There are numerous specific mathematical databases either included in Sage or available as optional packages. Also, Sage includes two powerful general database packages.

Sage includes the ZOPE object oriented database ZODB, which “is a Python object persistence system. It provides transparent object-oriented persistency.”

Sage also includes the powerful relational database SQLite, along with a Python interface to SQLite. SQLite is a small C library that implements a self-contained, embeddable, zero-configuration SQL database engine.

- Transactions are atomic, consistent, isolated, and durable (ACID) even after system crashes and power failures.
- Zero-configuration - no setup or administration needed.
- Implements most of SQL92. (Features not supported)
- A complete database is stored in a single disk file.
- Database files can be freely shared between machines with different byte orders.
- Supports databases up to 2 tebibytes ($2^{41}$ bytes) in size.
- Strings and BLOBs up to 2 gibibytes ($2^{31}$ bytes) in size.
- Small code footprint: less than 250KiB fully configured or less than 150KiB with optional features omitted.
- Faster than popular client/server database engines for most common operations.
- Simple, easy to use API.
- TCL bindings included. Bindings for many other languages available separately.
- Well-commented source code with over 95% test coverage.
- Self-contained: no external dependencies.
- Sources are in the public domain. Use for any purpose.
Sage includes John Cremona’s tables of elliptic curves in an easy-to-use format. An instance of the class CremonaDatabase() gives access to the database.

If the optional full CremonaDatabase is not installed, a mini-version is included by default with Sage. It contains Weierstrass equations, rank, and torsion for curves up to conductor 10000.

The large database includes all curves in John Cremona’s tables. It also includes data related to the BSD conjecture and modular degrees for all of these curves, and generators for the Mordell-Weil groups. To install it, run the following in the shell:

```
sage -i database_cremona_ellcurve
```

This causes the latest version of the database to be downloaded from the internet.

Both the mini and full versions of John Cremona’s tables are stored in SAGE_SHARE/cremona as SQLite databases. The mini version has the layout:

```
CREATE TABLE t_class(conductor INTEGER, class TEXT PRIMARY KEY, rank INTEGER);
CREATE TABLE t_curve(class TEXT, curve TEXT PRIMARY KEY, eqn TEXT UNIQUE, tors INTEGER);
CREATE INDEX i_t_class_conductor ON t_class(conductor);
CREATE INDEX i_t_curve_class ON t_curve(class);
```

while the full version has the layout:

```
CREATE TABLE t_class(conductor INTEGER, class TEXT PRIMARY KEY, rank INTEGER, L REAL, \_deg INTEGER);
CREATE TABLE t_curve(class TEXT, curve TEXT PRIMARY KEY, eqn TEXT UNIQUE, gens TEXT, tors INTEGER, cp INTEGER, om REAL, reg REAL, sha);
CREATE INDEX i_t_class_conductor ON t_class(conductor);
CREATE INDEX i_t_curve_class ON t_curve(class);
```

```python
sage.databases.cremona.CremonaDatabase(name=None, mini=None, set_global=None)
```

Initializes the Cremona database with name `name`. If `name` is `None` it instead initializes large Cremona database (named ‘cremona’), if available or default mini Cremona database (named ‘cremona mini’).

If the Cremona database in question is in the format of the mini database, you must set `mini=True`, otherwise it must be set to `False`.

```python
class sage.databases.cremona.LargeCremonaDatabase(name, read_only=True, build=False)
```

Bases: `sage.databases.cremona.MiniCremonaDatabase`

The Cremona database of elliptic curves.

EXAMPLES:
sage: c = CremonaDatabase('cremona')  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
sage: c.allcurves(11)  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
{'a1': [[0, -1, 1, -10, -20], 0, 5],
 'a2': [[0, -1, 1, -7820, -263580], 0, 1],
 'a3': [[0, -1, 1, 0, 0], 0, 5]}

allbsd(N)
Return the allbsd table for conductor N. The entries are:

[[id, tamagawa_product, Omega_E, L, Reg_E, Sha_an(E)]]

where id is the isogeny class (letter) followed by a number, e.g., b3, and L is \( L'(E, 1)/r! \), where E has rank r.

INPUT:
  • N - int, the conductor

OUTPUT: dict containing the allbsd table for each isogeny class in conductor N

EXAMPLES:
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.allbsd(12)  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
{}
sage: c.allbsd(19)['a3']  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[1, 4.07927920046493, 0.453253244496104, 1.0, 1]
sage: c.allbsd(12001)['a1']  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[2, 3.27608135248722, 1.54910143090506, 0.236425971187952, 1.0]

allgens(N)
Return the allgens table for conductor N.

INPUT:
  • N - int, the conductor

OUTPUT:
  • dict - id:[points,...],...

EXAMPLES:
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.allgens(12)  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
{}
sage: c.allgens(1001)['a1']  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[[61, 181, 1]]
sage: c.allgens(12001)['a1']  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[[7, 2, 1]]

degphi(N)
Return the degphi table for conductor N.

INPUT:
  • N - int, the conductor

OUTPUT:
  • dict - id:degphi,...

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.degphi(11) # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
{'a1': 1}
sage: c.degphi(12001)['c1'] # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
1640
```

```python
class sage.databases.cremona.MiniCremonaDatabase
    (name, read_only=True, build=False)

    Bases: sage.databases.sql_db.SQLDatabase

    The Cremona database of elliptic curves.

    EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.allcurves(11)
{'a1': [[0, -1, 1, -10, -20], 0, 5],
 'a2': [[0, -1, 1, -7820, -263580], 0, 1],
 'a3': [[0, -1, 1, 0, 0], 0, 5]}
```

```python
allcurves (N)

    Return the allcurves table of curves of conductor N.

    INPUT:
      • N - int, the conductor

    OUTPUT:
      • dict - id:[ainvs, rank, tor], ...

    EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.allcurves(11)['a3']
[[0, -1, 1, 0, 0], 0, 5]
sage: c.allcurves(12)
{}
sage: c.allcurves(12001)['a1'] # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[[1, 0, 0, -101, 382], 1, 1]
```

```python
coefficients_and_data (label)

    Return the Weierstrass coefficients and other data for the curve with given label.

    EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: c, d = CremonaDatabase().coefficients_and_data('144b1')
sage: c
[0, 0, 0, 6, 7]
sage: d['conductor']
144
sage: d['cremona_label']
'144b1'
sage: d['rank']
0
sage: d['torsion_order']
2
```
```
Check that trac ticket #17904 is fixed:
```
conductor_range()
Return the range of conductors that are covered by the database.

OUTPUT: tuple of ints (N1,N2+1) where N1 is the smallest and N2 the largest conductor for which the database is complete.

EXAMPLES:

```python
c = CremonaDatabase('cremona mini')
c.conductor_range()
(1, 10000)
```

curves(N)
Return the curves table of all optimal curves of conductor N.

INPUT:
• N - int, the conductor

OUTPUT:
• dict - id:[ainvs, rank, tor], ...

EXAMPLES:

Optimal curves of conductor 37:

```python
sage: CremonaDatabase().curves(37)
{'a1': [[0, 0, 1, -1, 0], 1, 1], 'b1': [[0, 1, 1, -23, -50], 0, 3]}
```

Note the ‘h3’, which is the unique case in the tables where the optimal curve doesn’t have label ending in 1:

```python
sage: sorted(CremonaDatabase().curves(990))
['a1', 'b1', 'c1', 'd1', 'e1', 'f1', 'g1', 'h3', 'i1', 'j1', 'k1', 'l1']
```

data_from_coefficients(ainvs)
Return elliptic curve data for the curve with given Weierstrass coefficients.

EXAMPLES:

```python
d = CremonaDatabase().data_from_coefficients([1, -1, 1, 31, 128])
d['conductor']
1953
d['cremona_label']
'1953c1'
d['rank']
1
d['torsion_order']
2
```

Check that trac ticket #17904 is fixed:
**elliptic_curve** *(label)*

Return an elliptic curve with given label with some data about it from the database pre-filled in.

**INPUT:**

- *label* - str (Cremona or LMFDB label)

**OUTPUT:**

- an

  sage.schemes.elliptic_curves.ell_rational_field.

  EllipticCurve_rational_field

**Note:** For more details on LMFDB labels see parse_lmfdb_label().

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.elliptic_curve('11a1')
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - x^2 - 10*x - 20 over Rational Field
sage: c.elliptic_curve('12001a1')  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y = x^3 - 101*x + 382 over Rational Field
sage: c.elliptic_curve('48c1')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: There is no elliptic curve with label 48c1 in the database
```

You can also use LMFDB labels:

```python
sage: c.elliptic_curve('462.f3')
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y = x^3 - 363*x + 1305 over Rational Field
```

**elliptic_curve_from_ainvs** *(ainvs)*

Return the elliptic curve in the database of with minimal *ainvs*, if it exists, or raises a RuntimeError exception otherwise.

**INPUT:**

- *ainvs* - list (5-tuple of int’s); the minimal Weierstrass model for an elliptic curve

**OUTPUT:** EllipticCurve

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.elliptic_curve_from_ainvs([0, -1, 1, -10, -20])
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - x^2 - 10*x - 20 over Rational Field
sage: c.elliptic_curve_from_ainvs([1, 0, 0, -101, 382])  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y = x^3 - 101*x + 382 over Rational Field
```

Old (pre-2006) Cremona labels are also allowed:
sage: c.elliptic_curve('9450KKKK1')
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y + y = x^3 - x^2 - 5*x + 7 over Rational Field

Make sure trac ticket #12565 is fixed:

sage: c.elliptic_curve('10a1')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: There is no elliptic curve with label 10a1 in the database

isogeny_class (label)
Return the isogeny class of elliptic curves that are isogenous to the curve with given Cremona label.

INPUT:
• label - string

OUTPUT:
• list - list of EllipticCurve objects.

EXAMPLES:

sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.isogeny_class('11a1')
[[Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - 10*x - 20 over Rational Field,
  Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - 7820*x - 263580 over Rational Field,
  Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - 101*x + 382 over Rational Field]]
sage: c.isogeny_class('12001a1')  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y = x^3 - 101*x + 382 over Rational Field]

isogeny_classes (conductor)
Return the allcurves data (ainvariants, rank and torsion) for the elliptic curves in the database of given conductor as a list of lists, one for each isogeny class. The curve with number 1 is always listed first.

EXAMPLES:

sage: c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.isogeny_classes(11)
[[[0, -1, 1, -10, -20], 0, 5],
 [[0, -1, 1, -7820, -263580], 0, 1],
 [[0, -1, 1, 0, 0], 0, 5]]
sage: c.isogeny_classes(12001)  # optional - database_cremona_ellcurve
[[[1, 0, 0, -101, 382], 1, 1],
 [[0, 0, 1, -247, 1494], 1, 1],
 [[0, 0, 1, -4, -18], 1, 1],
 [[0, 1, 1, -10, 18], 1, 1]]

iter (conductors)
Return an iterator through all curves in the database with given conductors.

INPUT:
• conductors - list or generator of ints

OUTPUT: generator that iterates over EllipticCurve objects.

EXAMPLES:
```
sage: [e.cremona_label() for e in CremonaDatabase().iter([11..15])]
['11a1', '11a2', '11a3', '14a1', '14a2', '14a3', '14a4', '14a5',
 '14a6', '15a1', '15a2', '15a3', '15a4', '15a5', '15a6', '15a7', '15a8']
```

**iter_optimal** *(conductors)*

Return an iterator through all optimal curves in the database with given conductors.

**INPUT:**
- `conductors` - list or generator of ints

**OUTPUT:**
generator that iterates over EllipticCurve objects.

**EXAMPLES:**

We list optimal curves with conductor up to 20:

```
sage: [e.cremona_label() for e in CremonaDatabase().iter_optimal([11..20])]
['11a1', '14a1', '15a1', '17a1', '19a1', '20a1']
```

Note the unfortunate 990h3 special case:

```
sage: [e.cremona_label() for e in CremonaDatabase().iter_optimal([990])]
['990a1', '990b1', '990c1', '990d1', '990e1', '990f1', '990g1', '990h3',
'990i1', '990j1', '990k1', '990l1']
```

**largest_conductor** ()

The largest conductor for which the database is complete.

**OUTPUT:**
- int - largest conductor

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: c = CremonaDatabase('cremona mini')
sage: c.largest_conductor()
9999
```

**list** *(conductors)*

Return a list of all curves with given conductors.

**INPUT:**
- `conductors` - list or generator of ints

**OUTPUT:**
- list of EllipticCurve objects.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: CremonaDatabase().list([37])
[Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - x over Rational Field,
 Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 - 23*x - 50 over Rational Field,
 Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 - 1873*x - 31833 over Rational Field,
 Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 - 3*x + 1 over Rational Field]
```
**list_optimal** *(conductors)*

Return a list of all optimal curves with given conductors.

**INPUT:**

- **conductors** - list or generator of ints  list of EllipticCurve objects.

**OUTPUT:**

list of EllipticCurve objects.

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
sage: CremonaDatabase().list_optimal([37])
[Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 - x over Rational Field,
 Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 - 23*x - 50 over Rational Field]
```

**number_of_curves** *(N=0, i=0)*

Return the number of curves stored in the database with conductor N. If N = 0, returns the total number of curves in the database.

If i is nonzero, returns the number of curves in the i-th isogeny class. If i is a Cremona letter code, e.g., ‘a’ or ‘bc’, it is converted to the corresponding number.

**INPUT:**

- **N** - int
- **i** - int or str

**OUTPUT:** int

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.number_of_curves(11)
3
sage: c.number_of_curves(37)
4
sage: c.number_of_curves(990)
42
sage: num = c.number_of_curves()
```

**number_of_isogeny_classes** *(N=0)*

Return the number of isogeny classes of curves in the database of conductor N. If N is 0, return the total number of isogeny classes of curves in the database.

**INPUT:**

- **N** - int

**OUTPUT:** int

**EXAMPLES:**

```sage
c = CremonaDatabase()
sage: c.number_of_isogeny_classes(11)
1
sage: c.number_of_isogeny_classes(37)
2
sage: num = c.number_of_isogeny_classes()
```
random()

Return a random curve from the database.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: CremonaDatabase().random() # random -- depends on database installed
Elliptic Curve defined by y^2 + x*y = x^3 - x^2 - 224*x + 3072 over Rational Field
```

smallest_conductor()

The smallest conductor for which the database is complete: always 1.

OUTPUT:

- int - smallest conductor

Note: This always returns the integer 1, since that is the smallest conductor for which the database is complete, although there are no elliptic curves of conductor 1. The smallest conductor of a curve in the database is 11.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: CremonaDatabase().smallest_conductor()
1
```

sage.databases.cremona.build(name, data_tgz, largest_conductor=0, mini=False, decompress=True)

Build the CremonaDatabase with given name from scratch using the data_tgz tarball.

Note: For data up to level 350000, this function takes about 3m40s. The resulting database occupies 426MB disk space.

To create the large Cremona database from Cremona’s data_tgz tarball, obtainable from http://homepages.warwick.ac.uk/staff/J.E.Cremona/ftp/data/, run the following command:

```
sage: d = sage.databases.cremona.build('cremona','ecdata.tgz') # not tested
```

sage.databases.cremona.class_to_int(k)

Convert class id string into an integer.

Note that this is the inverse of cremona_letter_code().

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: import sage.databases.cremona as cremona
sage: cremona.class_to_int('ba')
26
sage: cremona.class_to_int('cremona')
821863562
sage: cremona.cremona_letter_code(821863562) 'cremona'
```

sage.databases.cremona.cremona_letter_code(n)

Return the Cremona letter code corresponding to an integer.

For example, 0 - a 25 - z 26 - ba 51 - bz 52 - ca 53 - cb etc.
Note: This is just the base 26 representation of \( n \), where \( a=0, b=1, \ldots, z=25 \). This extends the old Cremona notation (counting from 0) for the first 26 classes, and is different for classes above 26.

**INPUT:**

- \( n \) (int) – a non-negative integer

**OUTPUT:** str

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import cremona_letter_code
sage: cremona_letter_code(0)
'a'
sage: cremona_letter_code(26)
'ba'
sage: cremona_letter_code(27)
'bb'
sage: cremona_letter_code(521)
'ub'
sage: cremona_letter_code(53)
'cb'
sage: cremona_letter_code(2005)
'czd'
```

`sage.databases.cremona.cremona_to_lmfdb(cremona_label, CDB=None)`  
Convert a Cremona label into an LMFDB label.

See `parse_lmfdb_label()` for an explanation of LMFDB labels.

**INPUT:**

- `cremona_label` – a string, the Cremona label of a curve. This can be the label of a curve (e.g. ‘990j1’) or of an isogeny class (e.g. ‘990j’)
- `CDB` – the Cremona database in which to look up the isogeny classes of the same conductor.

**OUTPUT:**

- `lmfdb_label` – a string, the corresponding LMFDB label.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import cremona_to_lmfdb, lmfdb_to_cremona
sage: cremona_to_lmfdb('990j1')
'990.h3'
sage: lmfdb_to_cremona('990.h3')
'990j1'
```

`sage.databases.cremona.is_optimal_id(id)`  
Return True if the Cremona id refers to an optimal curve, and false otherwise.

The curve is optimal if the id, which is of the form [letter code][number] has number 1.

**Note:** 990h3 is the optimal curve in that class, so doesn’t obey this rule.

**INPUT:**

- `id` - str of form letter code followed by an integer, e.g., a3, bb5, etc.
OUTPUT: bool

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import is_optimal_id
sage: is_optimal_id('bl')
True
sage: is_optimal_id('bbl')
True
sage: is_optimal_id('cl')
True
sage: is_optimal_id('c2')
False
```

`sage.databases.cremona.lmfdb_to_cremona(lmfdb_label, CDB=None)`
Convert an LMFDB label into a Cremona label.

See `parse_lmfdb_label()` for an explanation of LMFDB labels.

INPUT:

- `lmfdb_label` – a string, the LMFDB label of a curve. This can be the label of a curve (e.g. ‘990.j1’) or of an isogeny class (e.g. ‘990.j’)
- `CDB` – the Cremona database in which to look up the isogeny classes of the same conductor.

OUTPUT:

- `cremona_label` – a string, the corresponding Cremona label.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import lmfdb_to_cremona
sage: lmfdb_to_cremona('990.h3')
'990j1'
```

`sage.databases.cremona.old_cremona_letter_code(n)`
Return the old Cremona letter code corresponding to an integer.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>ZZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INPUT:

- `n` - int

OUTPUT: str

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import old_cremona_letter_code
sage: old_cremona_letter_code(1)
'A'
sage: old_cremona_letter_code(26)
'Z'
```
sage.databases.cremona.parse_cremona_label\n\nGiven a Cremona label that defines an elliptic curve, e.g., 11a1 or 37b3, parse the label and return the conductor, isogeny class label, and number.

For this function, the curve number may be omitted, in which case it defaults to 1. If the curve number and isogeny class are both omitted (label is just a string representing a conductor), then the isogeny class defaults to ‘a’ and the number to 1. Valid labels consist of one or more digits, followed by zero or more letters (either all in upper case for an old Cremona label, or all in lower case), followed by zero or more digits.

**INPUT:**

- **label** (string) - a valid Cremona elliptic curve label
- **numerical_class_code** (boolean, default False) - if True, convert the isogeny class label from a letter code in base 26 to an integer; this is useful for sorting

**OUTPUT:**

- **int** - the conductor
- **str** or **int** - the isogeny class label
- **int** - the number

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import parse_cremona_label
sage: parse_cremona_label('37a2')
(37, 'a', 2)
sage: parse_cremona_label('37b1')
(37, 'b', 1)
sage: parse_cremona_label('10bb2')
(10, 'bb', 2)
sage: parse_cremona_label('11a')
(11, 'a', 1)
sage: parse_cremona_label('11')
(11, 'a', 1)
```

Valid old Cremona labels are allowed:

```python
sage: parse_cremona_label('17CCCC')
(17, 'dc', 1)
sage: parse_cremona_label('5AB2')
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ... ValueError: 5AB2 is not a valid Cremona label
```

When **numerical_class_code** is True, the output is a triple of integers:
Given an LMFDB label that defines an elliptic curve, e.g., 11.a1 or 37.b3, parse the label and return the conductor, isogeny class label, and number.

The LMFDB label (named after the L-functions and modular forms database), is determined by the following two orders:

- Isogeny classes with the same conductor are ordered lexicographically by the coefficients in the q-expansion of the associated modular form.
- Curves within the same isogeny class are ordered lexicographically by the a-invariants of the minimal model.

The format is <conductor>.<iso><curve>, where the isogeny class is encoded using the same base-26 encoding into letters used in Cremona's labels. For example, 990.h3 is the same as Cremona's 990j1.

For this function, the curve number may be omitted, in which case it defaults to 1. If the curve number and isogeny class are both omitted (label is just a string representing a conductor), then the isogeny class defaults to 'a' and the number to 1.

**INPUT:**
- label - str
- numerical_class_code (boolean, default False) - if True, convert the isogeny class label from a letter code in base 26 to an integer; this is useful for sorting

**OUTPUT:**
- int - the conductor
- str or int - the isogeny class label
- int - the number

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import parse_lmfdb_label
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('37.a2')
(37, 'a', 2)
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('37.a2', numerical_class_code=True)
(37, 'a', 2)
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('37.b')
(37, 'b', 1)
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('10.bb2')
(10, 'bb', 2)
```

When `numerical_class_code` is True, the output is a triple of integers:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import parse_lmfdb_label
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('100800.bg4')
(100800, 'bg', 4)
sage: parse_lmfdb_label('100800.bg4', numerical_class_code=True)
(100800, 32, 4)
```

**sage.databases.cremona.sort_key(key)**
Comparison key for curve id strings.
Note: Not the same as standard lexicographic order!

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.databases.cremona import sort_key
sage: l = ['ba1', 'z1']
sage: sorted(l, key=sort_key)
['z1', 'ba1']
```

`sage.databases.cremona.split_code(key)`
Split class + curve id string into its two parts.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: import sage.databases.cremona as cremona
sage: cremona.split_code('ba2')
('ba', '2')
sage: cremona.split_code('42')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... ValueError: invalid curve ID: '42'
```
Sage gives access to the Stein-Watkins table of elliptic curves, via an optional package that you must install. This is a huge database of elliptic curves. You can install the database (a 2.6GB package) with the command

```
sage -i database_stein_watkins
```

You can also automatically download a small version, which takes much less time, using the command

```
sage -i database_stein_watkins_mini
```

This database covers a wide range of conductors, but unlike the Cremona database, this database need not list all curves of a given conductor. It lists the curves whose coefficients are not “too large” (see [SW2002]).

- The command `SteinWatkinsAllData(n)` returns an iterator over the curves in the \( n \)-th Stein-Watkins table, which contains elliptic curves of conductor between \( n10^5 \) and \((n + 1)10^5\). Here \( n \) can be between 0 and 999, inclusive.

- The command `SteinWatkinsPrimeData(n)` returns an iterator over the curves in the \( n^{th} \) Stein-Watkins prime table, which contains prime conductor elliptic curves of conductor between \( n10^6 \) and \((n + 1)10^6\). Here \( n \) varies between 0 and 99, inclusive.

**EXAMPLES:** We obtain the first table of elliptic curves.

```
sage: d = SteinWatkinsAllData(0)
sage: d
Stein-Watkins Database a.0 Iterator
```

We type `next(d)` to get each isogeny class of curves from \( d \):

```
sage: C = next(d)              # optional - database_stein_watkins
sage: C
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 11
```

```
sage: next(d)                  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 14
```

```
sage: next(d)                  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 15
```

An isogeny class has a number of attributes that give data about the isogeny class, such as the rank, equations of curves, conductor, leading coefficient of \( L \)-function, etc.
If we were to continue typing `next(d)` we would iterate over all curves in the Stein-Watkins database up to conductor $10^5$. We could also type for $C$ in $d$: ...

To access the data file starting at $10^5$ do the following:

```
sage: d = SteinWatkinsAllData(1)
sage: C = next(d)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100002
sage: C  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100002
sage: C.curves  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[[[1, 1, 0, 112, 0], '(8,1,2,1)', 'X', '2'],
 [[1, 1, 0, -448, -560], '[4,2,1,2]', 'X', '2']]
```

Next we access the prime-conductor data:

```
sage: d = SteinWatkinsPrimeData(0)
sage: C = next(d)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 11
sage: C  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 11
sage: C.curves  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[[[1, -1, 1, -1, 0], '(1)', '1', '4'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -6, -4], '[2]', '1', '2x'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -14, -14], '(4)', '1', '4'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -91, -310], '[1]', '1', '2']]
```

Each call `next(d)` gives another elliptic curve of prime conductor:

```
sage: C = next(d)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
sage: C  # optional - database_stein_watkins
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 17
sage: C.curves  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[[[1, -1, 1, -1, 0], '[1]', '1', '4'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -6, -4], '[2]', '1', '2x'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -14, -14], '(4)', '1', '4'],
 [[1, -1, 1, -91, -310], '[1]', '1', '2']]
```
REFERENCE:

• [SW2002]

class sage.databases.stein_watkins.SteinWatkinsAllData(num)
Bases: object

Class for iterating through one of the Stein-Watkins database files for all conductors.

iter_levels()
Iterate through the curve classes, but grouped into lists by level.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: d = SteinWatkinsAllData(1)
sage: E = d.iter_levels()
sage: next(E)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100002]
sage: next(E)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100005,  
Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100005]
sage: next(E)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[Stein-Watkins isogeny class of conductor 100007]
```

next()

class sage.databases.stein_watkins.SteinWatkinsIsogenyClass(conductor)
Bases: object

class sage.databases.stein_watkins.SteinWatkinsPrimeData(num)
Bases: sage.databases.stein_watkins.SteinWatkinsAllData

sage.databases.stein_watkins.ecdb_num_curves(max_level=20000)
Return a list whose \( N \)-th entry, for \( 0 \leq N \leq \text{max\_level} \), is the number of elliptic curves of conductor \( N \) in the database.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: sage.databases.stein_watkins.ecdb_num_curves(100)  # optional - database_stein_watkins
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 6, 8, 0, 4, 0, 3, 4, 6, 0, 0,  
6, 0, 5, 4, 0, 0, 8, 0, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 0, 6, 1, 2, 8, 2, 0,  
6, 4, 8, 2, 2, 1, 6, 4, 6, 7, 3, 0, 0, 1, 4, 6, 4, 2, 12, 1, 0, 2, 4, 0,  
6, 2, 0, 12, 1, 6, 4, 1, 8, 0, 2, 1, 6, 2, 0, 0, 1, 3, 16, 4, 3, 0, 2,  
0, 8, 0, 6, 11, 4]
```
CHAPTER
THREE

JOHN JONES’S TABLES OF NUMBER FIELDS

In order to use the Jones database, the optional database package must be installed using the Sage command `!sage -i database_jones_numfield`

This is a table of number fields with bounded ramification and degree $\leq 6$. You can query the database for all number fields in Jones’s tables with bounded ramification and degree.

EXAMPLES: First load the database:

```
sage: J = JonesDatabase()
sage: J
John Jones's table of number fields with bounded ramification and degree <= 6
```

List the degree and discriminant of all fields in the database that have ramification at most at 2:

```
sage: [(k.degree(), k.disc()) for k in J.unramified_outside([2])]  # optional - database_jones_numfield
[(1, 1), (2, -4), (2, -8), (2, 8), (4, 256), (4, 512), (4, -1024), (4, -2048), (4, 2048), (4, 2048)]
```

List the discriminants of the fields of degree exactly 2 unramified outside $2$:

```
sage: [k.disc() for k in J.unramified_outside([2],2)]  # optional - database_jones_numfield
[-4, -8, 8]
```

List the discriminants of cubic field in the database ramified exactly at $3$ and $5$:

```
sage: [k.disc() for k in J.ramified_at([3,5],3)]  # optional - database_jones_numfield
[-135, -675, -6075, -6075]
sage: factor(6075)
3^5 * 5^2
sage: factor(675)
3^3 * 5^2
sage: factor(135)
3^3 * 5
```

List all fields in the database ramified at $101$:

```
sage: J.ramified_at(101)  # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 101,
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 + 13*x^2 - 19*x + 361,
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 + x^4 - 6*x^3 - x^2 + 18*x + 4,]```

(continues on next page)
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 + 2*x^4 + 7*x^3 + 4*x^2 + 11*x - 6,
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 - x^4 - 40*x^3 - 93*x^2 - 21*x + 17]

class sage.databases.jones.JonesDatabase
Bases: object

get (S, var='a')
Return all fields in the database ramified exactly at the primes in S.

INPUT:
• S - list or set of primes, or a single prime
• var - the name used for the generator of the number fields (default 'a').

EXAMPLES:

sage: J = JonesDatabase()    # optional - database_jones_numfield
sage: J.get(163, var='z')    # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in z with defining polynomial x^2 + 163,
 Number Field in z with defining polynomial x^3 - x^2 - 54*x + 169,
 Number Field in z with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 - 7*x^2 + 2*x + 9]
sage: J.get([3, 4])    # optional - database_jones_numfield
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ValueError: S must be a list of primes

ramified_at (S, d=None, var='a')
Return all fields in the database of degree d ramified exactly at the primes in S. The fields are ordered by
degree and discriminant.

INPUT:
• S - list or set of primes
• d - None (default, in which case all fields of degree <= 6 are returned) or a positive integer giving the
degree of the number fields returned.
• var - the name used for the generator of the number fields (default 'a').

EXAMPLES:

sage: J = JonesDatabase()    # optional - database_jones_numfield
sage: J.ramified_at([101,109])    # optional - database_jones_numfield
[]
sage: J.ramified_at([109])    # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 109,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^3 - x^2 + 13*x^2 + 19*x + 361,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 - 7*x^2 + 2*x + 9,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 + x^4 - 6*x^3 - x^2 + 18*x + 393]
sage: J.ramified_at(101)    # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 101,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^3 - x^2 + 13*x^2 + 19*x + 361,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 - 7*x^2 + 2*x + 9,
 Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 + x^4 - 6*x^3 - x^2 + 18*x + 393]
sage: J.ramified_at((2, 5, 29), 3, 'c')    # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in c with defining polynomial x^3 - x^2 - 8*x - 28,
unramified outside \((S, d=None, var='a')\)

Return all fields in the database of degree \(d\) unramified outside \(S\). If \(d\) is omitted, return fields of any degree up to 6. The fields are ordered by degree and discriminant.

INPUT:

- \(S\) - list or set of primes, or a single prime
- \(d\) - None (default, in which case all fields of degree \(\leq 6\) are returned) or a positive integer giving the degree of the number fields returned.
- \(var\) - the name used for the generator of the number fields (default ‘\(a\)’).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: J = JonesDatabase()  # optional - database_jones_numfield
sage: J.unramified_outside([101, 109])  # optional - database_jones_numfield
[Number Field in a with defining polynomial x - 1, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 101, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^2 - 109, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^3 - x^2 - 36*x + 4, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 + 13*x^2 - 19*x + 361, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^4 - x^3 + 14*x^2 + 34*x + 393, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 + x^4 - 6*x^3 - x^2 + 18*x + 361, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 - 2*x^4 + 7*x^3 + 4*x^2 + 8*x + 4, 
Number Field in a with defining polynomial x^5 - x^4 - 40*x^3 - 93*x^2 - 41*x + 17]
```

sage.databases.jones.sortkey\((K)\)

A completely deterministic sorting key for number fields.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.jones import sortkey
sage: sortkey(QuadraticField(-3))
(2, 3, False, x^2 + 3)
```
THE ON-LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INTEGER SEQUENCES (OEIS)

You can query the OEIS (Online Database of Integer Sequences) through Sage in order to:

• identify a sequence from its first terms.
• obtain more terms, formulae, references, etc. for a given sequence.

AUTHORS:

• Vincent Delecroix (2014): modifies continued fractions because of trac ticket #14567
• Moritz Firsching (2016): modifies handling of dead sequence, see trac ticket #17330
• Thierry Monteil (2019): refactorization (unique representation trac ticket #28480, laziness trac ticket #28627)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: oeis
The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences (https://oeis.org/)
```

What about a sequence starting with 3, 7, 15, 1?

```sage
sage: search = oeis([3, 7, 15, 1], max_results=4) ; search  # optional -- internet
0: A001203: Simple continued fraction expansion of Pi.
2: A082495: a(n) = (2^n - 1) mod n.
3: A165416: Irregular array read by rows: The n-th row contains those distinct →
 positive integers that each, when written in binary, occurs as a substring in →
binary n.
```

```sage
sage: [u.id() for u in search]  # optional -- internet
['A001203', 'A240698', 'A082495', 'A165416']
sage: c = search[0] ; c  # optional -- internet
A001203: Simple continued fraction expansion of Pi.
```

```sage
sage: c.first_terms(15)  # optional -- internet
(3, 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1)
sage: c.examples()  # optional -- internet
0: Pi = 3.1415926535897932384...
1: = 3 + 1/(7 + 1/(15 + 1/(1 + 1/(292 + ...))))
2: = [a_0; a_1, a_2, a_3, ...] = [3; 7, 15, 1, 292, ...]
sage: c.comments()  # optional -- internet
0: The first 5821569425 terms were computed by _Eric W. Weisstein_ on Sep 18 2011.
```

(continues on next page)
What about posets? Are they hard to count? To which other structures are they related?

```python
sage: [Posets(i).cardinality() for i in range(10)]
[1, 1, 2, 5, 16, 63, 318, 2045, 16999, 183231]
sage: oeis(_)
# optional -- internet
0: A000112: Number of partially ordered sets ("posets") with n unlabeled elements.

sage: p = _[0]
# optional -- internet
sage: 'hard' in p.keywords()
True
sage: len(p.formulas())
0
sage: len(p.first_terms())
17
sage: p.cross_references(fetch=True)
# optional -- internet # random
0: A000798: Number of different quasi-orders (or topologies, or transitive digraphs)
--with n labeled elements.
1: A001035: Number of partially ordered sets ("posets") with n labeled elements (or
--labeled acyclic transitive digraphs).
2: A001930: Number of topologies, or transitive digraphs with n unlabeled nodes.
3: A006057: Number of topologies on n labeled points satisfying axioms T_0-T_4.
4: A079263: Number of constrained mixed models with n factors.
5: A079265: Number of antisymmetric transitive binary relations on n unlabeled points.
6: A263859: Triangle read by rows: T(n,k) (n>=1, k>=0) is the number of posets with n
--elements and rank k (or depth k+1).
7: A316978: Number of factorizations of n into factors > 1 with no equivalent primes.
8: A319559: Number of non-isomorphic T_0 set systems of weight n.
9: A326939: Number of T_0 sets of subsets of {1..n} that cover all n vertices.
10: A326943: Number of T_0 sets of subsets of {1..n} that cover all n vertices and
--are closed under intersection.
...
```

What does the Taylor expansion of the $e^{e^x-1}$ function have to do with primes?

```python
sage: x = var('x'); f(x) = e^(e^x - 1)
sage: L = [a*factorial(b) for a,b in taylor(f(x), x, 0, 20).coefficients()]; L
[1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, 115975, 678570, 4213597, 27644437, 190899322, 1382958545, 10480142147, 82864869804, 682076806159, 5832742205057, 51724158235372]
```

(continues on next page)
See also:

- If you plan to do a lot of automatic searches for subsequences, you should consider installing `SloaneEncyclopedia`, a local partial copy of the OEIS.
- Some infinite OEIS sequences are implemented in Sage, via the `sloane_functions` module.

Todo:

- in case of flood, suggest the user to install the off-line database instead.
- interface with the off-line database (or reimplement it).

### 4.1 Classes and methods

**class** `sage.databases.oeis.FancyTuple`

*Bases:* `tuple`

This class inherits from `tuple`, it allows to nicely print tuples whose elements have a one line representation.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.databases.oeis import FancyTuple
sage: t = FancyTuple(['zero', 'one', 'two', 'three', 4]) ; t
0: zero
1: one
2: two
3: three
4: 4
sage: t[2]
'two'
```

**class** `sage.databases.oeis.OEIS`

*Bases:* `object`

The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences.

OEIS is a class representing the On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. You can query it using its methods, but `OEIS` can also be called directly with three arguments:
• query - it can be:
  – a string representing an OEIS ID (e.g. ‘A000045’).
  – an integer representing an OEIS ID (e.g. 45).
  – a list representing a sequence of integers.
  – a string, representing a text search.
• max_results - (integer, default: 30) the maximum number of results to return, they are sorted according to their relevance. In any cases, the OEIS website will never provide more than 100 results.
• first_result - (integer, default: 0) allow to skip the first_result first results in the search, to go further. This is useful if you are looking for a sequence that may appear after the 100 first found sequences.

OUTPUT:
• if query is an integer or an OEIS ID (e.g. ‘A000045’), returns the associated OEIS sequence.
• if query is a string, returns a tuple of OEIS sequences whose description corresponds to the query. Those sequences can be used without the need to fetch the database again.
• if query is a list or tuple of integers, returns a tuple of OEIS sequences containing it as a subsequence. Those sequences can be used without the need to fetch the database again.

EXAMPLES:
sage: oeis
The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences (https://oeis.org/)

A particular sequence can be called by its A-number or number:
sage: oeis('A000040')  # optional -- internet
A000040: The prime numbers.
sage: oeis(45)  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.

The database can be searched by subsequence:
sage: search = oeis([1,2,3,5,8,13]) ; search  # optional -- internet
0: A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
1: A290689: Number of transitive rooted trees with n nodes.
2: A027926: Triangular array T read by rows: T(n,0) = T(n,2n) = 1 for n >= 0; T(n, -1) = 1 for n >= 1; T(n,k) = T(n-1,k-2) + T(n-1,k-1) for k = 2..2n-1, n >= 2.
sage: fibo = search[0]  # optional -- internet
sage: fibo.name()  # optional -- internet
'Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.'
sage: print(fibo.first_terms())  # optional -- internet
(0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765, 10946, 17711, 28657, 46368, 75025, 121393, 196418, 317811, 514229, 832040, 1346269, 2178309, 3524578, 5702887, 9227465, 14930352, 24157817, 39088169, 63245986, 102334155)
sage: fibo.cross_references()[0]  # optional -- internet
'A039834'
sage: fibo == oeis(45)  # optional -- internet
(continues on next page)
True

```
sage: sfibo = oeis('A039834')
sage: sfibo.first_terms()  # optional -- internet
(1, 1, 0, 1, -1, 2, -3, 5, -8, 13, -21, 34, -55, 89, -144, 233,
-377, 610, -987, 1597, -2584, 4181, -6765, 10946, -17711, 28657,
-46368, 75025, -121393, 196418, -317811, 514229, -832040, 1346269,
-2178309, 3524578, -5702887, 9227465, -14930352, 24157817)
```

```
sage: tuple(abs(i) for i in sfibo.first_terms())[2:20] == fibo.first_terms()[2:18]  # optional -- internet
True
```

```
sage: fibo.formulas()[4]  # optional -- internet
'F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) = -(-1)^n F(-n).'
```

```
sage: fibo.comments()[1]  # optional -- internet
"F(n+2) = number of binary sequences of length n that have no consecutive 0's."
```

```
sage: fibo.links()[0]  # optional -- internet
'https://oeis.org/A000045/b000045.txt'
```

The database can be searched by description:

```
sage: oeis('prime gap factorization', max_results=4)  # optional -- internet
0: A073491: Numbers having no prime gaps in their factorization.
1: A073485: Product of any number of consecutive primes; squarefree numbers with no gaps in their prime factorization.
2: A073490: Number of prime gaps in factorization of n.
3: A073492: Numbers having at least one prime gap in their factorization.
```

**Note:** The following will fetch the OEIS database only once:

```
sage: oeis([(1,2,3,5,8,13)])  # optional -- internet
0: A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
1: A290689: Number of transitive rooted trees with n nodes.
2: A079261: Triangular array T read by rows: T(n,0) = T(n,2n) = 1 for n >= 0; T(n, -1) = 1 for n >= 1; T(n,k) = T(n-1,k-2) + T(n-1,k-1) for k = 2..2n-1, n >= 2.
```

```
sage: oeis('A000045')  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
```

Indeed, due to some caching mechanism, the sequence is not re-created when called from its ID.

### browse()

Open the OEIS web page in a browser.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: oeis.browse()  # optional -- webbrowser
```

### find_by_description(description, max_results=3, first_result=0)

Search for OEIS sequences corresponding to the description.

**INPUT:**
• description – (string) the description the searched sequences.
• max_results – (integer, default: 3) the maximum number of results we want. In any case, the on-line encyclopedia will not return more than 100 results.
• first_result – (integer, default: 0) allow to skip the first_result first results in the search, to go further. This is useful if you are looking for a sequence that may appear after the 100 first found sequences.

OUTPUT:
• a tuple (with fancy formatting) of at most max_results OEIS sequences. Those sequences can be used without the need to fetch the database again.

EXAMPLES:
sage: oeis.find_by_description('prime gap factorization') # optional -- internet
0: A...: ...
1: A...: ...
2: A...: ...

sage: prime_gaps = _[2] ; prime_gaps
# optional -- internet
A073490: Number of prime gaps in factorization of n.

sage: oeis('beaver')
# optional -- internet
0: A...: ...eaver...
1: A...: ...eaver...
2: A...: ...eaver...

sage: oeis('beaver', max_results=4, first_result=2)
# optional -- internet
0: A...: ...eaver...
1: A...: ...eaver...
2: A...: ...eaver...
3: A...: ...eaver...

find_by_entry(entry)
INPUT:
• entry – a string corresponding to an entry in the internal format of the OEIS.

OUTPUT:
• The corresponding OEIS sequence.

EXAMPLES:
sage: entry = '%I A262002
%N A262002 L.g.f.: log( Sum_{n>=0} x^n/n! * Product_{k=1..n} (k^2 + 1) ).
%K A262002 nonn'
sage: s = oeis.find_by_entry(entry)
sage: s
A262002: L.g.f.: log( Sum_{n>=0} x^n/n! * Product_{k=1..n} (k^2 + 1) ).

find_by_id(ident, fetch=False)
INPUT:
• ident – a string representing the A-number of the sequence or an integer representing its number.
• fetch – (bool, default: False) whether to force fetching the content of the sequence on the internet.

OUTPUT:
• The OEIS sequence whose A-number or number corresponds to ident.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: oeis.find_by_id('A000040')  # optional -- internet
A000040: The prime numbers.
sage: oeis.find_by_id(40)  # optional -- internet
A000040: The prime numbers.
```

`find_by_subsequence(subsequence, max_results=3, first_result=0)`

Search for OEIS sequences containing the given subsequence.

**INPUT:**

- `subsequence` – a list or tuple of integers.
- `max_results` – (integer, default: 3), the maximum of results requested.
- `first_result` – (integer, default: 0) allow to skip the `first_result` first results in the search, to go further. This is useful if you are looking for a sequence that may appear after the 100 first found sequences.

**OUTPUT:**

- a tuple (with fancy formatting) of at most `max_results` OEIS sequences. Those sequences can be used without the need to fetch the database again.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: oeis.find_by_subsequence([2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377])  # optional -- internet
0: A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
1: A212804: Expansion of (1 - x)/(1 - x - x^2).
2: A177194: Fibonacci numbers whose decimal expansion does not contain any digit 0.
```

```python
class sage.databases.oeis.OEISSequence(ident)
Bases: sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject, sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation
```

The class of OEIS sequences.

This class implements OEIS sequences. They are usually produced by calls to the On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences, represented by the class `OEIS`.

**Note:** Since some sequences do not start with index 0, there is a difference between calling and getting item, see `__call__()` for more details.

```python
sage: sfibo = oeis('A039834')
sage: sfibo.first_terms()[:10]  # optional -- internet
(1, 1, 0, 1, -1, 2, -3, 5, -8, 13)
sage: sfibo(-2)  # optional -- internet
1
sage: sfibo(3)  # optional -- internet
2
sage: sfibo.offsets()  # optional -- internet
```

(continues on next page)
(-2, 6)

sage: sfibo[0]               # optional -- internet
1
-3

__call__(k)
Return the element of the sequence self with index k.

INPUT:
• k – integer.

OUTPUT:
• integer.

Note: The first index of the sequence self is not necessarily zero, it depends on the first offset of self. If the sequence represents the decimal expansion of a real number, the index 0 corresponds to the digit right after the decimal point.

EXAMPLES:

sage: f = oeis(45) ; f        # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.first_terms()[:10]   # optional -- internet
(0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34)
sage: f(4)                   # optional -- internet
3

sage: sfibo = oeis('A039834') # optional -- internet
sage: sfibo.first_terms()[:10] # optional -- internet
(1, 1, 0, 1, -1, 2, -3, 5, -8, 13)
sage: sfibo(-2)               # optional -- internet
1
sage: sfibo(4)                # optimal -- internet
-3
sage: sfibo.offsets()         # optimal -- internet
(-2, 6)

author()
Return the author of the sequence in the encyclopedia.

OUTPUT:
• string.

EXAMPLES:

sage: f = oeis(45) ; f        # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.author()              # optional -- internet
"_N. J. A. Sloane_, 1964"
browse()  
Open the OEIS web page associated to the sequence self in a browser.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f  # optional -- internet webbrowser
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.browse()  # optional -- internet webbrowser
```

comments()  
Return a tuple of comments associated to the sequence self.

OUTPUT:

• tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.comments()[:3]  # optional -- internet
0: Also sometimes called Lamé's sequence.
1: F(n+2) = number of binary sequences of length n that have no consecutive 0 →'s.
2: F(n+2) = number of subsets of {1,2,...,n} that contain no consecutive, → integers.
```

cross_references (fetch=False)  
Return a tuple of cross references associated to the sequence self.

INPUT:

• fetch – boolean (default: False).

OUTPUT:

• if fetch is False, return a list of OEIS IDs (strings).
• if fetch if True, return a tuple of OEIS sequences.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: nbalanced = oeis("A005598") ; nbalanced  # optional -- internet
A005598: a(n) = 1 + Sum_{i=1..n} (n-i+1)*phi(i).
sage: nbalanced.cross_references()  # optional -- internet
('A049703', 'A049695', 'A103116', 'A000010')
sage: nbalanced.cross_references(fetch=True)  # optional -- internet
0: A049703: a(0) = 0; for n>0, a(n) = A005598(n)/2.
1: A049695: Array T read by diagonals; ...
2: A103116: a(n) = A005598(n) - 1.
3: A000010: Euler totient function phi(n): count numbers <= n and prime to n.
sage: phi = __\[3\]  # optional -- internet
```

examples()  
Return a tuple of examples associated to the sequence self.

OUTPUT:
tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: c = oeis(1203) ; c                # optional -- internet
A001203: Simple continued fraction expansion of Pi.

sage: c.examples()                      # optional -- internet
0: Pi = 3.1415926535897932384...
1: = 3 + 1/(7 + 1/(15 + 1/(1 + 1/(292 + ...))))
2: = [a_0; a_1, a_2, a_3, ...] = [3; 7, 15, 1, 292, ...]
```

`extensions_or_errors()`

Return a tuple of extensions or errors associated to the sequence `self`.

OUTPUT:

• tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: sfibo = oeis('A039834') ; sfibo   # optional -- internet
A039834: a(n+2) = -a(n+1) + a(n) (signed Fibonacci numbers) with a(-2) = a(-1) = 1; or Fibonacci numbers (A000045) extended to negative indices.

sage: sfibo.extensions_or_errors()[0]  # optional -- internet
'Signs corrected by _Len Smiley_ and _N. J. A. Sloane_'
```

`first_terms(number=None)`

INPUT:

• `number` – (integer or `None`, default: `None`) the number of terms returned (if less than the number of available terms). When set to `None`, returns all the known terms.

OUTPUT:

• tuple of integers.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f                  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.

sage: f.first_terms()[:10]              # optional -- internet
(0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34)
```

Handle dead sequences, see trac ticket #17330

```python
sage: oeis(5000).first_terms(12)        # optional -- internet
doctest:warning
...
RuntimeWarning: This sequence is dead: "A005000: Erroneous version of A006505."
(1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 11, 36, 92, 491, 2537)
```

`formulas()`

Return a tuple of formulas associated to the sequence `self`.

OUTPUT:

• tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f                      # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.formulas()[2]                      # optional -- internet
"F(n) = ((1+sqrt(5))^n - (1-sqrt(5))^n)/(2^n*sqrt(5))."
```

**id** *(format='A')*

The ID of the sequence `self` is the A-number that identifies `self`.

**INPUT:**

- `format` *(string, default: 'A')*.  

**OUTPUT:**

- if `format` is set to 'A', returns a string of the form 'A000123'.  
- if `format` is set to 'int' returns an integer of the form 123.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f                      # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.id()                                # optional -- internet
'A000045'
sage: f.id(format='int')                   # optional -- internet
45
```

**is_dead**(warn_only=False)

Tell whether the sequence is dead (i.e. erroneous).

**INPUT:**

- `warn_only` *(bool, default: False)*, whether to warn when the sequence is dead instead of returning a boolean.

**EXAMPLES:**

A `warn_only` test is triggered as soon as some information on the sequence is queried:

```python
sage: s = oeis(17)
sage: s                      # optional -- internet
doctest:warning
...  
RuntimeWarning: This sequence is dead: "A000017: Erroneous version of A032522."
A000017: Erroneous version of A032522.
```

**is_finite**()

Tell whether the sequence is finite.

Currently, OEIS only provides a keyword when the sequence is known to be finite. So, when this keyword is not there, we do not know whether it is infinite or not.

**OUTPUT:**

- `True` when the sequence is known to be finite.  
- `Unknown` otherwise.
Todo: Ask OEIS for a keyword ensuring that a sequence is infinite.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: s = oeis('A114288') ; s  # optional -- internet
A114288: Lexicographically earliest solution of any 9 X 9 sudoku, read by rows.
sage: s.is_finite()  # optional -- internet
True
```

```
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.is_finite()  # optional -- internet
Unknown
```

**is_full()**

Tell whether the sequence `self` is full, that is, if all its elements are listed in `self.first_terms()`.

Currently, OEIS only provides a keyword when the sequence is known to be full. So, when this keyword is not there, we do not know whether some elements are missing or not.

OUTPUT:

- `True` when the sequence is known to be full.
- `Unknown` otherwise.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: s = oeis('A114288') ; s  # optional -- internet
A114288: Lexicographically earliest solution of any 9 X 9 sudoku, read by rows.
sage: s.is_full()  # optional -- internet
True
```

```
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f  # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.is_full()  # optional -- internet
Unknown
```

**keywords()**

Return the keywords associated to the sequence `self`.

OUTPUT:

- tuple of strings.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: f = oeis(53) ; f  # optional -- internet
A000053: Local stops on New York City Broadway line (IRT #1) subway.
sage: f.keywords()  # optional -- internet
('nonn', 'fini', ...) 
```
links(browse=None, format='guess')

Return, display or browse links associated to the sequence self.

INPUT:

- browse – an integer, a list of integers, or the word ‘all’ (default: None): which links to open in a web browser.
- format – string (default: ‘guess’): how to display the links.

OUTPUT:

- tuple of strings (with fancy formatting):
  - if format is url, returns a tuple of absolute links without description.
  - if format is html, returns nothing but prints a tuple of clickable absolute links in their context.
  - if format is guess, adapts the output to the context (command line or notebook).
  - if format is raw, the links as they appear in the database, relative links are not made absolute.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f
# optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.links(format='url')
# optional -- internet
0: https://oeis.org/A000045/b000045.txt
1: ...
2: ...
sage: f.links(format='raw')
# optional -- internet
0: N. J. A. Sloane, <a href="/A000045/b000045.txt">The first 2000 Fibonacci numbers: Table of n, F(n) for n = 0..2000</a>
1: ...
2: ...
```

name()

Return the name of the sequence self.

OUTPUT:

- string.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f
# optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.name()
# optional -- internet
'Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.'
```

natural_object()

Return the natural object associated to the sequence self.

OUTPUT:

- If the sequence self corresponds to the digits of a real number, returns the associated real number (as an element of RealLazyField()).
- If the sequence self corresponds to the convergents of a continued fraction, returns the associated continued fraction.

4.1. Classes and methods
Warning: This method forgets the fact that the returned sequence may not be complete.

Todo:

- ask OEIS to add a keyword telling whether the sequence comes from a power series, e.g. for https://oeis.org/A000182
- discover other possible conversions.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: g = oeis("A002852") ; g                          # optional -- internet
A002852: Continued fraction for Euler's constant (or Euler-Mascheroni\(\gamma\))

sage: x = g.natural_object() ; type(x)                   # optional -- internet
<class 'sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_periodic'>

sage: RDF(x) == RDF(euler_gamma)                         # optional -- internet
True

sage: cfg = continued_fraction(euler_gamma)

sage: x[:90] == cfg[:90]                                 # optional -- internet
True

sage: ee = oeis('A001113') ; ee                          # optional -- internet
A001113: Decimal expansion of e.

sage: x = ee.natural_object() ; x                        # optional -- internet
2.718281828459046?

sage: x.parent()                                         # optional -- internet
Real Lazy Field

sage: x == RR(e)                                        # optional -- internet
True

sage: av = oeis('A087778') ; av                          # optional -- internet
A087778: Decimal expansion ... Avogadro...

sage: av.natural_object()                               # optional -- internet
6.022141000000000?e23

sage: fib = oeis('A000045') ; fib                        # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: \(F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)\) with \(F(0) = 0\) and \(F(1) = 1\).

sage: x = fib.natural_object() ; x.universe()            # optional -- internet
Non negative integer semiring

sage: sfib = oeis('A039834') ; sfib                      # optional -- internet
A039834: \(a(n+2) = -a(n+1) + a(n)\) (signed Fibonacci numbers) with \(a(-2) = a(-1) = 1\); or Fibonacci numbers (A000045) extended to negative indices.

(continues on next page)
offsets()

Return the offsets of the sequence self.

The first offset is the subscript of the first term in the sequence self. When, the sequence represents the decimal expansion of a real number, it corresponds to the number of digits of its integer part.

The second offset is the first term in the sequence self (starting from 1) whose absolute value is greater than 1. This is set to 1 if all the terms are 0 or +-1.

OUTPUT:

- tuple of two elements.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
def f = oeis(45) ; f
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.offsets()
(0, 4)
sage: f.first_terms()[:4]
(0, 1, 1, 2)
```

old_IDs()

Return the IDs of the sequence self corresponding to ancestors of OEIS.

OUTPUT:

- a tuple of at most two strings. When the string starts with M, it corresponds to the ID of “The Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences” of 1995. When the string starts with N, it corresponds to the ID of the “Handbook of Integer Sequences” of 1973.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
def f = oeis(45) ; f
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.old_IDs()
('M0692', 'N0256')
```

online_update()

Fetch the online OEIS to update the informations about this sequence.

programs (language='all', preparsing=True, keep_comments=False)

Return programs for the sequence self in the given language.

INPUT:

- language – string (default: ‘all’), the chosen language. Possible values are ‘all’ for the full list, or any language name, for example ‘sage’, ‘maple’, ‘mathematica’, etc.

Some further optional input is specific to sage code treatment:

- preparsing – boolean (default: True) whether to preparse sage code
- keep_comments – boolean (default: False) whether to keep comments in sage code
If `language` is `'all'`, this returns a sorted list of pairs (language, code), where every language can appear several times.

Otherwise, this returns a list of programs in the `language`, each program being a tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: ee = oeis('A001113') ; ee             # optional -- internet
A001113: Decimal expansion of e.

sage: ee.programs('pari')[0]             # optional -- internet
0: default(realprecision, 50080); x=exp(1); for (n=1, 50000, d=floor(x); x=(x-
→d)*10; write("b001113.txt", n, " ", d)); \_Harry J. Smith_, Apr 15 2009

sage: G = oeis.find_by_id('A27642')       # optional -- internet
sage: G.programs('all')                   # optional -- internet
[['haskell', ...],
 ['magma', ...],
 ...
 ['python', ...],
 ['sage', ...]]
```

**raw_entry()**

Return the raw entry of the sequence `self`, in the OEIS format.

The raw entry is fetched online if needed.

**OUTPUT:**

• string.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: f = oeis(45) ; f                       # optional -- internet
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.

sage: print(f.raw_entry())                   # optional -- internet
%I A000045 M0692 N0256
%S A000045 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,...
&T A000045 10946,17711,28657,46368,...
...
```

**references()**

Return a tuple of references associated to the sequence `self`.

**OUTPUT:**

• tuple of strings (with fancy formatting).

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: w = oeis(7540) ; w                     # optional -- internet
A007540: Wilson primes: primes p such that (p-1)! == -1 (mod p^2).

sage: w.references()                          # optional -- internet
2: R. Crandall and C. Pomerance, Prime Numbers: A Computational Perspective,
→Springer, NY, 2001; see p. 28.
```
show()

Display most available informations about the sequence self.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
s = oeis(12345) # optional -- internet
s.show() # optional -- internet
```

ID
A012345

NAME
Coefficients in the expansion sinh(arcsin(x)*arcsin(x)) = 2*x^2/2!+8*x^4/4!+248*x^6/6!+...

FIRST TERMS
(2, 8, 248, 11328, 849312, 94857600, 14819214720, 3091936512000, 83165765349760, 280473756197529600, 115967597965430077440, 57712257892456911912960, 34039765801079493369569280)

LINKS
0: https://oeis.org/A012345/b012345.txt

FORMULAS
...

OFFSETS
(0, 1)

URL
https://oeis.org/A012345

AUTHOR
Patrick Demichel (patrick.demichel(AT)hp.com)

test_compile_sage_code()

Try to compile the extracted sage code, if there is any.

If there are several sage code fields, they are all considered.

Dead sequences are considered to compile correctly by default.

This returns True if the code compiles, and raises an error otherwise.

EXAMPLES:

One correct sequence:

```sage
s = oeis.find_by_id('A027642') # optional -- internet
ds.test_compile_sage_code() # optional -- internet
```

True

One dead sequence:
sage: s = oeis.find_by_id('A000154')  # optional -- internet
sage: s.test_compile_sage_code()     # optional -- internet
doctest:warning
...
RuntimeWarning: This sequence is dead: ...  
True

url()

Return the URL of the page associated to the sequence self.

OUTPUT:

• string.

EXAMPLES:

sage: f = oeis(45) ; f
A000045: Fibonacci numbers: F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) with F(0) = 0 and F(1) = 1.
sage: f.url()  # optional -- internet
'https://oeis.org/A000045'

sage.databases.oeis.to_tuple(string)

Convert a string to a tuple of integers.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.oeis import to_tuple
sage: to_tuple('12,55,273')
(12, 55, 273)
The SloaneEncyclopedia object provides access to a local copy of the database containing only the sequences and their names. To use this you must download and install the database using SloaneEncyclopedia.install(), or SloaneEncyclopedia.install_from_gz() if you have already downloaded the database manually.

To look up a sequence, type

```
sage: SloaneEncyclopedia[60843] # optional - sloane_database
[1, 6, 21, 107]
```

To get the name of a sequence, type

```
sage: SloaneEncyclopedia.sequence_name(1) # optional - sloane_database
'Number of groups of order n.'
```

To search locally for a particular subsequence, type

```
sage: SloaneEncyclopedia.find([1,2,3,4,5], 1) # optional - sloane_database
[(15, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11, 13, 13, 16, 16, 16, 17, 19, 19, 23, 23, 23, ...
→23, 25, 25, 27, 27, 29, 29, 31, 31, 32, 32, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 41, 41, 41, 41, 43, 43, ...
→47, 47, 47, 47, 49, 49, 53, 53, 53, 53, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 61, 61, 64, 64, 64, ...
→67, 67, 67, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 73])]
```

The default maximum number of results is 30, but to return up to 100, type

```
sage: SloaneEncyclopedia.find([1,2,3,4,5], 100) # optional - sloane_database
[(15, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11, ...
Results in either case are of the form \([\text{number, list}]\).

See also:

- If you want to get more informations relative to a sequence (references, links, examples, programs, ...), you can use the On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences provided by the OEIS module.
- Some infinite OEIS sequences are implemented in Sage, via the sloane_functions module.

AUTHORS:

- Steven Sivek (2005-12-22): first version
- Steven Sivek (2006-02-07): updated to correctly handle the new search form on the Sloane website, and it is now also smarter about loading the local database in that it does not convert a sequence from string form to a list of integers until absolutely necessary. This seems to cut the loading time roughly in half.
• Steven Sivek (2009-12-22): added the SloaneEncyclopedia functions install() and install_from_gz() so users can get the latest versions of the OEIS without having to get an updated spkg; added sequence_name() to return the description of a sequence; and changed the data type for elements of each sequence from int to Integer.

• Thierry Monteil (2012-02-10): deprecate dead code and update related doc and tests.

5.1 Classes and methods

class sage.databases.sloane.SloaneEncyclopediaClass
   Bases: object

   A local copy of the Sloane Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences that contains only the sequence numbers and the sequences themselves.

   find(seq, maxresults=30)
   
   Return a list of all sequences which have seq as a subsequence, up to maxresults results. Sequences are returned in the form (number, list).

   INPUT:
   • seq – list
   • maxresults – int

   OUTPUT: list of 2-tuples (i, v), where v is a sequence with seq as a subsequence.

install(oeis_url='http://oeis.org/stripped.gz', names_url='http://oeis.org/names.gz', overwrite=False)

Download and install the online encyclopedia, raising an IOError if either step fails.

INPUT:
   • names_url - string (default: “http://oeis.org…”) The URL of the names.gz encyclopedia file. If you do not want to download this file, set names_url=None.
   • overwrite - boolean (default: False) If the encyclopedia is already installed and overwrite=True, download and install the latest version over the installed one.

install_from_gz(stripped_file, names_file, overwrite=False)

Install the online encyclopedia from a local stripped.gz file.

INPUT:
   • stripped_file - string. The name of the stripped.gz OEIS file.
   • names_file - string. The name of the names.gz OEIS file, or None if the user does not want it installed.
   • overwrite - boolean (default: False) If the encyclopedia is already installed and overwrite=True, install ‘filename’ over the old encyclopedia.

load()

Load the entire encyclopedia into memory from a file. This is done automatically if the user tries to perform a lookup or a search.

sequence_name(N)

Return the name of sequence N in the encyclopedia.

If sequence N does not exist, return ‘’. If the names database is not installed, raise an IOError.

INPUT:
• \( N \) – int

OUTPUT: string

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: SloaneEncyclopedia.sequence_name(1) # optional - sloane_database
'Number of groups of order n.'
```

`unload()`

Remove the database from memory.

```python
sage.databases.sloane.copy_gz_file(gz_source, bz_destination)
```

Decompress a gzipped file and install the bzipped version.

This is used by SloaneEncyclopedia.install_from_gz to install several gzipped OEIS database files.

INPUT:

• `gz_source` – string. The name of the gzipped file.

• `bz_destination` – string. The name of the newly compressed file.
The FindStat database can be found at:

```sage
findstat()
```
The Combinatorial Statistic Finder (https://www.findstat.org/)

Fix the following three notions:

- A *combinatorial collection* is a set $S$ with interesting combinatorial properties,
- a *combinatorial map* is a combinatorially interesting map $f : S \to S'$ between combinatorial collections, and
- a *combinatorial statistic* is a combinatorially interesting map $s : S \to \mathbb{Z}$.

You can use the sage interface to FindStat to:

- identify a combinatorial statistic or map given the values on a few small objects,
- obtain more terms, formulae, references, etc. for a given statistic or map,
- edit statistics and maps and submit new statistics.

AUTHORS:

- Martin Rubey (2020): rewrite, adapt to new FindStat API

### 6.1 The main entry points

- `findstat()` search for matching statistics.
- `findmap()` search for matching maps.

### 6.2 A guided tour

#### 6.2.1 Retrieving information

The most straightforward application of the FindStat interface is to gather information about a combinatorial statistic. To do this, we supply `findstat()` with a list of `(object, value)` pairs. For example:
The result of this query is a list (presented as a `sage.databases.oeis.FancyTuple`) of matches. Each match consists of a `FindStatCompoundStatistic` $s: S \to \mathbb{Z}$ and an indication of the quality of the match.

The precise meaning of the result is as follows:

The composition $f_n \circ \ldots \circ f_2 \circ f_1$ applied to the objects sent to FindStat agrees with all $(\text{object}, \text{value})$ pairs of $s$ in the database.

Suppose that the quality of the match is $(q_a, q_d)$. Then $q_a$ is the percentage of $(\text{object}, \text{value})$ pairs that are in the database among those which were sent to FindStat, and $q_d$ is the percentage of $(\text{object}, \text{value})$ pairs with distinct values in the database among those which were sent to FindStat.

Put differently, if quality is not too small it is likely that the statistic sent to FindStat equals $s \circ f_n \circ \ldots \circ f_2 \circ f_1$. If $q_a$ is large, but $q_d$ is small, then there were many matches, but while the sought for statistic attains many distinct values, the match found by FindStat covers only $(\text{object}, \text{value})$ pairs for few values.

In the case at hand, for the match `St000041`, the list of maps is empty. We can retrieve the description of the statistic from the database as follows:

```
sage: print(r[1].statistic().description())
# optional -- internet
The number of nestings of a perfect matching.
```

This is the number of pairs of edges $((a,b), (c,d))$ such that $a \leq c \leq d \leq b$. i.e., the edge $(c,d)$ is nested inside $(a,b)$...

We can check the references:

```
sage: r[1].statistic().references()
# optional -- internet
```

If you prefer, you can look at this information also in your browser:

```
sage: r[1].statistic().browse()
# optional -- webbrowser
```

Another interesting possibility is to look for equidistributed statistics. Instead of submitting a list of $(\text{object}, \text{value})$ pairs, we pass a list of pairs $(\text{objects}, \text{values})$:

```
sage: r = findstat([[(PM(2*n), [m.number_of_nestings() for m in PM(2*n))] for n in range(5)], depth=0]); r
# optional -- internet
0: St000041 (quality [99, 100])
1: St000042 (quality [99, 100])
```

This results tells us that the database contains another entry that is equidistributed with the number of nestings on perfect matchings of size at most 10, namely the number of crossings. Note that there is a limit on the number of elements FindStat accepts for a query, which is currently 1000. Queries with more than 1000 elements are truncated.
Let us now look at a slightly more complicated example, where the submitted statistic is the composition of a sequence of combinatorial maps and a statistic known to FindStat. We use the occasion to advertise yet another way to pass values to FindStat:

```sage
r = findstat(Permutations, lambda pi: pi.saliences()[0], depth=2); r
```

Note that some of the matches are up to a global offset. For example, we have:

```sage:r[0].info()
```

Let us pick another particular result:

```sage:s = next(s for s in r if s.statistic().id() == 51); s
```

To obtain the value of the statistic sent to FindStat on a given object, apply the maps in the list in the given order to this object, and evaluate the statistic on the result. For example, let us check that the result given by FindStat agrees with our statistic on the following permutation:

```sage: pi = Permutation([3,1,4,5,2]); pi.saliences()[0]
```

We first have to find out, what the maps and the statistic actually do:

```sage: print(s.statistic().description())
```

(continues on next page)
So, the following should coincide with what we sent FindStat:

```python
sage: pi.complement().increasing_tree_shape()[0].node_number()
3
```

### 6.2.2 Editing and submitting statistics

Of course, often a statistic will not be in the database:

```python
sage: s = findstat([(d, randint(1,1000)) for d in DyckWords(4)]); s
#_optional -- internet
```

In this case, and if the statistic might be “interesting”, please consider submitting it to the database using `FindStatStatistic.submit()`.

Also, you may notice omissions, typos or even mistakes in the description, the code and the references. In this case, simply replace the value by using `FindStatFunction.set_description()`, `FindStatStatistic.set_code()` or `FindStatFunction.set_references_raw()`, and then `FindStatStatistic.submit()` your changes for review by the FindStat team.

### 6.3 Classes and methods

```python
class sage.databases.findstat.FindStat
    Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject

The Combinatorial Statistic Finder.

FindStat is a class preserving user information.

**browse()**
Open the FindStat web page in a browser.

**login()**
Open the FindStat login page in a browser.
```
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: findstat().login()  # ← optional -- webbrowser
```

```python
set_user(name=None, email=None)
```

Set the user for the session.

**INPUT:**

- `name` – the name of the user.
- `email` – an email address of the user.

This information is used when submitting a statistic with `FindStatStatistic.submit()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat().set_user(name="Anonymous", email="invalid@org")
```

**Note:** It is usually more convenient to login into the FindStat web page using the `login()` method.

```python
user_email()
```

Return the user name used for submissions.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat().set_user(name="Anonymous", email="invalid@org")
sage: findstat().user_email()'
'invalid@org'
```

```python
user_name()
```

Return the user name used for submissions.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat().set_user(name="Anonymous", email="invalid@org")
sage: findstat().user_name()'
'Anonymous'
```

**class** `sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCollection(parent, id, data, sageconstructor_overridden)`

Bases: `sage.structure.element.Element`

A FindStat collection.

`FindStatCollection` is a class representing a combinatorial collection available in the FindStat database.

Its main use is to allow easy specification of the combinatorial collection when using `findstat`. It also provides methods to quickly access its FindStat web page (`browse()`), check whether a particular element is actually in the range considered by FindStat (`in_range()`), etc.

**INPUT:**

One of the following:

- a string eg. ‘Dyck paths’ or ‘DyckPaths’, case-insensitive, or
- an integer designating the FindStat id of the collection, or
- a sage object belonging to a collection, or
• an iterable producing a sage object belonging to a collection.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: FindStatCollection("Dyck paths")  # optional -- internet
Cc0005: Dyck paths

sage: FindStatCollection(5)  # optional -- internet
Cc0005: Dyck paths

sage: FindStatCollection(DyckWord([1,0,1,0]))  # optional -- internet
Cc0005: Dyck paths

sage: FindStatCollection(DyckWords(2))  # optional -- internet
a subset of Cc0005: Dyck paths

sage: FindStatCollection(DyckWords)  # optional -- internet
Cc0005: Dyck paths
```

See also:

FindStatCollections

browse()
Open the FindStat web page of the collection in a browser.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: FindStatCollection("Permutations").browse()  # optional -- webbrowser
```

element_level(element)
Return the level of an element.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: cc = FindStatCollection("Perfect Matchings")  # optional -- internet
sage: cc.element_level(PerfectMatching([[1,2],[3,4],[5,6]]))  # optional -- internet
6
```

elements_on_level(level)
Return an iterable over the elements on the given level.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: FindStatCollection("Perfect Matchings").elements_on_level(4)  # optional -- internet
Perfect matchings of (1, 2, 3, 4)
```
first_terms\(\text{(function, level=None)}\)
Compute the first few terms of the given function, possibly restricted to a level, as a lazy list.

INPUT:

• function – a callable
• level – (optional), the level to restrict to

OUTPUT:

A lazy list of pairs of the form (object, value).

EXAMPLES:

```python
from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: c = FindStatCollection("GelfandTsetlinPatterns")
# optional -- internet
sage: c.first_terms(lambda x: 1)[:10].list()
# optional -- internet
[([[1, 0], [0]], 1),
 ([[1, 0], [1]], 1),
 ([[2, 0], [0]], 1),
 ([[2, 0], [1]], 1),
 ([[2, 0], [2]], 1),
 ([[1, 1], [1]], 1),
 ([[1, 0, 0], [0, 0], [0]], 1),
 ([[1, 0, 0], [1, 0], [0]], 1),
 ([[1, 0, 0], [1, 0], [1]], 1),
 ([[3, 0], [0]], 1)]
```

from_string()
Return a function that returns the object given a FindStat representation.

OUTPUT:

The function that produces the sage object given its FindStat representation as a string.

EXAMPLES:

```python
from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: c = FindStatCollection("Posets")
# optional -- internet
sage: p = c.from_string()('([[(0, 2), (2, 1)], 3)')
# optional -- internet
sage: p.cover_relations()
# optional -- internet
[[0, 2], [2, 1]]

sage: c = FindStatCollection("Binary Words")
# optional -- internet
sage: w = c.from_string()('010101')
# optional -- internet
sage: w in c._data["Code"].elements_on_level(6)
# optional -- internet
True
```

id()
Return the FindStat identifier of the collection.

OUTPUT:
The FindStat identifier of the collection as an integer.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: c = FindStatCollection("GelfandTsetlinPatterns")
     # optional -- internet
sage: c.id()
     # optional -- internet
18
```

`id_str()`

Return the FindStat identifier of the collection.

OUTPUT:

The FindStat identifier of the collection as a string.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: c = FindStatCollection("GelfandTsetlinPatterns")
     # optional -- internet
sage: c.id_str()
     # optional -- internet
u'Cc0018'
```

`in_range(element)`

Check whether an element of the collection is in FindStat’s precomputed range.

INPUT:

• `element` – a sage object that belongs to the collection.

OUTPUT:

`True`, if `element` is used by the FindStat search engine, and `False` if it is ignored.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: c = FindStatCollection("GelfandTsetlinPatterns")
     # optional -- internet
sage: c.in_range(GelfandTsetlinPattern([ [2, 1], [1] ]))
     # optional -- internet
True
sage: c.in_range(GelfandTsetlinPattern([ [3, 1], [1] ]))
     # optional -- internet
True
sage: c.in_range(GelfandTsetlinPattern([ [7, 1], [1] ]))
     # optional -- internet
False
```

`is_element(element)`

Return whether the element belongs to the collection.

If the collection is not yet supported, return whether element is a string.

EXAMPLES:
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: cc = FindStatCollection("Perfect Matchings") #
    # optional -- internet
sage: cc.is_element(PerfectMatching([ [1,2], [3,4], [5,6] ])) #
    # optional -- internet
True
sage: cc.is_element(SetPartition([ [1,2], [3,4], [5,6] ])) #
    # optional -- internet
False

is_supported()
Check whether the collection is fully supported by the interface.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: FindStatCollection(1).is_supported() #
    # optional -- internet
True
sage: FindStatCollection(24).is_supported() #
    # optional -- internet, random
False

levels_with_sizes()
Return a dictionary from levels to level sizes.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: cc = FindStatCollection("Perfect Matchings") #
    # optional -- internet
sage: cc.levels_with_sizes() #
    # optional -- internet
OrderedDict([(2, 1), (4, 3), (6, 15), (8, 105), (10, 945)])

name(style='singular')
Return the name of the FindStat collection.

INPUT:

• a string – (default:”singular”) can be “singular”, or “plural”.

OUTPUT:

The name of the FindStat collection, in singular or in plural.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: FindStatCollection("Binary trees").name() #
    # optional -- internet
u'Binary tree'
sage: FindStatCollection("Binary trees").name(style="plural") #
    # optional -- internet
u'Binary trees'
to_string()
Return a function that returns a FindStat representation given an object.
If the collection is not yet supported, return the identity.

OUTPUT:
The function that produces the string representation as needed by the FindStat search webpage.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollection
sage: p = Poset((range(3), [[0, 1], [1, 2]]))
# optional -- internet
sage: c = FindStatCollection("Posets")
# optional -- internet
sage: c.to_string()(p)
# optional -- internet
'([(0, 1), (1, 2)], 3)'
```

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCollections
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

The class of FindStat collections.
The elements of this class are combinatorial collections in FindStat as of January 2020. If a new collection was added to the web service since then, the dictionary _SupportedFindStatCollections in this module has to be updated accordingly.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollections
sage: sorted(c for c in FindStatCollections() if c.is_supported())
# optional -- internet
[Cc0001: Permutations,
Cc0002: Integer partitions,
Cc0005: Dyck paths,
Cc0006: Integer compositions,
Cc0007: Standard tableaux,
Cc0009: Set partitions,
Cc0010: Binary trees,
Cc0012: Perfect matchings,
Cc0013: Cores,
Cc0014: Posets,
Cc0017: Alternating sign matrices,
Cc0018: Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns,
Cc0019: Semistandard tableaux,
Cc0020: Graphs,
Cc0021: Ordered trees,
Cc0022: Finite Cartan types,
Cc0023: Parking functions,
Cc0024: Binary words,
Cc0025: Plane partitions,
Cc0026: Decorated permutations,
Cc0027: Signed permutations,
Cc0028: Skew partitions,
Cc0029: Lattices]
```

Element
alias of FindStatCollection
class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCombinatorialMap
Bases: sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject
A class serving as common ancestor of FindStatStatistic and FindStatCompoundStatistic.

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCombinatorialStatistic
Bases: sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject
A class providing methods to retrieve the first terms of a statistic.
This class provides methods applicable to instances of FindStatStatistic, FindStatCompoundStatistic and FindStatStatisticQuery.

first_terms()
Return the first terms of the (compound) statistic as a dictionary.

OUTPUT:
A dictionary from sage objects representing an element of the appropriate collection to integers.
This method is overridden in FindStatStatisticQuery.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: findstat(41).first_terms()  # optional -- internet
{(1,2)} => 0
{(1,3)} => 0
{(1,4)} => 1
```

first_terms_str(max_values=1200)
Return the first terms of the statistic in the format needed for a FindStat query.

OUTPUT:
A string, where each line is of the form object => value, where object is the string representation of an element of the appropriate collection as used by FindStat and value is an integer.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: print(findstat(41).first_terms_str(max_values=4))  # optional -- internet
[(1,2)] => 0
[(1,2), (3,4)] => 0
[(1,3), (2,4)] => 0
[(1,4), (2,3)] => 1
```

generating_functions(style='polynomial')
Return the generating functions of the statistic as a dictionary.

The keys of this dictionary are the levels for which the generating function of the statistic can be computed from the known data. Each value represents a generating function for one level, as a polynomial, as a dictionary, or as a list of coefficients.

INPUT:
- a string – (default:”polynomial”) can be “polynomial”, “dictionary”, or “list”.

OUTPUT:
- if style is "polynomial", the generating function is returned as a polynomial.
- if style is "dictionary", the generating function is returned as a dictionary representing the monomials of the generating function.
- if style is "list", the generating function is returned as a list of coefficients of the generating function. In this case, leading and trailing zeros are omitted.
EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: st = findstat(41)  # optional -- internet
sage: st.generating_functions()  # optional -- internet
(2: 1,
 4: q + 2,
6: q^3 + 3*q^2 + 6*q + 5,
8: q^6 + 4*q^5 + 10*q^4 + 20*q^3 + 28*q^2 + 28*q + 14)
sage: st.generating_functions(style="dictionary")  # optional -- internet
(2: {0: 1},
 4: {0: 2, 1: 1},
6: {0: 5, 1: 6, 2: 3, 3: 1},
8: {0: 14, 1: 28, 2: 28, 3: 20, 4: 10, 5: 4, 6: 1})
sage: st.generating_functions(style="list")  # optional -- internet
{2: [1], 4: [2, 1], 6: [5, 6, 3, 1], 8: [14, 28, 28, 20, 10, 4, 1]}
```

`oeis_search (search_size=32, verbose=True)`

Search the OEIS for the generating function of the statistic.

INPUT:

- `search_size` (default:32) the number of integers in the sequence. If this is chosen too big, the OEIS result may be corrupted.
- `verbose` (default:True) if true, some information about the search are printed.

OUTPUT:

- a tuple of OEIS sequences, see `sage.databases.oeis.OEIS.find_by_description()` for more information.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: st = findstat(41)  # optional -- internet
sage: st.oeis_search()  # optional -- internet
Searching the OEIS for "1 2,1 5,6,3,1 14,28,28,20,10,4,1"
0: A067311: Triangle read by rows: T(n,k) gives number of ways of arranging n
  chords on a circle with k simple intersections ...
```

```python
class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCompoundMap
```


Initialize a compound statistic.

INPUT:

- `id` – a padded identifier
- `domain` (optional), the domain of the compound map
- `codomain` (optional), the codomain of the compound map
• check – whether to check that domains and codomains fit

If domain and codomain are given and check is False, they are not fetched from FindStat.

If id is the empty string, domain must be provided, and the identity map on this collection is returned.

browse()
Open the FindStat web page of the compound map in a browser.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: findmap(62).browse() # optional -- webbrowser
```

codomain()
Return the codomain of the compound map.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: findmap("Mp00099oMp00127").codomain() # optional -- internet
Cc0005: Dyck paths
```

domain()
Return the domain of the compound map.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: findmap("Mp00099oMp00127").domain() # optional -- internet
Cc0001: Permutations
```

id_str()
Return the padded identifier of the compound map.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: findmap("Mp00099oMp00127").id_str() # optional -- internet
'Mp00099oMp00127'
```

maps()
Return the maps occurring in the compound map as a list.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: findmap("Mp00099oMp00127").maps() # optional -- internet
[\text{Mp00127: left-to-right-maxima to Dyck path, Mp00099: bounce path}]
```

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCompoundStatistic(id, domain=None, check=True)


Initialize a compound statistic.

INPUT:

• id – a padded identifier
• domain – (optional), the domain of the compound statistic
• check – whether to check that domains and codomains fit

If the domain is given and check is False, it is not fetched from FindStat.

**browse**()

Open the FindStat web page of the compound statistic in a browser.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCompoundStatistic
sage: FindStatCompoundStatistic("St000042oMp00116").browse()  # optional -- webbrowser
```

**compound_map**()

Return the compound map which is part of the compound statistic.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat("St000051oMp00061oMp00069").compound_map()  # optional -- internet
Mp00061oMp00069
```

**domain**()

Return the domain of the compound statistic.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat("St000042oMp00116").domain()  # optional -- internet
Cc0012: Perfect matchings
```

**id_str**()

Return the padded identifier of the compound statistic.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat("St000042oMp00116").id_str()  # optional -- internet
'St000042oMp00116'
```

**statistic**()

Return the statistic of the compound statistic.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: findstat("St000042oMp00116").statistic()  # optional -- internet
St000041: The number of nestings of a perfect matching.
```

**class** sage.databases.findstat.FindStatFunction(id, data=None, function=None)

**Bases:** sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject

A class providing the common methods of FindStatMap and FindStatStatistic.

This class provides methods to access and modify properties of a single statistic or map of the FindStat database.

**description**()

Return the description of the statistic or map.

**OUTPUT:**
A string. For statistics, the first line is used as name.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: print(findstat(51).description())  #optional -- internet
The size of the left subtree of a binary tree.
```

**domain()**

Return the FindStat domain of the statistic or map.

**OUTPUT:**

The domain of the statistic or map as an instance of `FindStatCollection`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: findstat(51).domain()  #optional -- internet
Cc0010: Binary trees
sage: findmap(62).domain()  #optional -- internet
Cc0001: Permutations
```

**id()**

Return the FindStat identifier of the statistic or map.

**OUTPUT:**

The FindStat identifier of the statistic or map, as an integer.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: findstat(51).id()  #optional -- internet
51
```

**id_str()**

Return the FindStat identifier of the statistic or map.

**OUTPUT:**

The FindStat identifier of the statistic or map, as a string.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: findstat(51).id_str()  #optional -- internet
u'St000051'
```

**name()**

Return the name of the statistic or map.

**OUTPUT:**

A string. For statistics, this is just the first line of the description.

**EXAMPLES:**

```
sage: findstat(51).name()  #optional -- internet
u'The size of the left subtree of a binary tree.'
```
references()
Return the references associated with the statistic or map.

OUTPUT:
An instance of :class:`sage.databases.oeis.FancyTuple`, each item corresponds to a reference.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: findstat(41).references()
# optional -- internet
```

references_raw()
Return the unrendered references associated with the statistic or map.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: print(findstat(41).references_raw())
# optional -- internet
```

reset()
Discard all modification of the statistic or map.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: s = findmap(62)
# optional -- internet
sage: s.set_name(u"Möbius"); s
Mp00062(modified): Möbius
sage: s.reset(); s
# optional -- internet
Mp00062: Lehmer-code to major-code bijection
```

sage_code()
Return the sage code associated with the statistic or map.

OUTPUT:
An empty string or a string of the form:

```python
def statistic(x):
...
```
or:

```python
def mapping(x):
...
```

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: print(findstat(51).sage_code())
# optional -- internet
def statistic(T):
    return T[0].node_number()
```
**set_description** *(value)*
Set the description of the statistic or map.

INPUT:

- a string – for statistics, this is the name of the statistic followed by its description on a separate line.

This information is used when submitting the statistic or map with `submit()`.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: q = findstat([[(d, randint(1, 1000)) for d in DyckWords(4)]])
readOnly: internet
sage: q.set_description("Random values on Dyck paths.\nNot for submission.")
readOnly: internet
sage: print(q.description())
readOnly: internet
Random values on Dyck paths.
Not for submission.
```

**set_references_raw** *(value)*
Set the references associated with the statistic or map.

INPUT:

- a string – each reference should be on a single line, and consist of one or more links to the same item.

FindStat will automatically resolve the links, if possible. A complete list of supported services can be found at `<https://findstat.org/NewStatistic>`.

This information is used when submitting the statistic with `submit()`.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: q = findstat([[(d, randint(1, 1000)) for d in DyckWords(4)]])
readOnly: internet
sage: q.set_references_raw("[[arXiv:1102.4226]]\n[[oeis:A000001]]")
readOnly: internet
sage: q.references()
readOnly: internet
0: [[arXiv:1102.4226]]
1: [[oeis:A000001]]
```

**set_sage_code** *(value)*
Set the code associated with the statistic or map.

INPUT:

- a string – SageMath code producing the values of the statistic or map.

Contributors are encouraged to submit code for statistics using `FindStatStatistic.set_code()`. Modifying the “verified” SageMath code using this method is restricted to members of the FindStatCrew, for all other contributors this method has no effect.

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: q = findstat([[(d, randint(1,1000)) for d in DyckWords(4)]])
readOnly: internet
sage: q.set_sage_code("def statistic(x):
 return randint(1,1000)"
readOnly: internet
sage: print(q.sage_code())
readOnly: internet
(continues on next page)
```
def statistic(x):
    return randint(1,1000)

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMap(parent, id):

    A FindStat map.

FindStatMap is a class representing a combinatorial map available in the FindStat database.
This class provides methods to inspect various properties of these maps, in particular code().

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMap
sage: FindStatMap(116)
Mp00116: Kasraoui-Zeng

See also:
FindStatMaps

browse()
Open the FindStat web page of the map in a browser.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMap
sage: FindStatMap(116).browse()

codomain()
Return the FindStat collection which is the codomain of the map.

OUTPUT:
The codomain of the map as a FindStatCollection.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMap
sage: FindStatMap(27).codomain()
Cc0002: Integer partitions

edit()
Open the FindStat web page for editing the map in a browser.

properties_raw()
Return the properties of the map.

OUTPUT:
The properties as a string.

EXAMPLES:
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMap  #
  --> optional -- internet
sage: FindStatMap(61).properties_raw()  #
  --> optional -- internet
u'surjective, graded'

set_name (value)
Set the name of the map.

INPUT:

- a string – the new name of the map.

This information is used when submitting the map with submit().

set_properties_raw (value)
Set the properties of the map.

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMap  #
  --> optional -- internet
sage: FindStatMap(61).set_properties_raw(u'surjective')  #
  --> optional -- internet
sage: FindStatMap(61).properties_raw()  #
  --> optional -- internet
u'surjective'
sage: FindStatMap(61)  #
  --> optional -- internet
Mp00061(modified): to increasing tree
sage: FindStatMap(61).reset()  #
  --> optional -- internet
sage: FindStatMap(61)  #
  --> optional -- internet
Mp00061: to increasing tree

submit ()
Open the FindStat web page for editing the map in a browser.

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMapQuery (data=None, values_of=None, distribution_of=None, domain=None, codomain=None, known_terms=None, function=None, depth=2, debug=False)

Bases: sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMap

A class representing a query for FindStat (compound) maps.

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMaps (domain=None, codomain=None)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent

The class of FindStat maps.

The elements of this class are combinatorial maps currently in FindStat.

EXAMPLES:

We can print a sample map for each domain and codomain:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatCollections, FindStatMaps
sage: ccs = sorted(FindStatCollections())[:3]  #
  --> optional -- internet
(continues on next page)
sage: for cc_dom in ccs:
    # optional -- internet
    ....: for cc_codom in ccs:
    ....:     print(cc_dom.name(style="plural") + " -> " + cc_codom.name(style="plural"))
    ....:     try:
    ....:         print(" " + next(iter(FindStatMaps(cc_dom, cc_codom)))).
    ....:     except StopIteration:
    ....:         pass
Permutations -> Permutations
  Lehmer-code to major-code bijection
Permutations -> Integer partitions
  Robinson-Schensted tableau shape
Permutations -> Dyck paths
  left-to-right-maxima to Dyck path
Integer partitions -> Permutations
Integer partitions -> Integer partitions
  conjugate
Integer partitions -> Dyck paths
  to Dyck path
Dyck paths -> Permutations
  to non-crossing permutation
Dyck paths -> Integer partitions
  to partition
Dyck paths -> Dyck paths
  reverse

Element
alias of FindStatMap

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMatchingMap(matching_map, quality, domain=None, codomain=None)

Bases: sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCompoundMap

Initialize a FindStat map match.

INPUT:

* matching_map, a compound map identifier
* quality, the quality of the match, as provided by FindStat
* domain-- (optional), the domain of the compound map
* codomain-- (optional), the codomain of the compound map

EXAMPLES:

sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingMap
sage: FindStatMatchingMap("Mp00099oMp00127", [83])
    # optional -- internet
Mp00099oMp00127 (quality [83])

quality()
Return the quality of the match, as provided by FindStat.

EXAMPLES:
```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingMap
sage: FindStatMatchingMap("Mp00099oMp00127", [83]).quality()  # optional -- internet
[83]
```

```python
class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatMatchingStatistic(matching_statistic, offset, quality, domain=None)
```

Bases: sage.databases.findstat.FindStatCompoundStatistic

Initialize a FindStat statistic match.

INPUT:

- `matching_statistic`, a compound statistic identifier
- `offset`, the offset of the values, as provided by FindStat
- `quality`, the quality of the match, as provided by FindStat
- `domain` – (optional), the domain of the compound statistic

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingStatistic
sage: FindStatMatchingStatistic("St000042oMp00116", 1, [17, 83])
# optional -- internet
St000042oMp00116 with offset 1 (quality [17, 83])
```

```python
info()
```

Print a detailed explanation of the match.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingStatistic
sage: r = FindStatMatchingStatistic("St000042oMp00116", 1, [17, 83])  # optional -- internet
sage: r.info()  # optional -- internet
after adding 1 to every value
and applying
  Mp00116: Kasraoui-Zeng: Perfect matchings -> Perfect matchings
to the objects (see `.compound_map()` for details)
your input matches
  St000042: The number of crossings of a perfect matching.
among the values you sent, 17 percent are actually in the database,
among the distinct values you sent, 83 percent are actually in the database
```

```python
sage: r = FindStatMatchingStatistic("St000042", 1, [17, 83])  # optional -- internet
sage: r.info()  # optional -- internet
after adding 1 to every value
your input matches
  St000042: The number of crossings of a perfect matching.
among the values you sent, 17 percent are actually in the database,
among the distinct values you sent, 83 percent are actually in the database
```
offset()
Return the offset which has to be added to each value of the compound statistic to obtain the desired value.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingStatistic
sage: r = FindStatMatchingStatistic("St000042oMp00116", 1, [17, 83])
    # optional -- internet
sage: r.offset()
    # optional -- internet
1
```

quality()
Return the quality of the match, as provided by FindStat.

The quality of a statistic match is a pair of percentages \((q_a, q_d)\), where \(q_a\) is the percentage of \((\text{object}, \text{value})\) pairs that are in the database among those which were sent to FindStat, and \(q_d\) is the percentage of \((\text{object}, \text{value})\) pairs with distinct values in the database among those which were sent to FindStat.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatMatchingStatistic
sage: r = FindStatMatchingStatistic("St000042oMp00116", 1, [17, 83])
    # optional -- internet
sage: r.quality()
    # optional -- internet
[17, 83]
```

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatStatistic(parent, id)


A FindStat statistic.

`FindStatStatistic` is a class representing a combinatorial statistic available in the FindStat database.

This class provides methods to inspect and update various properties of these statistics.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatStatistic
sage: FindStatStatistic(41)
    # optional -- internet
St000041: The number of nestings of a perfect matching.
```

See also:
`FindStatStatistics`

browse()
Open the FindStat web page of the statistic in a browser.

EXAMPLES:

```python
sage: findstat(41).browse()
    # optional -- webbrowser
```

code()
Return the code associated with the statistic or map.

OUTPUT:
A string. Contributors are encouraged to submit Sage code in the form:

```python
def statistic(x):
    ...
```

but the string may also contain code for other computer algebra systems.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: print(findstat(41).code())
    def statistic(x):
        return len(x.nestings())
```

**edit** *(max_values=1200)*

Open the FindStat web page for editing the statistic or submitting a new statistic in a browser.

**set_code** *(value)*

Set the code associated with the statistic.

**INPUT:**

- a string – code producing the values of the statistic.

Contributors are encouraged to submit SageMath code in the form:

```python
def statistic(x):
    ...
```

However, code for any other platform is accepted also.

This information is used when submitting the statistic with `submit()`.

**EXAMPLES:**

```python
sage: q = findstat([(d, randint(1,1000)) for d in DyckWords(4)])
```

```python
sage: q.set_code("def statistic(x):
\n    return randint(1,1000)"")
```

**set_first_terms** *(values)*

Update the first terms of the statistic.

**INPUT:**

- a list of pairs of the form `(object, value)` where `object` is a Sage object representing an element of the appropriate collection and `value` is an integer.

This information is used when submitting the statistic with `submit()`.
Warning: This method cannot check whether the given values are actually correct. Moreover, it does not even perform any sanity checks.

submit (max_values=1200)
Open the FindStat web page for editing the statistic or submitting a new statistic in a browser.

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatStatisticQuery (data=None, values_of=None, distribution_of=None, domain=None, known_terms=None, function=None, depth=2, debug=False)

Bases: sage.databases.findstat.FindStatStatistic
A class representing a query for FindStat (compound) statistics.

first_terms ()
Return the pairs of the known terms which contain singletons as a dictionary.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: PM = PerfectMatchings
sage: l = [(PM(2*n), [m.number_of_nestings() for m in PM(2*n)]) for n in range(5)]
sage: r = findstat(l, depth=0); r
# optional -- internet
0: St000041 (quality [99, 100])
1: St000042 (quality [99, 100])
sage: r.first_terms()
# optional -- internet
OrderedDict([([], 0), ([1, 2], 0)])
```

class sage.databases.findstat.FindStatStatistics (domain=None)
Bases: sage.structure.unique_representation.UniqueRepresentation, sage.structure.parent.Parent
The class of FindStat statistics.

The elements of this class are combinatorial statistics currently in FindStat.

EXAMPLES:

We can print a list of the first few statistics currently in FindStat in a given domain:

```
sage: from sage.databases.findstat import FindStatStatistics
sage: for st, _ in zip(FindStatStatistics("Perfect Matchings"), range(3)):
...:   print("" + st.name())
...:   # optional -- internet
0: The number of nestings of a perfect matching.
1: The number of crossings of a perfect matching.
2: The number of crossings plus two-nestings of a perfect matching.
```

Element
alias of FindStatStatistic
sage.databases.findstat.findmap(*args, **kwargs)
Return matching maps.

INPUT:
Valid keywords are: domain, codomain, values, distribution, depth and max_values. They have the following meanings:

- **depth** – (default FINDSTAT_DEFAULT_DEPTH), an integer between 0 and FINDSTAT_MAX_DEPTH, specifying how many maps to apply to generate the given map.
- **max_values** – (default FINDSTAT_MAX_VALUES), an integer specifying how many values are sent to the finder.
- **domain, codomain**, an integer or string of the form Cc1234, designates the domain and codomain of the sought for maps.
- **values, distribution**, data specifying the values or distribution of values of the sought for maps. The keyword arguments depth and max_values are passed to the finder. The data may be specified in one of the following forms:
  - a list of pairs of the form \((\text{object}, \text{value})\), or a dictionary from sage objects to sage objects.
  - a list of pairs of the form \((\text{list of objects}, \text{list of values})\), or a single pair of the form \((\text{list of objects}, \text{list of values})\). In each pair there should be as many objects as values.
  - a callable. In this case, the domain must be specified, also. The callable is then used to generate \(\text{max_values}\) \((\text{object}, \text{value})\) pairs.
  
  The number of terms generated may also be controlled by passing an iterable collection, such as \(\text{Permutations}(3)\).

findmap also accepts at most three positional arguments as follows:

- a single positional argument, if none of domain, codomain, values or distribution are specified, is interpreted as a FindStat map identifier. If further arguments are given and it is a string, it is interpreted as a domain. If all this fails, it is interpreted as the specification of values.
- if two positional arguments are given, the first is interpreted as domain, and the second either as codomain or the specification of values.
- if three positional arguments are given, the first two are interpreted as domain and codomain, and the third as the specification of values.

**OUTPUT:**

An instance of a `FindStatMap`, `FindStatMapQuery` or `FindStatMaps`.

**EXAMPLES:**

A particular map can be retrieved by its Mp-identifier or number:

```sage
sage: findmap('Mp00062')  # optional -- internet
Mp00062: Lehmer-code to major-code bijection

sage: findmap(62)  # optional -- internet
Mp00062: Lehmer-code to major-code bijection

sage: findmap("Mp00099oMp00127")  # optional -- internet
Mp00099oMp00127
```

The database can be searched by providing a list of pairs:
```sage
sage: l = [pi for n in range(5) for pi in Permutations(n)]
sage: q = findmap([(pi, pi.complement().increasing_tree_shape()) for pi in l], depth=2); q  # optional -- internet
0: Mp00066oMp00069 (quality [100])
```

or a dictionary:

```sage
sage: p = findmap({pi: pi.complement().increasing_tree_shape() for pi in l}, depth=2); p  # optional -- internet
0: Mp00066oMp00069 (quality [100])
```

Note however, that the results of these two queries need not compare equal, because we compare queries by the data sent, and the ordering of the data might be different.

Another possibility is to send a collection and a function. In this case, the function is applied to the first few objects of the collection:

```sage
sage: findmap("Permutations", lambda pi: pi.increasing_tree_shape(), depth=1)  # optional -- internet
0: Mp00066 (quality [100])
```

In rare cases, it may not be possible to guess the codomain of a map, in which case it can be provided as second argument or keyword argument:

```sage
sage: findmap("Dyck paths", "Perfect matchings", lambda D: [(a+1, b) for a,b in D.tunnels()])  # optional -- internet
0: Mp000146 (quality [100])
sage: findmap("Dyck paths", "Set partitions", lambda D: [(a+1, b) for a,b in D.tunnels()])  # optional -- internet
0: Mp00092oMp00146 (quality [...])
```

Finally, we can also retrieve all maps with a given domain or codomain:

```sage
sage: findmap("Cc0024")  # optional -- internet
Set of combinatorial maps with domain Cc0024: Binary words used by FindStat
sage: findmap(codomain="Cores")  # optional -- internet
Set of combinatorial maps with codomain Cc0013: Cores used by FindStat
```

`sage.databases.findstat.findstat` *(query=None, values=None, distribution=None, domain=None, depth=2, max_values=1000)*

Return matching statistics.

INPUT:

One of the following:

- an integer or a string representing a valid FindStat identifier (e.g. 45 or ‘St000045’). The keyword arguments depth and max_values are ignored, values and distribution must be None.
- a list of pairs of the form (object, value), or a dictionary from sage objects to integer values. The keyword arguments depth and max_values are passed to the finder, values and distribution must be None.
- a list of pairs of the form (list of objects, list of values), or a single pair of the form (list of objects, list of values). In each pair there should be as many objects as values. The keyword arguments depth and max_values are passed to the finder.
• a collection and a list of pairs of the form (string, value), or a dictionary from strings to integer values. The keyword arguments depth and max_values are passed to the finder. This should only be used if the collection is not yet supported.

• a collection and a callable. The callable is used to generate max_values (object, value) pairs. The number of terms generated may also be controlled by passing an iterable collection, such as Permutations(3). The keyword arguments depth and max_values are passed to the finder.

OUTPUT:
An instance of a FindStatStatistic, represented by
• the FindStat identifier together with its name, or
• a list of triples, each consisting of
  – the statistic
  – a list of strings naming certain maps
  – a number which says how many of the values submitted agree with the values in the database, when applying the maps in the given order to the object and then computing the statistic on the result.

EXAMPLES:
A particular statistic can be retrieved by its St-identifier or number:

```
sage: findstat('St000041')  # optional -- internet
St000041: The number of nestings of a perfect matching.
```

```
sage: findstat(51)  # optional -- internet
St000051: The size of the left subtree of a binary tree.
```

```
sage: findstat('St000042oMp00116')  # optional -- internet
St000042oMp00116
```

The database can be searched by providing a list of pairs:

```
sage: l = [m for n in range(1, 4) for m in PerfectMatchings(2*n)]
sage: q = findstat([(m, m.number_of_nestings()) for m in l], depth=0); q  # optional -- internet
0: St000041 (quality [100, 100])
```
or a dictionary:

```
sage: p = findstat({m: m.number_of_nestings() for m in l}, depth=0); p  # optional -- internet
0: St000041 (quality [100, 100])
```

Note however, that the results of these two queries need not compare equal, because we compare queries by the data sent, and the ordering of the data might be different.

Another possibility is to send a collection and a function. In this case, the function is applied to the first few objects of the collection:

```
sage: findstat("Perfect Matchings", lambda m: m.number_of_nestings(), depth=0)  # optional -- internet
0: St000041 (quality [20, 100])
```
To search for a distribution, send a list of lists, or a single pair:

```sage
PM = PerfectMatchings(10); findstat((PM, [m.number_of_nestings() for m in PM]), depth=0)  # optional -- internet
```

0: St000042 (quality [100, 100])
1: St000041 (quality [9, 100])

Alternatively, specify the `distribution` parameter:

```sage
findstat(12, distribution=lambda m: m.number_of_nestings(), depth=0)  # optional -- internet
```

0: St000041 (quality [100, 100])
1: St000042 (quality [100, 100])

Note that there is a limit, `FINDSTAT_MAX_VALUES`, on the number of elements that may be submitted to FindStat, which is currently 1000. Therefore, the interface tries to truncate queries appropriately, but this may be impossible, especially with distribution searches:

```sage
PM = PerfectMatchings(12); PM.cardinality()  # optional -- internet
```

10395

```sage
findstat((PM, [1 for m in PM]))  # optional -- internet
```

Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: E016: You passed too few elements (0 < 3) to FindStat!

Finally, we can also retrieve all statistics with a given domain:

```sage
findstat("Cc0024")  # optional -- internet
```

Set of combinatorial statistics with domain Cc0024: Binary words in FindStat

```sage
findstat(domain="Cores")  # optional -- internet
```

Set of combinatorial statistics with domain Cc0013: Cores in FindStat
CHAPTER
SEVEN

FRANK LUEBECK’S TABLES OF CONWAY POLYNOMIALS OVER FINITE FIELDS

class sage.databases.conway.ConwayPolynomials
    Bases: collections.abc.Mapping
Initialize the database.

degrees(p)
    Return the list of integers \( n \) for which the database of Conway polynomials contains the polynomial of
degree \( n \) over \( \mathrm{GF}(p) \).

    EXAMPLES:
    sage: c = ConwayPolynomials()
    sage: c.degrees(60821)
    [1, 2, 3, 4]
    sage: c.degrees(next_prime(10^7))
    []

has_polynomial(p, n)
    Return True if the database of Conway polynomials contains the polynomial of degree \( n \) over \( \mathrm{GF}(p) \).

    INPUT:
    • \( p \) – prime number
    • \( n \) – positive integer

    EXAMPLES:
    sage: c = ConwayPolynomials()
    sage: c.has_polynomial(97, 12)
    True
    sage: c.has_polynomial(60821, 5)
    False

global function conway_polynomial for a more user-friendly way of accessing the polynomial.

Note:

polynomial(p, n)
    Return the Conway polynomial of degree \( n \) over \( \mathrm{GF}(p) \), or raise a RuntimeError if this polynomial is not
in the database.

    INPUT:
    • \( p \) – prime number
• \( n \) – positive integer

OUTPUT:

List of Python int’s giving the coefficients of the corresponding Conway polynomial in ascending order of degree.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = ConwayPolynomials()
sage: c.polynomial(3, 21)
(1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)
sage: c.polynomial(97, 128)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...  
RuntimeError: Conway polynomial over F_97 of degree 128 not in database.
```

`primes()`

Return the list of prime numbers \( p \) for which the database of Conway polynomials contains polynomials over \( \text{GF}(p) \).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = ConwayPolynomials()
sage: P = c.primes()
sage: 2 in P
True
sage: next_prime(10^7) in P
False
```

`class sage.databases.conway.DictInMapping(dict)`

Bases: collections.abc.Mapping

Places dict into a non-mutable mapping.
TABLES OF ZEROS OF THE RIEMANN-ZETA FUNCTION

AUTHORS:

• William Stein: initial version
• Jeroen Demeyer (2015-01-20): convert database_odlyzko_zeta to new-style package

\texttt{sage.databases.odlyzko.zeta_zeros()}

List of the imaginary parts of the first 2,001,052 zeros of the Riemann zeta function, accurate to within 4e-9.

In order to use \texttt{zeta_zeros()}, you will need to install the optional Odlyzko database package:

\texttt{sage -i database_odlyzko_zeta}

You can see a list of all available optional packages with \texttt{sage --optional}.

REFERENCES:

• http://www.dtc.umn.edu/~odlyzko/zeta_tables/index.html

EXAMPLES:

The following example prints the imaginary part of the 13th nontrivial zero of the Riemann zeta function:

\texttt{sage: \texttt{zz = zeta_zeros()} \# optional – database_odlyzko_zeta}
\texttt{sage: \texttt{zz[12]} \# optional – database_odlyzko_zeta}
59.347044003

\texttt{sage: \texttt{len(zz)} \# optional – database_odlyzko_zeta}
2001052

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Chapter Nine

Ideals from the Symbolic Data Project

This file implements a thin wrapper for the optional symbolic data set of ideals as published on http://www.symbolicdata.org. From the project website:

For different purposes algorithms and implementations are tested on certified and reliable data. The development of tools and data for such tests is usually ‘orthogonal’ to the main implementation efforts, it requires different skills and technologies and is not loved by programmers. On the other hand, in many cases tools and data could easily be reused - with slight modifications - across similar projects. The SymbolicData Project is set out to coordinate such efforts within the Computer Algebra Community. Commonly collected certified and reliable data can also be used to compare otherwise incomparable approaches, algorithms, and implementations. Benchmark suites and Challenges for symbolic computations are not as well established as in other areas of computer science. This is probably due to the fact that there are not yet well agreed aims of such a benchmarking. Nevertheless various (often high quality) special benchmarks are scattered through the literature. During the last years efforts toward collection of test data for symbolic computations were intensified. They focused mainly on the creation of general benchmarks for different areas of symbolic computation and the collection of such activities on different Web site. For further qualification of these efforts it would be of great benefit to create a commonly available digital archive of these special benchmark data scattered through the literature. This would provide the community with an electronic repository of certified data that could be addressed and extended during further development.

Examples:

```python
sage: sd = SymbolicData(); sd # optional - database_symbolic_data
SymbolicData with 372 ideals

sage: sd.ZeroDim_example_1 # optional - database_symbolic_data
Ideal (x1^2 + x2^2 - 10, x1*x2 + 2*x2^2 - 16) of Multivariate Polynomial Ring
→in x1, x2 over Rational Field

sage: sd.Katsura_3 # optional - database_symbolic_data
Ideal (u0 + 2*u1 + 2*u2 + 2*u3 - 1,
   u1^2 + 2*u0*u2 + 2*u1*u3 - u2,
   2*u0*u1 + 2*u1*u2 + 2*u2*u3 - u1,
   u0^2 + 2*u1^2 + 2*u2^2 + 2*u3^2 - u0) of Multivariate Polynomial Ring in u0,
→u1, u2, u3 over Rational Field

sage: sd.get_ideal('Katsura_3',GF(127),'degrevlex') # optional - database_symbolic_data
Ideal (u0 + 2*u1 + 2*u2 + 2*u3 - 1,
   u1^2 + 2*u0*u2 + 2*u1*u3 - u2,
   2*u0*u1 + 2*u1*u2 + 2*u2*u3 - u1,
   u0^2 + 2*u1^2 + 2*u2^2 + 2*u3^2 - u0) of Multivariate Polynomial Ring in u0,
→u1, u2, u3 over Finite Field of size 127
```
class sage.databases.symbolic_data.SymbolicData

Bases: object

Database of ideals as distributed by The SymbolicData Project (http://symbolicdata.org).

This class needs the optional database_symbolic_data package to be installed.

get_ideal(name, base_ring=Rational Field, term_order='degrevlex')

Return the ideal given by 'name' over the base ring given by 'base_ring' in a polynomial ring with the term order given by 'term_order'.

INPUT:

• name - name as on the symbolic data website
• base_ring - base ring for the polynomial ring (default: QQ)
• term_order - term order for the polynomial ring (default: degrevlex)

OUTPUT:

ideal as given by name in PolynomialRing(base_ring,vars,term_order)

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: sd = SymbolicData() # optional - database_symbolic_data
sage: sd.get_ideal('Katsura_3',GF(127),'degrevlex') # optional - database_symbolic_data
Ideal (u0 + 2*u1 + 2*u2 + 2*u3 - 1,
   u1^2 + 2*u0*u2 + 2*u1*u3 - u2,
   2*u0*u1 + 2*u1*u2 + 2*u2*u3 - u1,
   u0^2 + 2*u1^2 + 2*u2^2 + 2*u3^2 - u0) of Multivariate Polynomial Ring in u0, u1, u2, u3 over Finite Field of size 127
```

trait_names()

EXAMPLES:

```sage
sage: sd = SymbolicData() # optional - database_symbolic_data
sage: sorted(sd.trait_names())[:10] # optional - database_symbolic_data
['Bjoerk_8',
 'Bronstein-86',
 'Buchberger-87',
 'Butcher',
 'Caprasse',
 'Cassou',
 'Cohn_2',
 'Curves__curve10_20',
 'Curves__curve10_20',
 'Curves__curve10_30']
```
sage.databases.cunningham_tables.cunningham_prime_factors()

List of all the prime numbers occurring in the so called Cunningham table.

They occur in the factorization of numbers of type \( b^n + 1 \) or \( b^n - 1 \) with \( b \in \{2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12\} \).

Data from http://cage.ugent.be/~jdemeyer/cunningham/
CHAPTER ELEVEN

DATABASE OF HILBERT POLYNOMIALS

```python
class sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.AtkinClassPolynomialDatabase:
    Bases: sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.ClassPolynomialDatabase
    The database of Atkin class polynomials.

class sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.ClassPolynomialDatabase:
    Bases: object

class sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.DedekindEtaClassPolynomialDatabase:
    Bases: sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.ClassPolynomialDatabase
    The database of Dedekind eta class polynomials.

class sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.HilbertClassPolynomialDatabase:
    Bases: sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.ClassPolynomialDatabase
    The database of Hilbert class polynomials.

    EXAMPLES:

    sage: db = HilbertClassPolynomialDatabase()
    sage: db[-4] # optional - database_kohel
    x - 1728
    sage: db[-7] # optional - database_kohel
    x + 3375
    sage: f = db[-23]; f # optional - database_kohel
    x^3 + 3491750*x^2 - 5151296875*x + 12771880859375
    sage: f.discriminant().factor() # optional - database_kohel
    -1 * 5^18 * 7^12 * 11^4 * 17^2 * 19^2 * 23
    sage: db[-23] # optional - database_kohel
    x^3 + 3491750*x^2 - 5151296875*x + 12771880859375

class sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.WeberClassPolynomialDatabase:
    Bases: sage.databases.db_class_polynomials.ClassPolynomialDatabase
    The database of Weber class polynomials.
```

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DATABASE OF MODULAR POLYNOMIALS

```python
class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.AtkinModularCorrespondenceDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularCorrespondenceDatabase

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.AtkinModularPolynomialDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularPolynomialDatabase
    The database of modular polynomials \( \Phi(x,j) \) for \( \mathcal{X}_0(p) \), where \( x \) is a function invariant under the Atkin-Lehner invariant, with pole of minimal order at infinity.

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ClassicalModularPolynomialDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularPolynomialDatabase
    The database of classical modular polynomials, i.e. the polynomials \( \Phi_N(X,Y) \) relating the j-functions \( j(q) \) and \( j(q^N) \).

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.DedekindEtaModularCorrespondenceDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularCorrespondenceDatabase
    The database of modular correspondences in \( \mathcal{X}_0(p) \times \mathcal{X}_0(p) \), where the model of the curves \( \mathcal{X}_0(p) = \mathbb{P}^1 \) are specified by quotients of Dedekind’s eta function.

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.DedekindEtaModularPolynomialDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularPolynomialDatabase
    The database of modular polynomials \( \Phi_N(X,Y) \) relating a quotient of Dedekind eta functions, well-defined on \( \mathcal{X}_0(N) \), relating \( x(q) \) and the j-function \( j(q) \).

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularCorrespondenceDatabase
    Bases: sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularPolynomialDatabase

class sage.databases.db_modular_polynomials.ModularPolynomialDatabase
    Bases: object
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