

Making symmetric block cipher meta permutating again

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Contents

1	Thanks to	2
2	Software	2
2.1	Git: PermAgainCrypt minimalistic repository	2
2.2	Download	2
3	Different Forms	3
3.1	Documentation online en-/decrypt form	3
3.2	Documentation of WinForm	4
3.3	Java JFrame based	5
4	Console and cmd programs	5
4.1	Windows Console	5
4.1.1	Usage: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe	5
4.1.2	Examples: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe	6
5	Theory	7
5.1	8-staged symmetric block cipher pipeline	7
5.2	What are advantages and disadvantages of Symmetric Block Cipher	7
5.2.1	Advantages	7
5.2.2	Disadvantages	7
5.2.3	Most blockcipher algorithms break on a lot of 0 byte inside	9
5.3	ZenMatrix a simplest possible algortihm to basically understand symmetric blockcipher	9
5.4	CSharp Code Example	11
5.5	Java Example	12
5.6	How to write Mathematics	13
5.7	Good luck!	13

Abstract

Hi, I'm Heinrich Elsigan I'm interested in CSharp, Java, MSSQL, .Net Core, Android and politics, society and the future; currently working as freelancer (one person company) and planning a secure endpoint 2 endpoint chat and looking to collaborate on reviews for other repositories and projects.

1. personal tech and political blog blog.area23.at
2. GitHub repositories github.com/heinrichelsigan/
3. StackOverflow stackoverflow.com/users/12213151/heinrich-elsigan
4. Curriculum vitae heinrichelsigan.area23.at/cv
5. live demo .Net area23.at/net

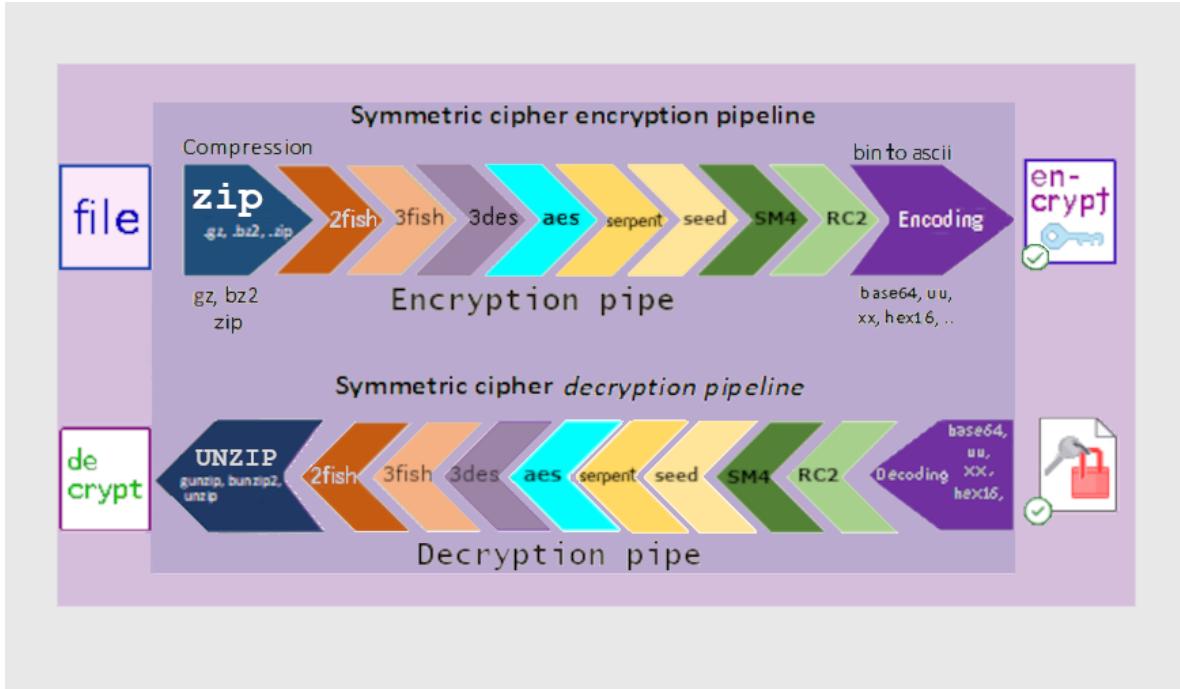


Figure 1: Cipher Pipeline

1 Thanks to

Normally, thanks to are always at the end of each paper, but the people or organizations I benefited from while trying to make AES strong again are more important than a simple proof of concept showing that it works, except on my raw experimental test form.

1. <https://bouncycastle.org/>
2. <https://schneier.com/>
3. <https://github.com/dotnet/>
4. <https://github.com/microsoft>
5. <https://git.lysator.liu.se/nettle/nettle> (real easy to read c/c++ code)

2 Software

Source code of PermAgainCrypt is hosted at Github. Github releases contains compiled and linked .exe files for windows, but most users prefer download from a seperate download site <https://cqrxs.eu/>.

2.1 Git: PermAgainCrypt minimalistic repository

<https://github.com/heinrichelsigan/PermAgainCrypt/>

2.2 Download

Go to <https://cqrxs.eu/> or <https://io.cqrxs.eu/> and choose latest version. You can directly go to the download area <https://cqrxs.eu/download/> or <https://io.cqrxs.eu/download/>. Attention, version before March 2025 have a 3-fish over Aes-Engine encryption bug, because 3-fish uses AES default block size and key length and Bouncy Castle Aes-Engine parameters. It works, but settings AES default engine for 3-fish, isn't so serious and please download version after March 30.

The screenshot shows a web-based symmetric cipher tool. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'unix tools', 'qr code tool', 'json/xml ser', 'cool crypt', 'rpn calc', 'games', 'cool crypt', 'aes pipeline', 'hash key', 'visualize zen matrix', 'Image Png Crypt'. Below the navigation is a section titled 'Encryption method'.

Encryption method:

- 1. Key: A text input field containing 'heinrich.elsigan@area23.at'.
- 2. RadioButtons for hash functions: hex (selected), md5, openbsd, octal, ripemd256, scrypt, sha1, sha256, tuplehash, whirlpool.
- 3. Button 'clear'.
- 4. Hyperlink 'Help'.
- 5. RadioButtons for hash functions: brypt, blake2xs, cshake, dstu7564, hex, md5, openbsd, octal, ripemd256, scrypt, sha1, sha256, tuplehash, whirlpool.
- 6. Hash button: Shows a hashed key: 6865696e726963682e656c736967616e406172656132332e6174.
- 7. Buttons: 'set pipe' and 'hash pipe'.
- 8. DropDown ZipTypes: 'None' (selected), 'Aes', 'Gzip', 'Zip'.
- 9. Hint: 'Hint: zip and 7zip compression are still buggy implemented, please use only bzip2 and gzip.'
- 10. Buttons: '11.' and '12.'.
- 11. Buttons: '13.', '14.', '15.', '16.'.

En-/Decrypt file:

- 17. Choose file: 'No file chosen'.
- 18. Encrypt file, checked checkbox 'encode file', Decrypt file.
- 19. Encrypt button.
- 20. Random Text button.
- 21. Decrypt button.

Great thanks to [bouncycastle.org](#)!

Figure 2: Symmetric Cipher WebForm

3 Different Forms

3.1 Documentation online en-/decrypt form

- cqrxs.eu/net/Crypt
- area23.at/net/Crypt

1. Key: When clicking key your entered key will be stored temporary in session.
2. Textbox secret key: Enter your Email address and secret key.
3. Buton Clear: Clear and reset the entire form.
4. Hyperlink Help: Show this help
5. RadioButtonList KeyHashes Choose the hash method to hash your secret key.
6. ImageButton Hash: Clicking will hash your key and display hashed key in textbox.
7. TextBox Hash (readonly): Displays your hashed key.
8. Button “Set Pipe”: sets symmetric cipher pipe, dependent only on your entered key
9. Button “Hash Pipe”: sets symmetric cipher pipe, dependent primary on calculated hash and secondary on your entered key.
10. DropDownList ZipTypes Choose encryption type (Please only GZip or Zip or None)
11. DropDownList CipherTypes Choose a symmetric cipher to add it to the symmetric cipher pipe.

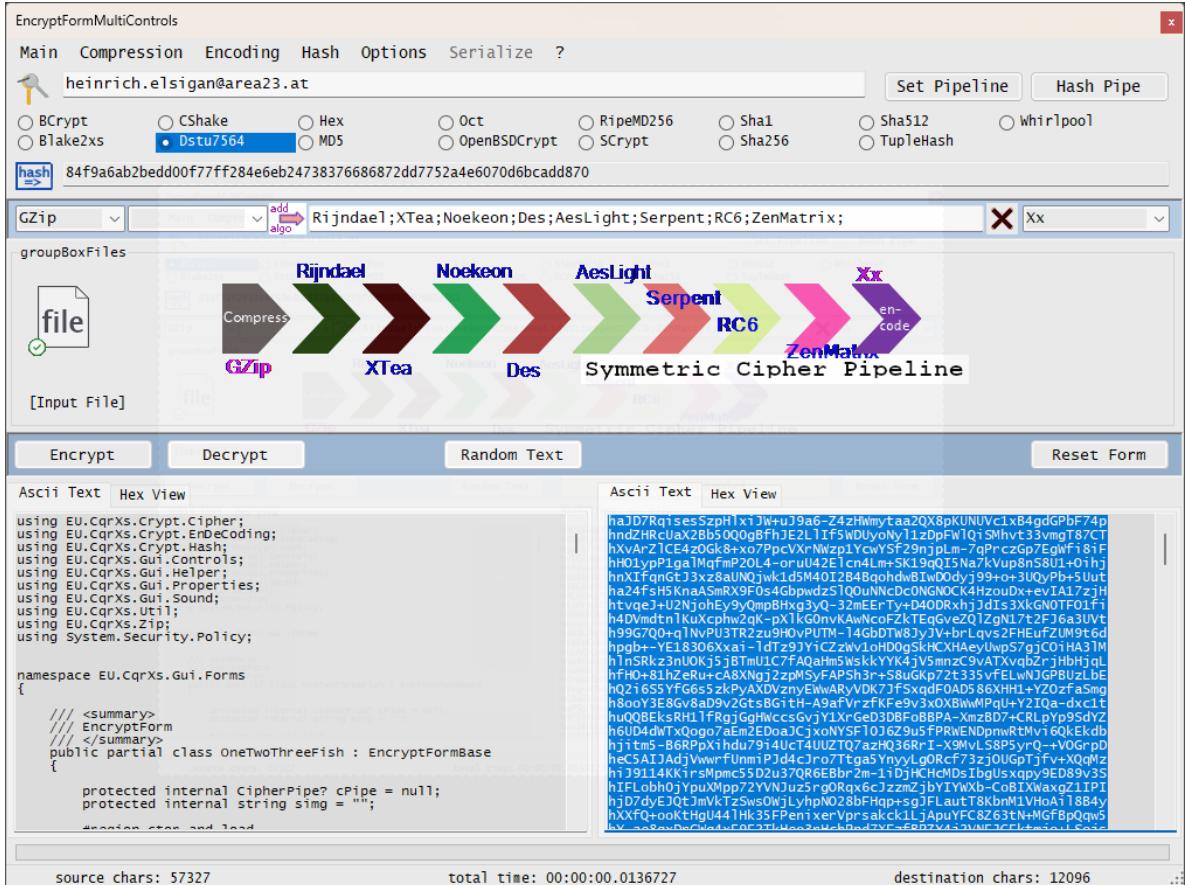


Figure 3: WinForm CSharp

12. ImageButton „add algo“: Clicking on will add the in c. DropDownList CipherTypes selected symmetric cipher algorithm to CipherPipe.
13. TextBox CipherPipe (readonly): Displays the current Cipher Pipe algorithms.
14. ImageButton “Clear Pipe”: Clicking on will clear only the entire Cipher Pipe
15. DropDownList EncodingTypes: Choose the final binary to ascii encoder, default is Base64. Beware of using uuencode in Web, because <> will be interpreted as possible html injection.
16. TextArea Source: paste or enter Text here.
17. TextArea Destination: (readonly) After clicking Encrypt or Decrypt processed text will appear in the text area.
18. Button Encrypt: Encrypts the text from TextArea Source and displays encrypted text in TextArea Destination.
19. Button “Random Text”: Adds a short fortune to TextArea Source.
20. Button Decrypt: Decrypts text in TextArea Source and display decrypted text in TextArea Destination.

3.2 Documentation of WinForm

You can also go directly to github.com/heinrichelsigan/PermAgainCrypt/releases to download newest Gui Form x86 and x64. ...

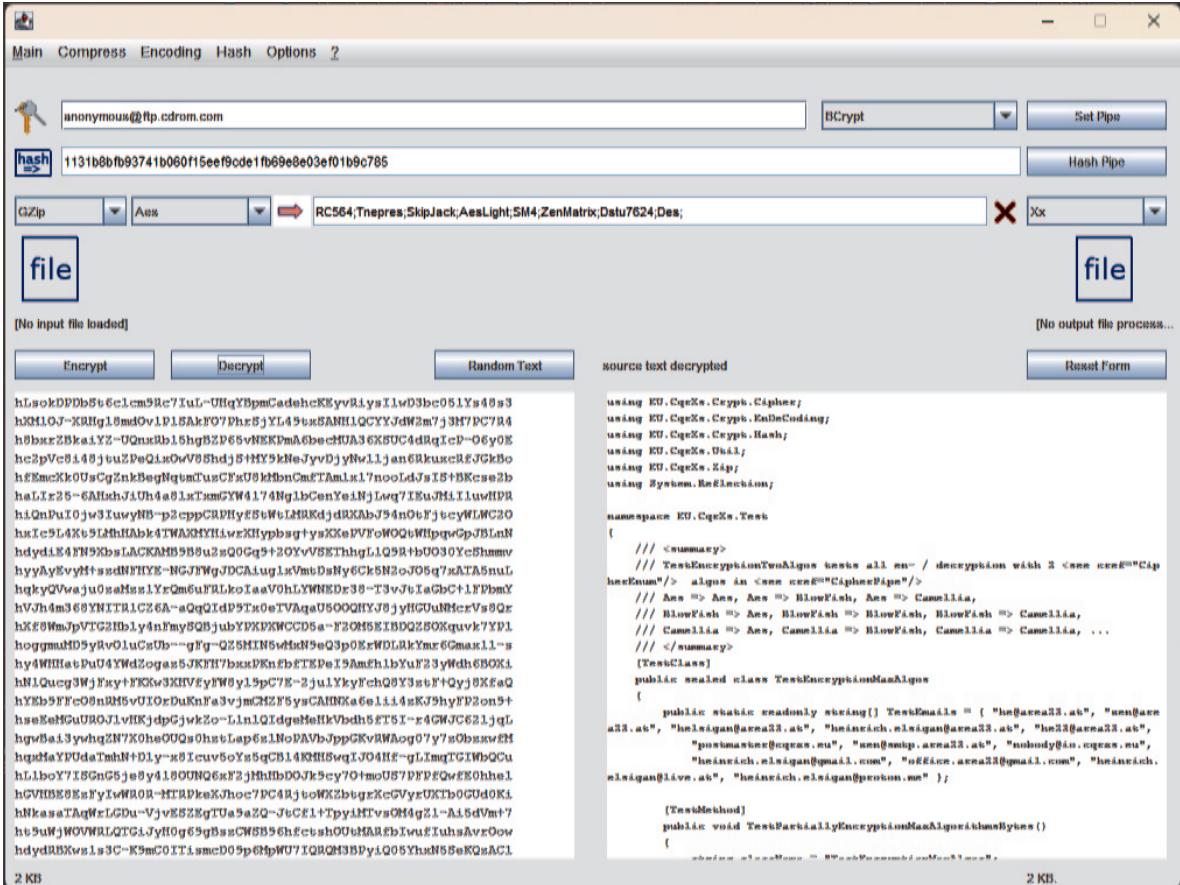


Figure 4: javax.swing.JFrame.java

3.3 Java JFrame based

- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/javax/swing/JFrame.html>
- <https://github.com/openjdk-mirror/jdk7u-jdk/blob/master/src/share/classes/javax/swing/JFrame.java>

4 Console and cmd programs

4.1 Windows Console

Download the lastest Windows Console from io.cqrxs.eu/download/EU.CqrXs.Console/

4.1.1 Usage: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe

```
Usage: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe
-i | --inFile= | --inText={string|EnviromentVariable} | --inStd
-k | --key=passKey encrypt
-H | --Hash={Blake2xs|BCrypt|CShake|Dstu7564|Hex|MD5|RipeMD256|SCrypt|Sha256|Sha512|Whirlpool|...}
| default: Hex
-z | --zip={gzip|bzip2|zip|none}
| default: none
-C | --CipherAlgost={algo1,algo2,...}
| algo:
| Aes,AesLight,Rijndael,Des,Des3,Dstu7624,
```

```

S:\PermAgainCrypt\Deploy\EU.CqrXs\EU.CqrXs.Console>EU.CqrXs.Console.exe
Usage: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe
      -i | --infile= | --inText={string|EnvironmentVariable} | --inStd
      -k | --key=passkey encrypt
      -H | --Hash={Blake2xs|BCrypt|CShake|Dstu7564|Hex|MD5|RipeMD256|SCrypt|Sha256|Sha512|Whirlpool|...}
      -z | --zip={gzip|bzip2|zip|none}
      -C | --CipherAlgost={algo1,algo2,...}
      algo:
          Aes,AesLight,Rijndael,Des,Des3,Dstu7624,
          Aria,Camellia,CamelliaLight,Cast5,Cast6,
          BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3,
          Gost28147,Idea,Noekeon,
          RC2,RC532,RC564,RC6,
          Seed,SkipJack,Serpent,SM4,
          Tea,Tnepres,XTea,
          ZenMatrix,ZenMatrix2
      -e | --encode={raw|hex16|base16|hex32|base32|hex64|base64|uu|xx}
          default: base64
      -D | --Decrypt [= Inverse_Pipe_Direction ]
      -o | --outFile= | --outText=EnvironmentVariable | --outStd
      -V | --verbose
      -? | --gethelp

Examples:
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -e=base16 -o=.\\README_MD.base16
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.base16 -e=base16 -o=.\\READ_MD.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -k=Hallo -z=gzip -C=BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3 -e=base64 -o=.\\README.MD.gz.Bff.base64
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.gz.Bff.base64 -e=base64 -C=BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3 -p=Hallo -z=gzip -o=.\\READ_GUNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -z=bz -k=heinrichelsigan.area23.at -H=Whirlpool -e=hex32 -o=.\\README.MD.Whirlpool.bz.Hex32
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.Whirlpool.bz.Hex32 -e=hex32 -k=heinrichelsigan.area23.at -H=Whirlpool -z=bz -o=.\\READ_BUNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -z=zip -k=io.cqrxs.eu -C=Aes,Blowfish,Des3,Fish2,Fish3,Seed,Serpent,SM4 -H=SCrypt -e=uu -o=.\\README.MD.SCrypt.zip.uu
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.SCrypt.zip.uu -e=uu -k=io.cqrxs.eu -C=Aes,Blowfish,Des3,Fish2,Fish3,Seed,Serpent,SM4 -H=SCrypt -z=zip -o=.\\READ_UNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -S -z=zip -k=io.cqrxs.eu -H=BCrypt -e=xx -o=.\\README.MD.BCrypt.zip.xx
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.BCrypt.zip.xx -S -e=xx -k=io.cqrxs.eu -H=BCrypt -z=zip -o=.\\README_SYM_BCRYPT_UNZIP.txt\n\n

```

Figure 5: Windows EU.CqrXs.Console.exe

```

|     Aria,Camellia,CamelliaLight,Cast5,Cast6,
|     BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3,
|     Gost28147,Idea,Noekeon,
|     RC2,RC532,RC564,RC6,
|     Seed,SkipJack,Serpent,SM4,
|     Tea,Tnepres,XTea,
|     ZenMatrix,ZenMatrix2
-e | --encode={raw|hex16|base16|hex32|base32|hex64|base64|uu|xx}
|   default: base64
-D | --Decrypt [= Inverse_Pipe_Direction ]
-o | --outFile= | --outText=EnvironmentVariable | --outStd
-V | --verbose
-? | --gethelp

```

4.1.2 Examples: EU.CqrXs.Console.exe

```

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -e=base16 -o=.\\READMD.base16
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\READMD.base16 -e=base16 -o=.\\READ_MD.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -k=Hallo -z=gzip -C=BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3
-e=base64 -o=.\\README.MD.gz.Bff.base64
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.gz.Bff.base64 -e=base64 -C=BlowFish,Fish2,Fish3
-p=Hallo -z=gzip -o=.\\READ_GUNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -z=bz -k=heinrichelsigan.area23.at
-H=Whirlpool -e=hex32 -o=.\\README.MD.Whirlpool.bz.Hex32
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\\README.MD.Whirlpool.bz.Hex32 -e=hex32
-k=heinrichelsigan.area23.at -H=Whirlpool -z=bz -o=.\\READ_BUNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\\README.MD -z=zip -k=io.cqrxs.eu
-C=Aes,Blowfish,Des3,Fish2,Fish3,Seed,Serpent,SM4 -H=SCrypt
-e=uu -o=.\\README.MD.SCrypt.zip.uu

```

```

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\README.MD.SCrypt.zip.uu -e=uu
-k=io.cqrxs.eu -C=Aes,Blowfish,Des3,Fish2,Fish3,Seed,Serpent,SM4
-H=SCrypt -z=zip -o=.\READ_UNZIP.txt

EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -i=.\README.MD -S -z=zip -k=io.cqrxs.eu -H=BCrypt
-e=xx -o=.\README.MD.BCrypt.zip.xx
EU.CqrXs.Console.exe -D -i=.\README.MD.BCrypt.zip.xx -S -e=xx -k=io.cqrxs.eu
-H=BCrypt -z=zip -o=.\README_SYM_BCRYPT_UNZIP.txt

```

5 Theory

5.1 8-staged symmetric block cipher pipeline

An eight staged symmetric block cipher crypto pipeline to improve advanced encryption standard based on meta DES, 3DES with P-Box S-Box.

The following image shows you an example of a symmetric cipher 8 staged encryption pipe and the corresponding decryption inverse pipe.

Before entering the encryption pipe, the file can be zipped to avoid huge amount of symmetric cipher blocks and after exiting the encryption pipe the file can be ascii encoded with base64 mime, uuencode, xxencode or hex16, because symmetric ciphered binary files might lose their block padding.

Implementation is based on my blog article: [Making symmetric cipher encryption meta permutating again](#), including the following symmetric cipher algorithms:

- [Aes](#), AesLight, [Rijndael](#)
- [Bruce Schneier's](#) BlowFish, 2-Fish, 3-Fish
- [Camellia](#), CamelliaLight
- [Cast5](#), Cast6
- [National security agency's](#) Des, 3-Des, [SkipJack](#)
- [Dstu7624](#)
- [Ghost](#), Idea, Noekeon
- [RC2](#), [RC532](#), RC564, [RC6](#)
- [SEED](#), SM4
- [Serpent](#), Tnepres
- [Tea](#), XTea
- and my own simplest symmetric block cipher algorithms: ZenMatrix, ZenMatrix2

5.2 What are advantages and disadvantages of Symmetric Block Cipher

5.2.1 Advantages

Since symmetric block cipher ciphers each block in the same encrypting way

parallel processing can be implemented quite easily with average performance boost on huge multiprocessor machines.

5.2.2 Disadvantages

Since we know often concrete structure of a file header, because of more static tableized structure inside file header and the specific binary format signature (MIT magic cookie)

REPLAY attacks could be used by trying to encode only the 1st symmetric cipher block with some heuristic headers and possible keys.

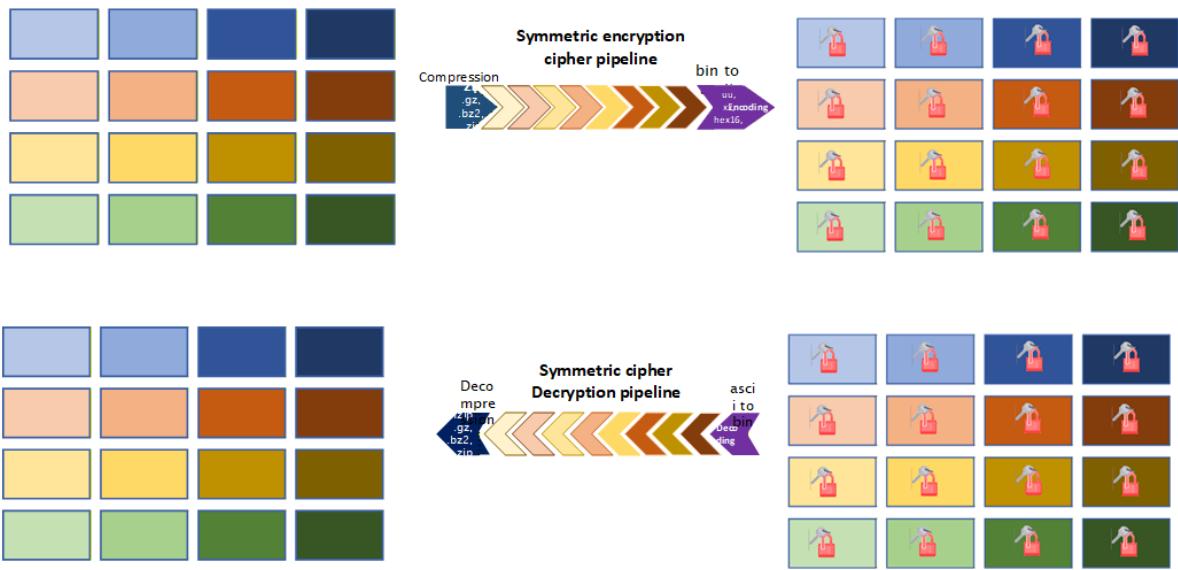


Figure 6: Symmetric BlockCipher Structure

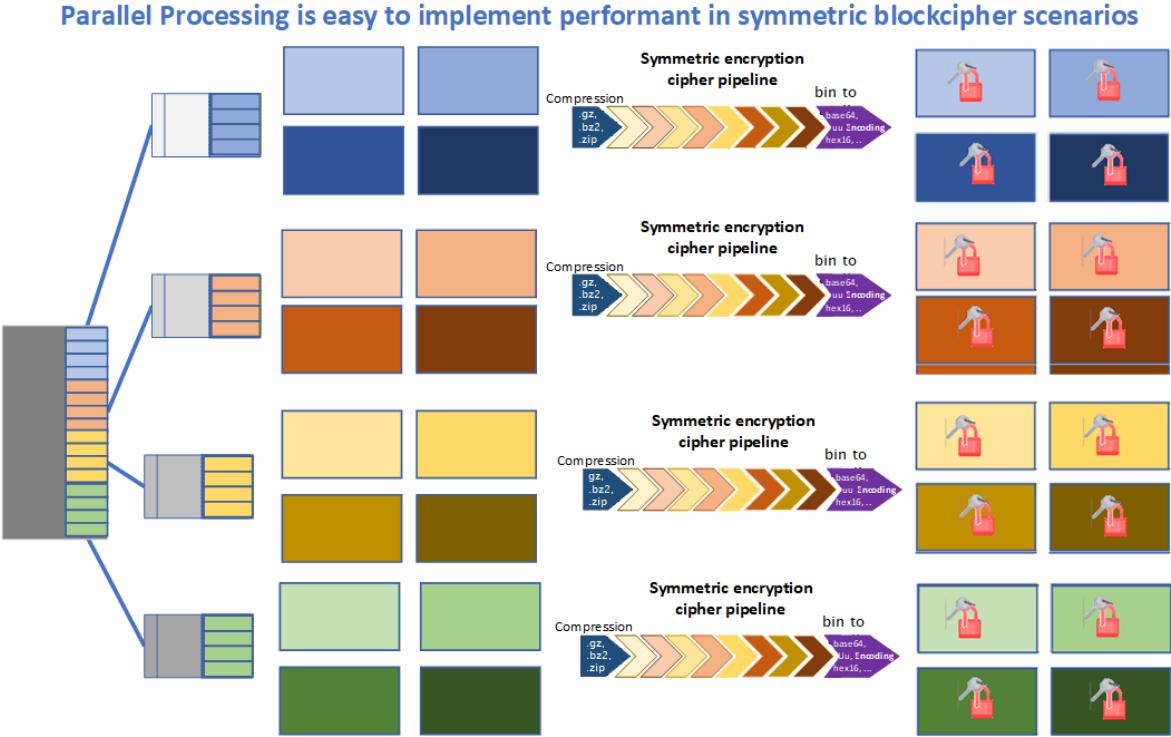


Figure 7: Symmetric BlockCipher Parallelism

Since we know often concrete structure of a file header, because of more static tableized structure inside file header and the specific binary format signature (MIT magic cookie)

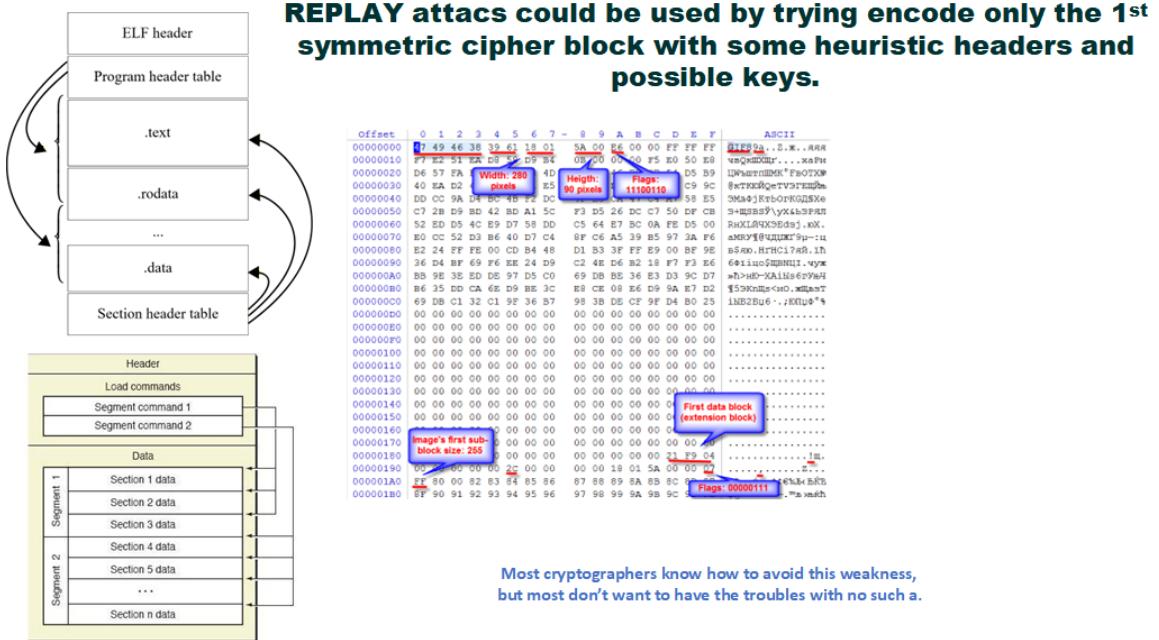


Figure 8: Symmetric BlockCipher Header 1st Block

5.2.3 Most blockcipher algorithms break on a lot of 0 byte inside

Most blockcipher algorithms break, when you fill a $> 2 \times \text{BLOCKSIZE}$ (byte)0 inside a text or some other file. You can generate such a NULL block with linux dd:

```
sudo nice -n -17 dd if=/dev/zero of=/mnt/h/zeros.txt bs=4k count=64
```

That's why we have added a gzip, bzip2, zip before to compress illegal character blocks inside the file to encrypt.

5.3 ZenMatrix a simplest possible algortihm to basically understand symmetric blockcipher

Starting from a no permutating 1-matrix, where projection is same as base, ZenMatrix generates a permutating mapping with blocksize 16 a matrix with only one 1 per row and column (rest is 0) to change position inside block and value offset.

<https://area23.at/net/Crypt/ZenMatrixVisualize.aspx>

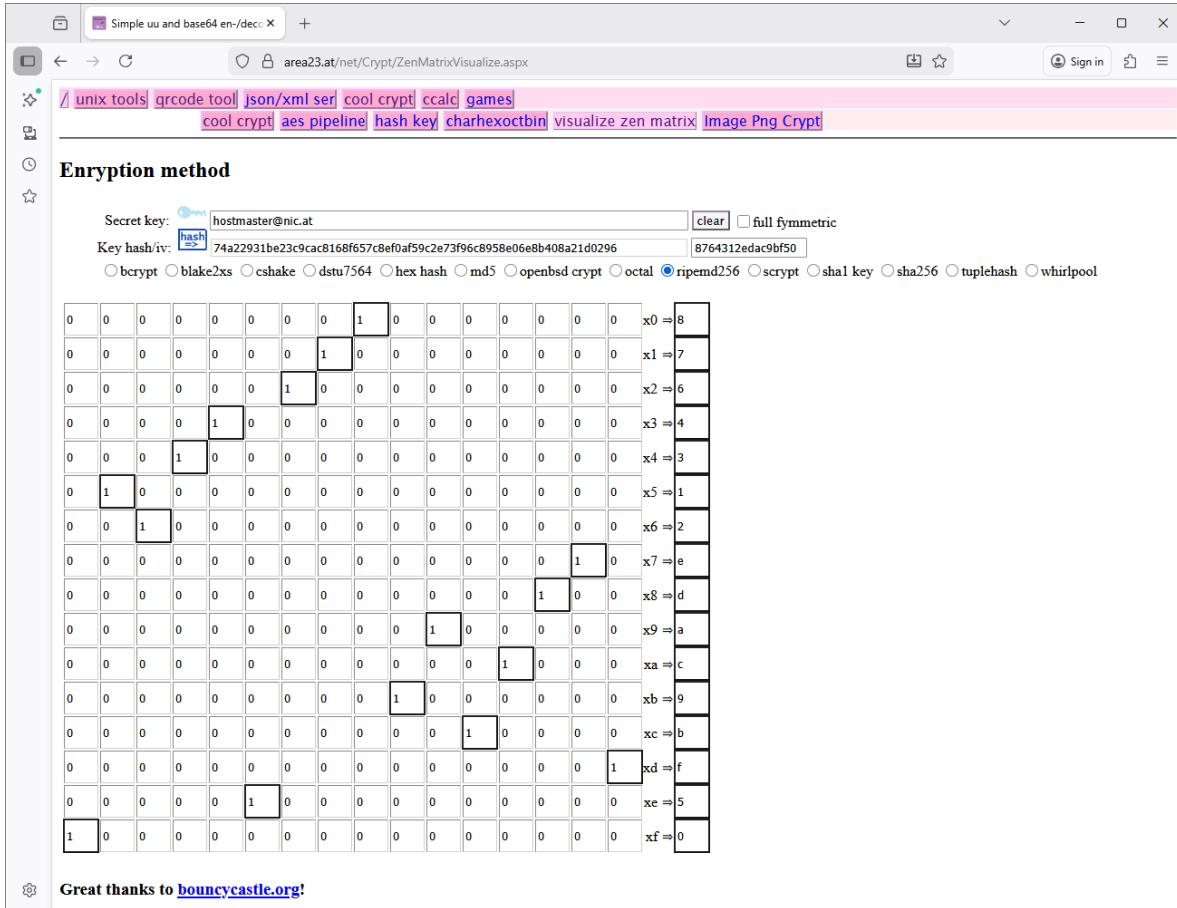


Figure 9: ZenMatrix Visualize

x	x0	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	xA	xB	xC	xD	xE	xF
x0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
xA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
xB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
xC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
xD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
xE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
xF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

When entering hostmaster@nic.at with hash ripemd256 and not fully symmetric checked, the matrix will look like this:

x	x0	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	xA	xB	xC	xD	xE	xF	Mx
x0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
x1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
x2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
x3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
x4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
x5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
x6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
x7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	E
x8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	D
x9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	A
xA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	C
xB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
xC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	B
xD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	F
xE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
xF	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.4 CSharp Code Example

```
/* CSharp constructing a CipherPipe */

// 1 with parameter key
string hash = KeyHash.Hex.Hash(key);
CipherPipe cPipe = new CipherPipe(key, hash,
    EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
    CipherMode2.CFB);

// 2. with an array of ciphers, e.g. BlowFish;TwoFish;ThreeFish
string algos = "BlowFish;TwoFish;ThreeFish";
CipherEnum[] pipeAlgos = CipherEnumExtensions.ParsePipeText(algos);
cPipe = new CipherPipe(pipeAlgos, 8,
    EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
    CipherMode2.CFB);

/* calling CipherPipe encrypt or decrypt */
string s = "Text to encrypt", key = "myKey", hashIv = KeyHash.Hex.Hash(key);
// encrypt text
string encrypttext = cPipe.EncryptTextGoRounds(s, key, hashIv,
```

```

        EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
        CipherMode2.CFB);

// encrypt bytes
byte[] fbytes = System.Text.Encoding.Utf8.GetBytes(s);
byte[] cbytes = cPipe.EncryptEncodeBytes(fileBytes, key, hashIv,
        EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
        CipherMode2.CFB);

// decrypt text
string dcrypt = cPipe.DecryptTextRoundsGo(encrypttext, key, hashIv,
        EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
        CipherMode2.CFB);

// decypt bytes
byte[] outBytes = cPipe.DecodeDecrpytBytes(cbytes, key, hashIv,
        EncodingType.Base64, ZipType.None, KeyHash.Hex,
        CipherMode2.CFB);

```

5.5 Java Example

```

boolean reverseDirection = false;           // variables we need later for cipher pipe
ZipType zipType = ZipType.None;
EncodeEnum encodingType = EncodeEnum.None;
KeyHash keyHash = KeyHash.Hex;
String inString = "Hallo, byte[] inside String will converted soonly!", outString = "";
String passKey = "MySecureKey", optCryptAlgos = "Aes,Des,Des3,Blowfish,Fish2,Fish3";
String[] algos = optCryptAlgos.split(";;:");
byte[] outBytes = null, inBytes = inString.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);

CipherPipe pipe;                         // Create cipher pipe 4 en-/decrypting
if (passKey == null || passKey.isEmpty() || algos.length > 0) {
    pipe = new CipherPipe(algos, Constants.MAX_PIPE_LEN,
        encodingType, zipType, keyHash, CipherMode2.CFB); // CFB is default CipherMode
    verbout("Created pipe without passkey: " + pipe.getPipeString());
} else {
    pipe = new CipherPipe(passKey, keyHash.hash(passKey),
        encodingType, zipType, keyHash, CipherMode2.CFB); // CFB instead old ECB
    verbout("Created pipe with passkey=" + passKey + " pipe=" + pipe.getPipeString());
}
if (!reverseDirection) {                  // encrypt
    PrintPipe(pipe, reverseDirection);
    try {
        passKey = (passKey.length() == 0) ? " " : passKey;
        outBytes = pipe.encryptEncodeBytes(inBytes,
            passKey, keyHash.hash(passKey),
            encodingType, zipType, keyHash, CipherMode2.CFB);
    } catch (Exception exi) {
        exi.printStackTrace();
    }
    outString = new String(outBytes);
} else {                                // decrypt
    String inString = new String(inBytes);
    PrintPipe(pipe, reverseDirection);
    try {
        passKey = (passKey == null || passKey.isEmpty()) ? "" : passKey;
        outBytes = pipe.decodeDecrpytBytes(inBytes,
            passKey, (passKey.isEmpty() ? "" : keyHash.hash(passKey)),
            encodingType, zipType, keyHash, CipherMode2.CFB);
    } catch (Exception exi) {
        exi.printStackTrace();
    }
}

```

5.6 How to write Mathematics

L^AT_EX is great at typesetting mathematics. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

5.7 Good luck!

We hope you find PermAgainCrypt useful, and good luck. [help library](#) for more tutorials and user guides! Please also let us know if you have any feedback using the **Contact us** link at the bottom of the Overleaf menu — or use the contact form at <https://heinrichelsigan.area23.at>.

References