

Cryptol in n Minutes

Frank Seaton Taylor

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- ▶ is available via: `http://www.cryptol.net`

Data and Programs

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- ▶ Programs are a sequence of mathematical definitions.
 - ▶ Definitions may be accompanied by a type signature (if not, one is *usually* inferred).
 - ▶ Everything must have a size that is known or inferred at “compile time”.
 - ▶ Definitions are computationally neutral. Cryptol tools provide the computational context (interpreters, compilers, code generators, SAT solvers, theorem provers, etc.).

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³These operators are defined in the module `Arith` of the library `Arith`.

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- ▶ `zero` (structure of False bits of any type)

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- ▶ `min` `max` `parity` (obvious)
- ▶ `lg2` `width` (esoteric)

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    then x
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Functions and Laziness

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- Cryptol is lazy. (Values are computed on demand.)

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- ▶ Cryptol is lazy. (Values are computed on demand.)
- ▶ Cryptol supports conceptually infinite lists. (So long as only a finite prefix is demanded everything is fine.)

Enumerations

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Values in infinite lists depend on word widths:

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- ▶ $[0 \dots] : [\text{inf}][2] \rightsquigarrow [0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \dots]$
- ▶ $[0 \ 3 \dots] : [\text{inf}][3] \rightsquigarrow [0 \ 3 \ 6 \ 1 \ 4 \ 7 \ 2 \dots]$

Sequence Comprehensions

► Cartesian:

`[| x ^ y || x <- [0 .. 1], y <- [1 .. 3] |]` \rightsquigarrow

`[1 2 3 0 3 2]`

Sequence Comprehensions

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► Parallel:

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► Self referential:

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fibs: [inf][32];  
fibs = [0 1] # [| x + y || x <- fibs  
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³Mathematicians might prefer “recurrence relations”.

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- ▶ Recursion in Cryptol gives an equivalent formulation of while loops, but that is rarely needed in cryptographic algorithms.