

# Network Coding in Technology

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In this paper, we introduce the overview of network coding techniques which are recently on the rise for an alternative idea of routing scheme for data transmission on the network. Network coding is the scheme that each intermediate node on the network transmits the output symbol constructed by combination of the incoming symbols. Network coding can be viewed as extension of routing, the scheme that each node just forwards input symbol to output. It is impossible to achieve capacity with only routing scheme in general multicast network. In this paper, we confirm that network coding scheme can achieve capacity in multicast network, and suggest the design method of such linear network codes. We also present the design methods of optimal network codes on network with variety kinds of errors and introduce the concept of random network coding and network coding on the wireless network.

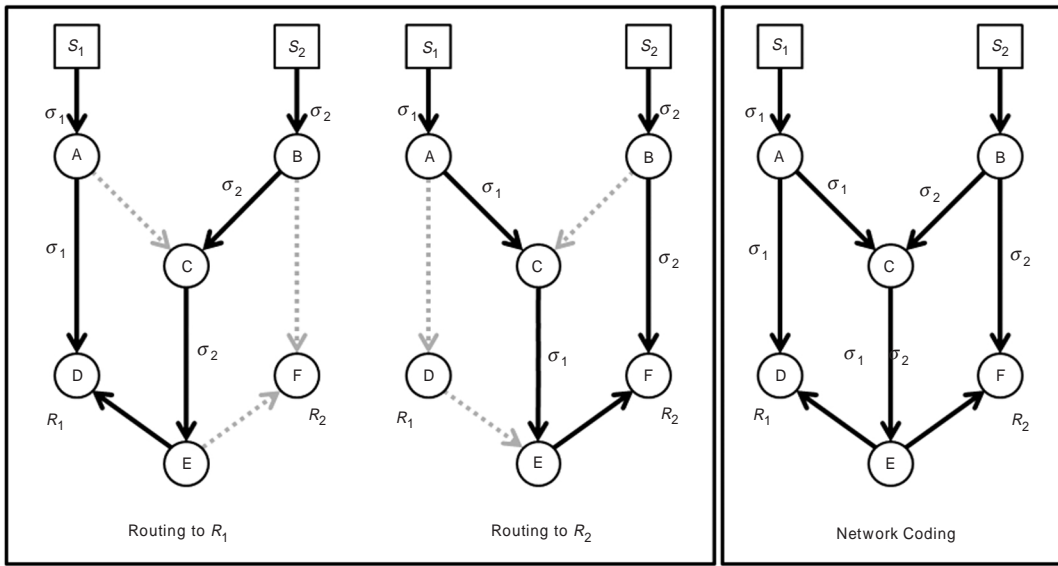
Keywords: Network coding, Routing, Multicast network

I.

(intermediate node)가

가

(network coding) [1]



1.

가

(broadcasting)

가

(butterfly network)

가

1

$\sigma_2$  2

$S_1, S_2$ 가  $R_1, R_2$  가

$\sigma_1$ , 가

가

가

2

A, C가 B 가

1

CE가

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  가

4

3

가 1

$\sigma_2$  XOR(exclusive-or)

C

$\sigma_1$ , E

가

CE 2가

(wiretapping)

가

$R_1$  XOR

$\sigma_1, \sigma_1$   $\sigma_2$   $\sigma_2$

1

$R_2$

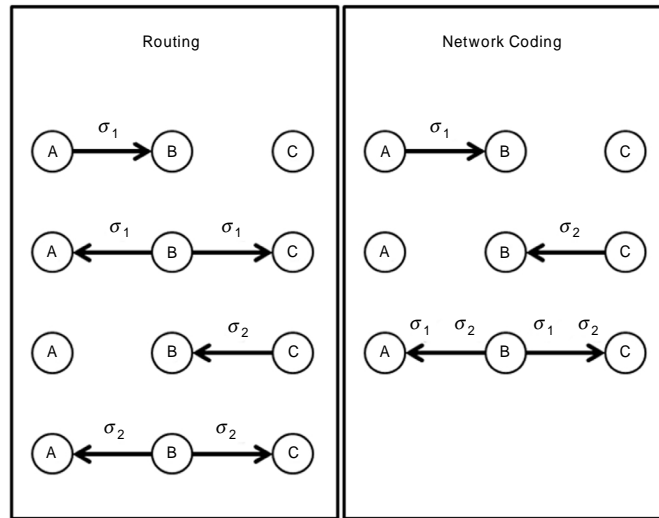
가

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$

가

가

가



2.

가  
(error propagation)  
가

II.

가  
가

(finite field)  
가  
가  
가

가  
가  
가 1  
가 2

가  
가  
2000 R. Ahlswede  
[1] 2000  
가

가  
S R  
S R cut  
cut  
가 cut min-cut  
가

(distributed storage),  
P2P(peer-to-peer)  
IPTV

• 1(Min-Cut Max-Flow Theorem)[2]:  
S R min-  
cut h 가 S R 가  
h가  
min-cut max-flow  
가 가  
가 S R h  
가  
c 가



$$c^l(BD)=[\alpha_1, \alpha_2], c^l(GH)=[\alpha_3, \alpha_4]$$

$$c(BD)=[\alpha_1, \alpha_2], c(GH)=[\alpha_3 + \alpha_1\alpha_4, \alpha_2\alpha_4]$$

가 가  $A_j$

$$S_i \quad R_j$$

$$A_j$$

$$A_j = C_j(I-A)^{-1} B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \rho_1^j \\ \rho_2^j \\ \vdots \\ \rho_h^j \end{bmatrix} = A_j \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_h \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$   $m \times m$

$A$   $0$

가  $\{\alpha_k\}_h$  가  $B$  가  $m \times h$

$C_j$   $R_j$  가  $h \times h$

$$R_j \quad \sigma_i \quad S_i \quad \rho_i^j \quad S_i$$

$$S_i \text{가 } \rho_i^j \text{가 } R_j \text{가 } A_j \text{가}$$

$m$

(transfer matrix)

3

#### IV. 가

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_3 + \alpha_1\alpha_4 & \alpha_2\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 + \alpha_1\alpha_4 & \alpha_2\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

가 가 가 가

(erasure) 가

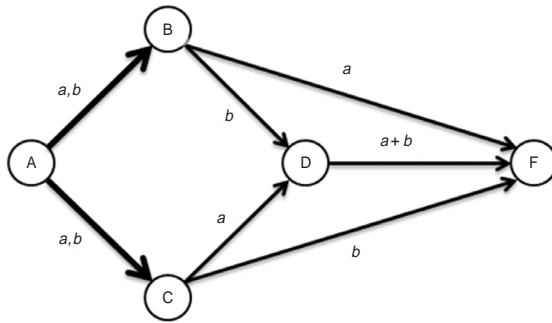
$$A_j \text{가 } R_j \text{가}$$

가 2

가  $\{\alpha_k\}$  가  $A_j$ 가

가  $f(\{\alpha_k\}) = \det(A_1)\det(A_2)\dots\det(A_N) = 0$  가

$\{\alpha_k\}$ 가 sparse zeros lemma[4]



4. 1 가 2 가

1. (link failure)

$h-t$   $h$

가

가

가

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1,1} & \dots & \beta_{1,h-t} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_{h,1} & \dots & \beta_{h,h-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tau_{h-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

가

min-cut

가

$\beta_{i,j} (i=1,2,\dots,h, j=1,2,\dots,h-t)$

$h \times (h-t)$

B

t

가

가

$h-t$

가

[5],[6].  
[7]

$A_j, B$

$A_j$

AB, AC

5

2

가, min-cut

3

가

$R_1, R_2$

1

가

가

0

가

가

4

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_1\alpha_5 & \alpha_5\alpha_2 + \alpha_6\alpha_3 & \alpha_6\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

F

2

가

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & 0 \\ \alpha_1\alpha_5 & \alpha_5\alpha_2 + \alpha_6\alpha_3 & \alpha_6\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

min-cut

h

$h-t$

t

가

. III

가

$h \times h$

5

DF가

가

가

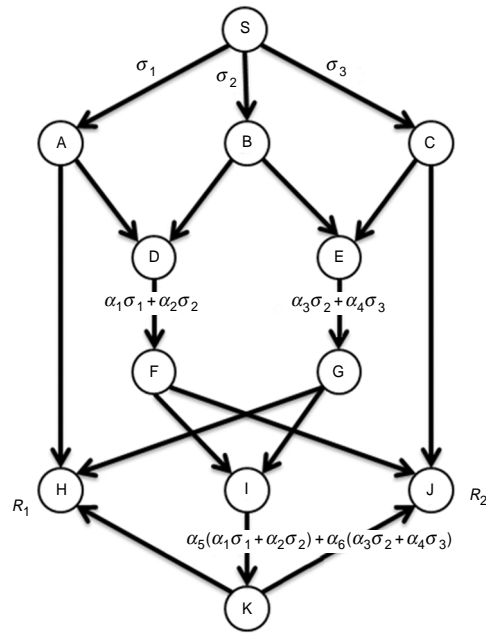
$A_1, A_2$

$A'_1, A'_2$

t

가

$h-t$



5. 3 2

$$A'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \\ 0 & \alpha_6\alpha_3 & \alpha_6\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A'_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_6\alpha_3 & \alpha_6\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Min-cut  $h$

$A'_j B$ 가  $A'_j$   $R_j$  가  $t$  가  $h-t$  가  $t$  가  $A'_j$   $A'_j B$ 가  $h-t$  가  $t$  (rank)  $\{\alpha_k\}, \{\beta_k\}$  가 LIF(Linear Information Flow) 가

2.

가 가 bound가 [8].  $q$  가  $k$   $h$  (queue) 가 가 (codeword)

가 .  
 $q^k$  가 .

$$d^j(y_j, y_j') = \min_{z: F_j z = y_j - y_j'} w_H(z)$$

가 . 가  
 bound가 .

가  
 Hamming  $d^j(y_j, A_j x)$ 가  $y_j$  가

• *Hamming Bound:*

$$d_{\min} = \min_j \min_x d^j(A_j x, A_j x')$$

$$q^k \frac{q^h}{\sum_{k=0}^t \binom{h}{k} (q-1)^k}$$

$d_{\min}/2$  가 .

• *Singleton Bound:*

V.

$$q^k q^{h-2t}$$

가 가 . 가 가  
 가 가

(minimum distance decoding)  
 가 [9].  
 Hamming  
 $R_j$   
 $h$   $y_j$   $h$   
 $x$   $m$   $z$   
 $m$   
 III

$$y_j(x, z) = C_j(I-A)^{-1}(Bx + z) = A_j x + F_j z$$

$F_j = C_j(I-A)^{-1}$  가 가 가 가  
 가  
 z Hamming weight가  $w_H(z)$  ,  
 Hamming weight  $w^j(z)$  [10].

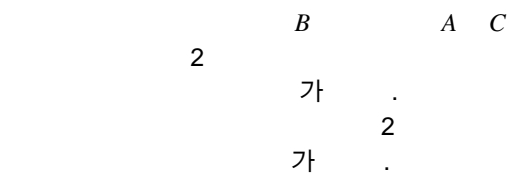
$$w^j(z) = \min_{z': F_j z' = F_j z} w_H(z')$$

2  
 Hamming  $d^j(y_j, y_j')$   $y_j$   $y_j'$  가  
 가  $N(N < q)$  가  
 $m$   
 $(1 - N/q)^m$

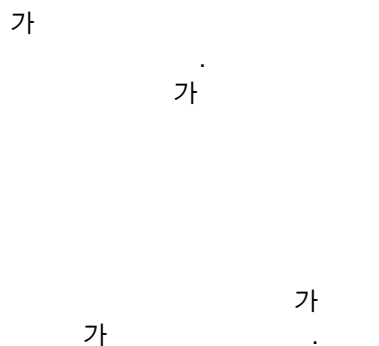
• 3:  $\mathbb{F}_q$   $\mathbb{F}_q$







## VII.



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