## Machine Learning and Random Number Generation Testing

Michael Mascagni

Department of Computer Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL **USA** Division of Applied and Computational Mathematics, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD **USA** mascagni@fsu.edu

Coauthor(s): John Thrasher, Jarret Kizer, Christoph Hagenauer, Department of Computer Science, University of South Carolina, Beaufort, SC **USA** 

Special session: Testing and analysis of pseudo-random number generators

The standard for testing pseudorandom numbers is the testing software called TestU01, [1], through its Crush family of test suites. It has become customary to call a pseudorandom number generator "Crushproof" if it passes all of the tests in the largest of the TestU01 test suites, BigCrush, [2]. While a Crushproof generator is desirable, even when a generator fails some tests, important information from TestU01 is available. In fact, the presenter has had considerable experience using the output of TestU01 to verify the identity of a generator when only its software implementation was available.

We are interested in using information from TestU01 to train a machine-learning-based classifier to identify peudorandom number generators from their behavior with TestU01. To this end, we have taken the 6 generators that are available in the Scalable Parallel Random Number Generators, SPRNG, package to investigate the feasibility of creating such a classifier. SPRNG has 6 generator families each with multiple parameter choices to give one many different sub-families of generators. We will present how the classifier was constructed, and the results on the SPRNG. We will also comment on future prospects for extending the classifier. We hope to be able to construct a classifier that will provide insight even to generators that are Crushproof.

- [1] Pierre L'Ecuyer and Richard Simard, (2007), "TestU01: A C library for empirical testing of random number generators," *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, **33(4)**, 40 pages, https://doi.org/10.1145/1268776.1268777.
- [2] John K. Salmon, Mark A. Moraes, Ron O. Dror and David E. Shaw, (2011), "Parallel random numbers: as easy as 1, 2, 3," in *Proceedings of 2011 International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis*, article 16, 12 pages, https://doi.org/10.1145/2063384.2063405.
- [3] M. Mascagni and A. Srinivasan (2000), "Algorithm 806: SPRNG: A Scalable Library for Pseudorandom Number Generation," *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*, **26**: 436-461, https://doi.org/10.1145/358407.358427.