4DM4 Lab 1 Report Linear Feedback Shift Register

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September 28, 2022

Part A

A2

Yes, the Linear Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) does reach a steady state. It takes 4194303 (\approx 4.19 million) clock ticks for the LFSR to return back to its original state. This is also known as the period of the output stream.

A3

Included at the end of the file is the first page of the randomly generated numbers from the LFSR.

A4

The formula for the conditional probability of a 0-run of length k occurring is given by:

$$\frac{1}{2}^k \tag{1}$$

This equation can be explained by ...

A5

| - 1 | (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-Run | s 524288 | 262144 | 131072 | 65536 | 32768 | 16384 | 8192 | 4096 | 2048 | 1024 | 512 | 256 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond-Prob | 0.50000 | 0.25000 | 0.12500 | 0.06250 | 0.03125 | 0.01563 | 0.00781 | 0.00391 | 0.00195 | 0.00098 | 0.00049 | 0.00024 | 0.00012 | 0.00006 | 0.00003 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| Theoretica | 0.50000 | 0.25000 | 0.12500 | 0.06250 | 0.03125 | 0.01563 | 0.00781 | 0.00391 | 0.00195 | 0.00098 | 0.00049 | 0.00024 | 0.00012 | 0.00006 | 0.00003 | 0.00002 | 0.00001 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| Cond-Prol |) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1: Table of 0-run lengths and their probabilities.

A6

| K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1-Runs | 524288 | 262144 | 131072 | 65536 | 32768 | 16384 | 8192 | 4096 | 2048 | 1024 | 512 | 256 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cond-Prob | 0.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.1250 | 0.0625 | 0.0313 | 0.0156 | 0.0078 | 0.0039 | 0.0020 | 0.0010 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Theoretical | 0.5000 | 0.2500 | 0.1250 | 0.0625 | 0.0313 | 0.0156 | 0.0078 | 0.0039 | 0.0020 | 0.0010 | 0.0005 | 0.0002 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| Cond-Prob | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

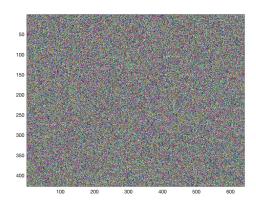
Table 2: Table of 1-run lengths and their probabilities.

Part B

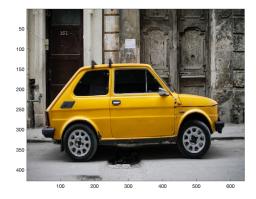
B2

B3

B4



B5



Extra Info

localhost:4649/?mode=clike 1/402

9/28/22, 1:02 PM part_a.m

```
1 clear;
 3 clc
 5 S = zeros(1, 22); % Initialize the S vector
 7|S(1,1) = 1; % Create the seed by setting the LSB to 1
 9 DATA_OUT = zeros(1, 2^16); % Initialize a DATA_OUT vector to a large size
10 \text{ next num} = 1;
12 S_initial = S; % Create the initial S vector so we know when we have run for
   1 period
13
14 found_period = 0;
15 period = 0;
16 disp(S)
17
18 zero_run_table = zeros(1,24); %Initialize vectors for counting the zeros and
   ones runs
19 ones_run_table = zeros(1,24);
20 zero k count = 0;
21 ones_k_count = 0;
22 theoretical_prob = 0.5.^(1:24);
24 for time=1:4.3e6
25
       ls bit = S(1,1); % Store the LSB into a variable
       ms bit = S(1, 22); % Store the MSB into a variable
26
27
28
       S(1, 22) = S(1, 1); % Set the next state of the MSB to the current value
   of the LSB
29
       S(1,1:20) = S(1,2:21); % Bit shift the bits from 2 to 21, to 1 to 20
       S(1, 21) = xor(ls_bit, ms_bit); % XOR the LSB and the MSB together and
30
   set that to the 21st bit
31
32
       DATA_OUT(1,next_num) = ls_bit; % Store the output into DATA_OUT
33
       next num = next num + 1;
34
35
       % If the zero k counter is between 1 and 24, and the LSB is 1,
36
       % increment the value on the table and reset the zero k counter
37
       if (zero_k_count > 0 && zero_k_count < 25 && ls_bit == 1)</pre>
38
           zero_run_table(zero_k_count) = zero_run_table(zero_k_count) + 1;
39
           zero k count = 0;
40
       end
41
42
       st If the ones k counter is between 1 and 24, and the LSB is 0,
43
       % increment the value on the table and reset the ones k counter
44
45
       if (ones k count > 0 \&\& ones k count < 25 \&\& ls bit == 0)
46
           ones_run_table(ones_k_count) = ones_run_table(ones_k_count) + 1;
47
           ones_k_count = 0;
48
       end
49
50
       % If the LSB is 0, and the ones k counter is greater than 0, increment
51
       % the value on the table and reset the counter to start counting zeros
52
       if (ls_bit == 0)
53
           if (ones k count > 0)
54
              ones_run_table(ones_k_count) = ones_run_table(ones_k_count) + 1;
55
```

localhost:4649/?mode=clike

```
9/28/22, 1:02 PM
                                               part_a.m
 56
             ones_k_count = 0;
 57
             zero_k_count = zero_k_count + 1;
 58
 59
         st If the LSB is 1, and the zeros k counter is greater than 0, increment
 60
         % the value on the table and reset the counter to start counting ones
 61
         else
 62
             if (zero k count > 0)
                 zero run table(zero k count) = zero run table(zero k count) + 1;
 63
 64
             end
 65
             zero_k_count = 0;
 66
             ones_k_count = ones_k_count + 1;
 67
         end
 68
 69
         fprintf("here is the state-vector at time %g\n", time);
 70
         fprintf("%g, ", S);
        fprintf("\n\n");
 71
 72
         % Check if we have returned the S vector back to the origial state
 73
         if (S == S initial)
 74
             fprintf("The state at time %g == the initial state; we are done\n",
    time);
 75
             found_period = 1;
 76
             period = time;
 77
             break;
 78
         end
 79 end
 80
 81 if (found_period == 1)
 82
         %Printing out final data after the period has been found
 83
         fprintf("\nFound period = %g clock ticks, here are the random bits\n",
    period);
         fprintf("%g, ", DATA_OUT(1,1:period));
 84
 85
         fprintf("\n\n");
 86
 87
         fprintf("Here is a decimal representation\n");
 88
         %Finding the number of total bytes in the period of the run
 89
         num bytes = floor(period/8);
 90
         %Converting the DATA_OUT from an array of 8 bit binary numbers to its
 91
 92
         %decimal representation
 93
         random_numbers = zeros(1, 2^16/8);
 94
         for j=1:num bytes
 95
             start index = (i-1)*8+1;
 96
             end_index = start_index+8-1;
 97
 98
             BITS = DATA_OUT(1,start_index:end_index);
 99
100
             integer = bits2num(BITS);
101
             random_numbers(1, j) = integer;
102
             fprintf("%g, ", integer);
103
         end
        fprintf("\n")
104
105
         fid = fopen("my_random_numbers.m", "w");
106
         fprintf(fid,"%3g ", random_numbers);
107
         fclose(fid);
108 else
109
       fprintf("DID NOT FIND PERIOD! \n");
110 end
111
112 Creating the table for 0-runs and 1-runs occurences and probability
113 zeros_cond_prob(1:24) = zero_run_table(1:24)/sum(zero_run_table);
```

localhost:4649/?mode=clike 2/3

localhost:4649/?mode=clike 3/3

```
1 clear; clc;
 3 %Reading DATA_OUT from the my_random_numbers.m file into rand_nums array
 4 fileID = fopen('my random numbers.m','r');
 5 formatSpec = '%f';
 6 | sizeA = [1 inf];
 7 rand_nums = fscanf(fileID, formatSpec, sizeA);
 9 %Opening the input image and converting it to a 3D array of pixels named A
10 A = imread("my_image_2.jpg");
11 image(uint8(A));
12 pause;
13|R_{matrix} = A(:,:,1); G_{matrix} = A(:,:,2); B_{matrix} = A(:,:,3);
14
15 %Initializing the RAND_matrix and A_encrypted arrays
16 [rows,cols,depth] = size(A);
17 RAND_matrix = zeros(rows,cols,depth);
18 A_encrypted = zeros(rows,cols,depth);
19
20 %Encrypting the image
21 %Iterating through the RAND_matrix and storing a value of rand_nums
22 %XORing the current indexed value of RAND_matrix and A, into A_encrypted
23 c = 1;
24 for i = 1:rows
25
       for j = 1:cols
26
           for k = 1:depth
27
               if c == (width(rand nums))
28
                   c = 1;
29
               else
30
                   c = c + 1;
31
               end
32
               RAND_matrix(i, j, k) = rand_nums(c);
33
               A_encrypted(i, j, k) = uint8(bitxor(A(i,j,k),
  RAND_matrix(i,j,k)));
34
           end
35
       end
36 end
37
38 %Displaying the encrypted image
39 image(uint8(A_encrypted));
40 pause;
41
42 %Initializing A decrypted array
43 A decrypted = zeros(rows,cols,depth);
44
45 %Using the same steps as to encrypt, the image is decrypted
46 c = 1;
47 \text{ for } i = 1:\text{rows}
48
       for j = 1:cols
49
           for k = 1:depth
50
               if c == (width(rand_nums))
51
                   c = 1;
52
               else
53
                    c = c + 1;
54
               end
55
               RAND_matrix(i, j, k) = rand_nums(c);
56
               A_decrypted(i, j, k) = uint8(bitxor(A_encrypted(i,j,k),
  RAND_matrix(i,j,k)));
57
           end
```

localhost:4649/?mode=clike

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58 end

59 end 60

61 %Displaying the decrypted image image(uint8(A_decrypted))

localhost:4649/?mode=clike 2/2