

# CS 463/563: Cryptography for Cybersecurity

Fall 2023

## Homework #3

Points: 20

**Question 1:** [5 points]. Generate ten random numbers (**s1-s10**) using the linear congruently generator (page 35) using the seed (**s0**) as **5**, and with the three parameters **a**, **b**, and **m** as **14**, **15**, and **21**, respectively. [Note:  $s_{i+1} = (a * s_i + b) \bmod m$ ].

$s_0 = 5$

$a, b, m = 14, 15, 21$

```
random_number_list = []
```

```
i = 0
```

```
while i < 10:
```

```
    s0 = (a * s0 + b) % m
```

```
    random_number_list.append(s0)
```

```
    i+=1
```

```
print(random_number_list)
```

```
# [1, 8, 1, 8, 1, 8, 1, 8, 1, 8]
```

**Question 2:** [5 points] For a Linear Feedback Shift Register (**LFSR**) with **m=5** and the flip-flops set to **00111** ( $FF_4=FF_3=0, FF_2=FF_1=FF_0=1$ ), show the output of the first 30 bits and determine the length of the period.

(The symbol represents XOR operation).

Period = 6

Work

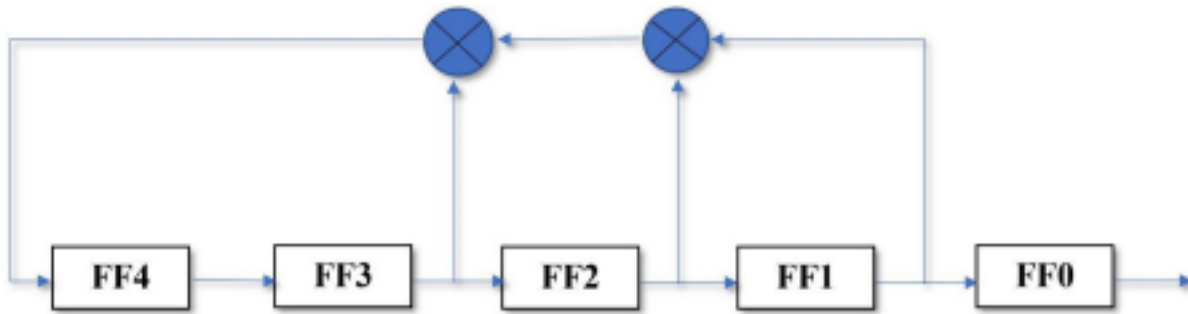
$A_3 = \text{IF}(\text{XOR}(B_2:F_2) = \text{TRUE}, 1, 0), =B_3 = A_2, \text{etc.}$

F0	F1	F2	F3	F4
0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

0	1	1	1	1
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

***Hint:** Look for patterns in any of the columns or across the rows. Once a row repeats, everything that follows*

*will repeat. Since there are 5 flipflops, you need to do it carefully. You could use Excel's XOR function to save time. In Excel, 0 is represented by FALSE and 1 by TRUE*



**Question 3:** [10 points]. Let us consider the f-Function (Fig. 3.8, sec. 3.3.2) used in the **DES algorithm**. Suppose input to this function is the **32-bit** input expressed in hexadecimal as “**D4C3B2A1**”, determine the 32- bit output of the function expressed in hexadecimal representation. The **48-bit** key to the function is “**F0D532A490C6**” in hexadecimal.

```
inputa = "D4C3B2A1"  
binary = 11010100110000111011001010100001  
Expanded_input = 011011010100110010110010101000011001010110001001
```

```
48_bit_key_hex = "F0D532A490C6"  
48_bit_key_bin = 111100001101010100110010101001001001000011000110
```

```
XOR = 100111011001100110000000000001011101100110111111
```

```
S1 = 100111 = 0010  
S2 = 011001 = 1101  
S3 = 100110 = 1000  
S4 = 000000 = 1101  
S5 = 000001 = 0000  
S6 = 011101 = 0101  
S7 = 100110 = 1011  
S8 = 111111 = 1110
```

```
0010 1101 1000 1101 0000 0101 1011 1110
```

```
Permutation = 11011001100111000000101111101110
```

```
# 32_bit_output_in_hexadecimal = D99C0BEE
```

**What to submit?** Submit a pdf file with your answers via Canvas. Show your work