Seminar on Combinatorial Computing
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Room 6417, Graduate Center
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Identifying codes

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Abstract

After reviewing some basics we discuss some really new developments concerning constant weight identifying codes.

As usual, a (binary) code C of size m and length n is a set of 0-1 sequences. The weight of a codeword $c \in C$ is w if it contains w 1's (and $n - w$ 0's). It is called t-identifying, if every sequence can be reconstructed from its t-neighbourhood, i.e., each Hamming ball of radius t has a different intersection with C.

For further information contact Janos Pach at pachcims.nyu.edu, or visit our website: http://cs.gc.cuny.edu/ pach/