

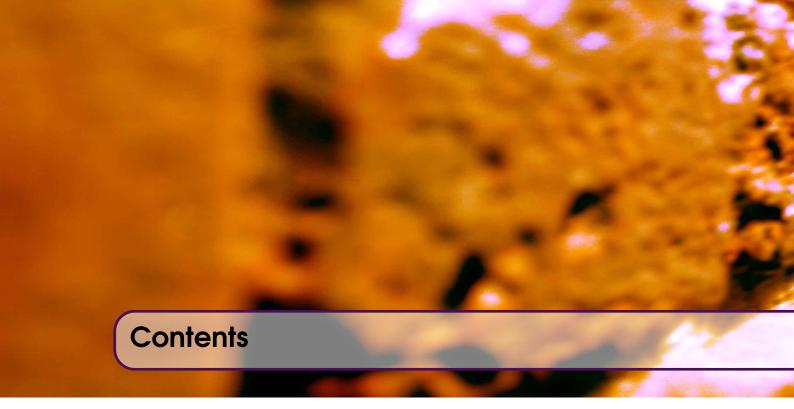
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# Part One

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# 1.1 Paragraphs of Text

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#### 1.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [1]; this one is more specific [2, page 162].

#### 1.3 Lists

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way<sup>1</sup>.

#### 1.3.1 Numbered List

- 1. The first item
- 2. The second item
- 3. The third item

#### 1.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

#### 1.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

Name Description
Word Definition
Comment Elaboration

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Footnote example...



#### 2.1 Theorems

This is an example of theorems.

#### 2.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

**Theorem 2.1.1 — Name of the theorem.** In  $E = \mathbb{R}^n$  all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$\left| ||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \right| \le ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \tag{2.1}$$

$$\left|\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}\right|\right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|\left|\mathbf{x}_{i}\right|\right| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer}$$
(2.2)

# 2.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

**Theorem 2.1.2** A set  $\mathcal{D}(G)$  in dense in  $L^2(G)$ ,  $|\cdot|_0$ .

#### 2.2 Definitions

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

**Definition 2.2.1 — Definition name.** Given a vector space E, a norm on E is an application, denoted  $||\cdot||$ , E in  $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$  such that:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \tag{2.3}$$

$$||\lambda \mathbf{x}|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||\mathbf{x}|| \tag{2.4}$$

$$||x + y|| \le ||x|| + ||y|| \tag{2.5}$$

#### 2.3 Notations

**Notation 2.1.** Given an open subset G of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the set of functions  $\varphi$  are:

- 1. Bounded support G;
- 2. Infinitely differentiable;

a vector space is denoted by  $\mathcal{D}(G)$ .

#### 2.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.



The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field  $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{R}$ , however, established properties are easily extended to  $\mathbb{K}=\mathbb{C}$ 

#### 2.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

Corollary 2.5.1 — Corollary name. The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ , however, established properties are easily extended to  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ .

#### 2.6 Propositions

This is an example of propositions.

#### 2.6.1 Several equations

**Proposition 2.6.1 — Proposition name.** It has the properties:

$$\left| ||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \right| \le ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \tag{2.6}$$

$$\left|\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}\right|\right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|\left|\mathbf{x}_{i}\right|\right| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer}$$
(2.7)

#### 2.6.2 Single Line

**Proposition 2.6.2** Let  $f,g \in L^2(G)$ ; if  $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(G), (f,\varphi)_0 = (g,\varphi)_0$  then f = g.

# 2.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

#### 2.7.1 Equation and Text

■ Example 2.1 Let  $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$  and denoted by:  $x^0 = (1,1)$ ; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{si } |x - x^0| \le 1/2\\ 0 & \text{si } |x - x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases}$$
 (2.8)

The function f has bounded support, we can take  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - x^0| \le 1/2 + \varepsilon\}$  for all  $\varepsilon \in ]0; 5/2 - \sqrt{2}[$ .

2.8 Exercises

#### 2.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ Example 2.2 — Example name. Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

2.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

**Exercise 2.1** This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds.

#### 2.9 Problems

**Problem 2.1** What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

# 2.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.

Vocabulary 2.1 — Word. Definition of word.

# Part Two

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# 3.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 3.1: Table caption

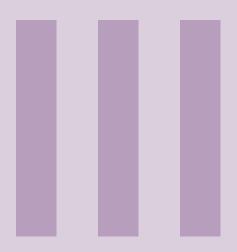
Referencing Table 3.1 in-text automatically.

# 3.2 Figure

Placeholder Image

Figure 3.1: Figure caption

Referencing Figure 3.1 in-text automatically.



# Tor Specification

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# 4.1 Ciphers

# 4.1.1 Stream Cipher

For stream ciphers Tor uses 128-bit AES in counter mode, with an IV of all 0 bytes. Here we provide some notes about AES counter mode:

#### **AES**

AES is based on a design principle known as a substitution–permutation network, and is efficient in both software and hardware.

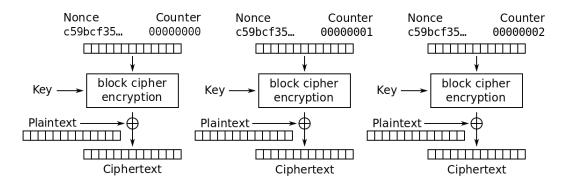
#### High-level description of the algorithm:

- 1. KeyExpantion: round keys are derived from the cipher key using Rijndael's key schedule. AES requires a separate 128-bit round key block for each round plus one more.
- 2. Initial round key addition:
  - (a) AddRoundKey: each byte of the state is combined with a block of the round key using bitwise xor.
- 3. For 9, 11 or 13 rounds:
  - (a) SubBytes: a non-linear substitution step where each byte is replaced with another according to a lookup table.
  - (b) ShiftRows: a transposition step where the last three rows of the state are shifted cyclically a certain number of steps.
  - (c) MixColumns: a linear mixing operation which operates on the columns of the state, combining the four bytes in each column.
  - (d) AddRoundKey
- 4. Final round (making 10, 12 or 14 rounds in total):
  - (a) SubBytes
  - (b) ShiftRows
  - (c) AddRoundKey

In cryptography, a block cipher by itself is only suitable for the secure cryptographic transformation (encryption or decryption) of one fixed-length group of bits called a block. A mode of operation describes how to repeatedly apply a cipher's single-block operation to securely transform amounts of data larger than a block.

#### Counter mode encryption

The figure 4.1 will show a block cipher encryption with counter mode operation.



Counter (CTR) mode encryption

Figure 4.1: AES counter mode

Note that the nonce in this diagram is equivalent to the initialization vector (IV) in the other diagrams. However, if the offset/location information is corrupt, it will be impossible to partially recover such data due to the dependence on byte offset.

You can see details of counter mode in figure 4.2.

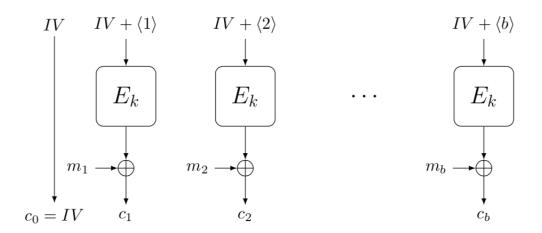


Figure 4.2: AES counter mode

At first, should choose an IV randomly from  $\{0,1\}^n$  then the purpose is finding every c in this way:

$$c_i = m_i \oplus E(IV + \langle i \rangle), i = 1, 2, ..., b$$

4.2 Citation 23

In the above equation < i > will illustrate binary format for number i, also IV+< i > is modular summation with the base of  $2^n$ . One of the advantages for CTR operation mode is that we can pararellize the encryption and decryption procedure in this mode.

# 4.2 Citation

This statement requires citation [1]; this one is more specific [2, page 162].

# 4.3 Lists

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Name Description Word Definition Comment Elaboration

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5.8 Exercises 27

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Vocabulary 5.1 — Word. Definition of word.

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