array using  $g$**
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6. Choose appropriate columns from the resulting array so that the subarray they form is a covering array

$$q = 3, t = 3, g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1$$

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0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2				
0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0			
1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0			
1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1			
1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1		
0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1		
2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0		
1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2		
1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2
0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0
0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	1
2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	2
1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1
0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0



$$q = 3, t = 3, g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1$$

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0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0
1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1
1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2
2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2
1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1
0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2
1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0
0	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2
0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0
2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1
2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2
0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1
2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0

# Our method

1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
2. Choose a strength  $t$  and pick two primitive polynomials  $f, g$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  of degree  $t$
3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
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5. **Concatenate vertically the two arrays and a row of zeros**
6. Choose appropriate columns from the resulting array so that the subarray they form is a covering array

Construction of  
covering arrays  
from m-sequences

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0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1  
0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0  
1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 0  
1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 2  
0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 2 2  
1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 0

Outline

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

Covering arrays

0 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1

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1 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0

Research on CAs

2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2

Motivation

1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1

Sequences

1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2

Definition

1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2

m-sequences

2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 2 2 2

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0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1

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0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0

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1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0

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1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2

Future

1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 2

0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 2

2 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 2 0

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

1 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0

2 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2

2 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1

1 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1

2 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2

0 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1

2 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 0

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0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2
0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2
1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2
1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2
2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2
0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2
0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1
2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Our method

1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
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3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
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from m-sequences

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0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2
0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2
1	0	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2
1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2
2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2
0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
1	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2
0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1
2	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Construction of covering arrays from m-sequences	0	1	0	2 1 2	1
	0	1	1	1 2 2	0
	1	0	0	2 2 2	0
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	0	0	1	2 1 0	2
	1	2	2	1 0 0	0
Outline	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮
Covering arrays	0	2	1	0 0 1	1
Definition	1	1	1	0 1 1	0
Research on CAs	2	1	2	1 1 0	2
Motivation	1	1	0	1 0 1	1
Sequences	1	2	0	0 1 0	2
Definition	1	0	1	1 0 2	2
m-sequences	2	0	1	0 2 1	2
Our work	0	1	1	1 1 2	1
In a nutshell	0	1	0	1 2 1	0
<b>Our method</b>	1	1	2	2 1 0	0
Current results	1	0	1	1 0 1	2
Future	1	2	1	0 1 0	2
	0	1	2	1 0 0	2
	2	1	1	0 0 2	0
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮ ⋮ ⋮	⋮
	1	2	2	0 0 1	0
	2	1	0	0 1 1	2
	2	2	2	1 1 1	1
	1	0	0	1 1 0	1
	2	2	0	1 0 2	2
	0	0	1	0 2 1	1
	2	0	1	2 1 1	0
	0	0	0	0 0 0	0

## Our method

1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
2. Choose a strength  $t$  and pick two primitive polynomials  $f, g$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  of degree  $t$
3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
4. Form the same kind of array using  $g$
5. Concatenate vertically the two arrays and a row of zeros.
6. Choose appropriate columns from the resulting array so that the subarray they form is a covering array



## Our method

1. Choose a prime power  $q$  for the alphabet
2. Choose a strength  $t$  and **pick two primitive polynomials**  $f, g$  over  $\mathbb{F}_q$  of degree  $t$
3. Form an array by taking all the shifts of the m-sequence associated to  $f$  as rows and then only consider the first  $\frac{q^n-1}{q-1}$  columns
4. Form the same kind of array using  $g$
5. Concatenate vertically the two arrays and a row of zeros.
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# Some obtained covering arrays and interesting points

## CA(161; 4, 10, 3)

- ▶ Comparison with Colbourn's tables:

	$N$	$t$	$k$	$v$
Best known	159	4	10	3
Us	161	4	10	3
Best known	183	4	11	3

- ▶ Choice of columns:  $[0,8,16,24,32]$  along with  $[1,9,17,25,33]$  or  $[3,11,19,27,35]$
- ▶ Columns are the multiples of  $2(q + 1)$  and shifts

# Some obtained covering arrays and interesting points

## CA(511; 4, 17, 4)

- ▶ Comparison with Colbourn's tables:

	$N$	$t$	$k$	$v$
Best known	508	4	13	4
Us	511	4	17	4
Best known	760	4	20	4

- ▶ Has a place in Colbourn's tables
- ▶ Choice of columns:  $[0,5,10,15,20,25,\dots,70,75,80]$
- ▶ Columns are the multiples of  $q + 1$

# Some obtained covering arrays and interesting points

## CA(1249; 4, 15, 5)

- ▶ Comparison with Colbourn's tables:

	$N$	$t$	$k$	$v$
Best known	1245	4	15	5
Us	1249	4	15	5
Best known	1865	4	24	5

- ▶ Search not complete
- ▶ Choice of columns:  $[0,12,24,36,\dots,132,144] + 2$  other
- ▶ Most columns are the multiples of  $2(q + 1)$

# Some obtained covering arrays and interesting points

## Choice of columns

Connection with multiples of  $q + 1$

Pairs  $f, g$  of primitive polynomials for  $q = 4$

- ▶ Fix primitive  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_{q^n}$ .
- ▶ Find  $k, m$  such that  $f(\alpha^k) = 0, g(\alpha^m) = 0$
- ▶ Let  $H = Z_{255}^* / \langle 4 \rangle$
- ▶  $f, g$  work in our construction iff  $\text{ord}_H(k) = 8$  and  $\text{ord}_H(m) \neq 8$ .

# Outline of talk

## Covering arrays

Definition

Research on covering arrays

Motivation

## Linear recurrence sequences over finite fields

Definition

m-sequences

## Our work

In a nutshell

Our method

Current results

**Future**

# Future work

## Ongoing

- ▶ Improve our backtracking algorithm
- ▶ Characterize the choices for the pairs of primitive polynomials
- ▶ Understand the choice of columns

## Long term

- ▶ Generalize the construction as much as possible