```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <chrono>
#include <vector>
#include <string.h>

#include "NTL/ZZ.h"

using namespace NTL;

int mod(int x, int y)
{
  int z;
  z = x - x / y * y;
  return z;
}

ZZ mod(ZZ x, ZZ y)
{
  ZZ z;
  z = x - x / y * y;
  return z;
}

std::string to_binary(int x)
{
    std::string binary;
    for (int i = 8; i > 0; i--)
      {
        if (x >= pow(2, i - 1))
        {
            binary += '1';
            x -= pow(2, i - 1);
        }
        else
        {
            binary += '0';
        }
    }
    return binary;
}

int main()
{

  ZZ cap(255);

   //Iniciar el timer

   auto start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();

   SYSTEM_INFO siSysInfo;

   GetSystemInfo(&siSysInfo);

   //Obtener información del hardware de la PC

   printf("Hardware info: \n");

   std::cout << std::endl;

   printf("  OEM ID: %u\n",
      siSysInfo.dwOemId);
   printf("  Number of processors: %u\n",
```

```
 67        siSysInfo.dwNumberOfProcessors);
 68     printf("  Active processor mask: %u\n",
 69        siSysInfo.dwActiveProcessorMask);
 70     printf("  Processor level: %u\n",
 71        siSysInfo.wProcessorLevel);
 72     printf("  Processor tipe: %u\n",
 73        siSysInfo.dwProcessorType);
 74
 75     //Convertir los datos a NTL
 76
 77     ZZ a(siSysInfo.dwOemId);
 78     ZZ b(siSysInfo.dwNumberOfProcessors);
 79     ZZ c(siSysInfo.dwActiveProcessorMask);
 80     ZZ d(siSysInfo.wProcessorLevel);
 81     ZZ e(siSysInfo.dwProcessorType);
 82
 83     //Detener el timer
 84
 85        auto finish = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
 86
 87     //Mostrar el tiempo obtenido en nanosegundos
 88
 89        std::cout << "\nTime: " << std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::
milliseconds>(finish - start).count() << " milliseconds\n";
 90
 91     //Convertir el tiempo obtenido a NTL
 92
 93     ZZ t(std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::milliseconds>(finish - start).count
());
 94
 95     //Multiplicar los datos de la PC por el tiempo y añadirlos a un array
 96
 97        //Sacar modulo para que el número no pase de 255
 98
 99     a = mod((a*t), cap);
100     b = mod((b*t), cap);
101     c = mod((c*t), cap);
102     d = mod((d*t), cap);
103     e = mod((e*t), cap);
104
105     ZZ Array[5] = {a, b, c, d, e};
106
107     std::cout << std::endl;
108
109     //Mostrar los números aleatorios
110
111     for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
112     {
113       std::cout << "Random number " << i+1 << ": " << Array[i] << std::endl;
114     }
115
116     int aux_a = conv<int>(a);
117     int aux_b = conv<int>(b);
118     int aux_c = conv<int>(c);
119     int aux_d = conv<int>(d);
120     int aux_e = conv<int>(e);
121
122     std::string k1 = to_binary(aux_a);
123     std::string k2 = to_binary(aux_b);
124     std::string k3 = to_binary(aux_c);
125     std::string k4 = to_binary(aux_d);
126     std::string k5 = to_binary(aux_e);
127
128     std::string K[64]
129
130     //std::string K[5] = {k1, k2, k3, k4, k5};
```

```
131
132     std::cout << std::endl;
133
134     for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
135     {
136       std::cout << "K[" << i << "]: ";
137       for(int j = 0; j < 8; j++)
138       {
139         std::cout << K[i][j];
140       }
141       std::cout << std::endl;
142     }
143
144     std::cout <<
145
146     return 0;
147 }
```