Coding for Interactive Communication
FOCS 2016 Workshop: Saturday, October 8th

1 Overview

The goal of this workshop is to discuss the area of “Coding for Interactive Communications”, which can be seen as the equivalent of error correcting codes for conversations / communication protocols. While this research direction goes back to fundamental work initiated by Schulman in ’92 [Sch92, Sch93, Sch96, RS94] it has recently gained much attention and seen significant progress [BR11, Dru11, BK12, KR13, BN13, FGOS13, CPT13, Pan13, LdMM13, GHS14, GH14, Hae14, GMS14, BKN14, BE14, BNT+14, MS14, LV15, HKV15, JKL15, GHS15, GSW15, EGH15, ABE+16, HS16, Pud16, DL16, BEGH16, GKh+16, Ge16, BGMO16, AGS16]. This rapid recent progress makes it hard for non-experts (and even for experts) to keep track of outstanding open problems and interesting research directions. Despite steady interest in the topic, this makes it difficult to get into this area. The purpose of the tutorial is twofold:

1. to give a comprehensive summary of the current state-of-the-art and a primer on the most important techniques for the broader community
2. to outline and discuss new research directions and open questions and putting them in context with the most recent works and thus exposing them to a large audience of interested researchers while also lowering the barriers to working on them.

We hope that this will facilitate and inspire further progress in this new direction, particularly by researchers not currently working in the area.

2 Schedule (tentative)

The workshop will feature two talks by the organizers and a coffee break. Both talks will leave ample time for discussing (open) questions:

- **2:30-4:00 Mark Braverman: Introduction to Interactive Coding, Tree Codes, and Extensions**
  We will introduce the problem of interactive error-correcting coding, and the parameters we care about. We will discuss tree codes, their various extensions, and attempts at efficient constructions. We will then outline list-decodable interactive codes, both as a useful primitive and as a case study in applications of tree-code extensions. Time permitting, we will briefly discuss the multiparty case, as well as lower bound paradigms.

- **4:00-4:30 Coffee Break**

- **4:30-6:00 Bernhard Haeupler: Interactive Coding Schemes Efficiency and Rate**
  We will provide an overview over interactive coding techniques which lead to computationally efficient interactive coding schemes and discuss the question of communication rate. While there exists schemes whose communication rate approaches one for asymptotically small noise rates there seems to be a gap between what rates are possible in the usual one-way error correcting code setting and what interactive coding schemes can achieve. We discuss recent communication complexity lower bound results, conjectures, and open questions addressing this rate gap.

Speakers / Organizers:

- **Mark Braverman** received his PhD at the University of Toronto and is currently a professor at Princeton University. His research focuses on complexity theory and on connections between theoretical computer science and other disciplines such as information theory, dynamical systems, operations research, and mechanism design.
- **Bernhard Haeupler** received his PhD at MIT and is currently an assistant professor at Carnegie Mellon University. His research focuses on combinatorial algorithms, the theory of distributed computing, information theory, and (network) coding theory.
3 Background

In 1948, Shannon formalized and exactly characterized the possibilities and limitations of achieving reliable information transfer over unreliable channels. It is hard to overestimate the impact of this theory of error correction. Over the last decades it was a main enabler of the digital revolution and essentially any modern telecommunications, computing, or data storage system crucially relies on error correcting codes. Beyond their immeasurable practical impact, their mathematical development has also led to profound and deep connections in many sub-fields of mathematics, computer science, engineering, and beyond. It is thus not surprising that this study is continued today by hundreds of active researchers in the fields of information theory and coding theory.

Many modern communication settings however go beyond the reliable one-way information transfer enabled through error correcting codes and instead operate over many interleaved rounds of interactive communication, that are interspersed with computations. Cloud computing and other modern distributed systems are prime examples of such settings and the trend to more and more distributed and interactive systems is increasing. The problem with such interactive settings is that a single (fully) corrupted message, which itself is only a tiny fraction of the overall communication, can fatally derange a protocol and its underlying computations. Single messages might furthermore be too small to apply error correction codes (efficiently). In general, both problems make achieving reliable interactive communication by protecting messages one by one impossible and motivate the above mentioned research on interactive coding schemes. In contrast to error correcting codes, interactive coding schemes require a fundamental integration of error correction capabilities and interactive computations/communications making this research direction a rich and interesting playing field for (theoretical) computer scientists. The close ties of communication and computation in this setup make it also less surprising that research on interactive coding has already found applications and developed ties to other parts of theoretical computer science, such as, circuits [KLR12], cryptography [CPT13] [FGOS13] [GSW15], distributed computing [BEGH16] [RS94] [HS16], interactive proofs [DL16] and complexity [Dru11]. In addition, it has developed fascinating connections to questions in metric embeddings [LdMM13] and pure mathematics [MS14].

References


