Permutation codes

Utility functions

Permutation

```
1 def permutation(x, p):
2   res = []
3   for ind in p:
4   res.append(x[ind-1])
5   return res
```

To undo cell deletion use #/Ctrl+M Z or the 'Undo' option in the 'Edit' menu \times

```
1 def left_shift(x, pos = 1):
2  pos = pos % len(x)
3  return x[pos:] + x[:pos]
```

XOR

```
1 def xor(x, y):
2   res = []
3   for i in range(len(x)):
```

```
4 res.append(x[i]^y[i])
5 return res
```

sbox

```
1 def sbox_op(x, s):
2    r = int(f'{x[0]}{x[3]}', 2)
3    c = int(f'{x[1]}{x[2]}', 2)
4    val = s[r][c]
5
6    if val == 0: return [0, 0]
7    elif val == 1: return [0, 1]
8    elif val == 2: return [1, 0]
9    else: return [1, 1]
```

- fk

- split into I and r (4bits each)
- expansion permutation on r (r_ep = 8 bits)
- xor with key1
- split into r_ep_l, e_ep_r and s box them
- concatenate into r_ep_mod (4bits)
- P4 permutation r_ep_mod' (4 bits)
- res = xor l and r_ep_mod'
- pass res and r to next stage(swap)

```
1 def f_k(init, key):
2    l = init[:4]
3    r = init[4:]
4    r_ep = permutation(r, expansion_permutation)
5    r en vor = vor(r en key)
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8    res = xor(l, r_ep_mod2)
9    return res + r
```

Key Generation

- Permutation of K10
- Split K10
- Left Shift(1) K10_1 and K10_2
- Combine to form K10'

- Key1 = P8 permutation of K10'
- Split K10'
- Left shift(2) K10'_1 and K10'_2
- Combine to form K10"
- Key2 = P8 permutation of K10"

```
1 def key generation(key):
 2
    K10 = permutation(key, P10)
 3
    1 = K10[:5]
 4
   r = K10[5:]
 5
    l = left shift(l)
 6
    r = left shift(r)
 7
    K10 \ 2 = 1+r
 8
 9
    key1 = permutation(K10 2, P8)
10
    l = left shift(1, 2)
11
    r = left shift(r, 2)
12
    K10 \ 3 = 1+r
13
14
15
    key2 = permutation(K10 3, P8)
16
17
    return key1, key2
 1 \text{ key} = [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0]
 1 key1, key2 = key generation(key)
 2 print("Key1: ", key1)
 3 print("Key2: ", key2)
 4
    Keyl: [1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1]
    Key2: [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]
```

Encryption

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- fk
- swap
- fk
- initial permutation (inverse)

```
1 def encryption(plain_text, key1, key2):
2    IP = permutation(plain_text, initial_permutation)
3    pt_1 = f_k(IP, key1)
4    pt_swap = pt_1[4:] + pt_1[:4]
5    pt_2 = f_k(pt_swap, key2)
```

```
6     IP_inv = permutation(pt_2, inv_initial_permutation)
7
8     return IP_inv

1 plain_text = [0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]

1 sdes = encryption(plain_text, key1, key2)

1 print("Output ciphertext: ", sdes)
Output ciphertext: [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0]
```

Decryption

```
1 def decryption(plain_text, key1, key2):
2    IP = permutation(plain_text, initial_permutation)
3    pt_1 = f_k(IP, key2)
4    pt_swap = pt_1[4:] + pt_1[:4]
5    pt_2 = f_k(pt_swap, key1)
6    IP_inv = permutation(pt_2, inv_initial_permutation)
7
8    return IP_inv

1 decryption(sdes, key1, key2)
   [0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
```

To undo cell deletion use %/Ctrl+M Z or the 'Undo' option in the 'Edit' menu ×

1 import numpy as np

Utility functions

```
1 def nibble to hex(n):
    assert len(n) <= 4, 'Invalid nibble provided.'
    if len(n) < 4: n = (4-len(n))*'0' + n
 3
    return hex(int(n, 2))[2:]
 1 def hex to nibble(h):
    assert len(h) == 1, 'Invalid hex digit.'
   n = bin(int(h, 16))[2:]
   return (4-len(n))*'0' + n
 1 def block to state(b):
2 return [
            [b[0], b[2]],
            [b[1], b[3]]
 5 ]
1 def state to block(s):
2 return [s[0][0], s[1][0], s[0][1], s[1][1]]
1 def sub nibbles(s):
   S = [
         ['9', '4', 'a', 'b'],
         ['d', '1', '8', '5'],
         ['6', '2', '0', '3'],
 5
         ['c', 'e', 'f', '7']
 6
7
 8
    b = state to block(s)
9
   b new = []
   for h in b:
10
    n = hex to nibble(h)
11
12
     n_{new} = S[int(n[:2], 2)][int(n[2:], 2)]
13
     b new.append(n new)
14
   return block_to_state(b_new)
1 def shift rows(s):
   return [
 3
            [s[0][0], s[0][1]],
            [s[1][1], s[1][0]]
 4
 5
   ]
1 \text{ def mul}(x, y):
   p1 = [int(c) for c in hex_to_nibble(x)]
```

```
p2 = [int(c) for c in hex to nibble(y)]
   return np.polymul(p1, p2)
 5
 6 def add(x, y):
 7 p = list(np.polyadd(x, y))
    p = [c%2 \text{ for } c \text{ in } p]
    _, r = np.polydiv(p, [1, 0, 0, 1, 1])
 9
10
   r = [str(int(c%2)) for c in r]
   return nibble_to_hex(''.join(r))
11
12
13 def mix columns(s):
14 C = [
15
         ['1', '4'],
         ['4', '1']
16
17
    1
18
    s new = [
19
              [None, None],
20
              [None, None]
21
    1
22
    for i in range(2):
     for j in range(2):
2.3
24
         s \text{ new}[i][j] = add(mul(C[i][0], s[0][j]), mul(C[i][1], s[1][j]))
25
    return s new
 1 def rot word(w):
 2
   return [w[1], w[0]]
 3
 4 def sub word(w):
 5 S = [
         ['9', '4', 'a', 'b'],
 6
         ['d', '1', '8', '5'],
7
         ['6', '2', '0', '3'],
 8
          ['c', 'e', 'f', '7']
 9
10
11 w new = []
   for h in w:
12
     n = hex to nibble(h)
13
14
     n \text{ new} = S[int(n[:2], 2)][int(n[2:], 2)]
15
     w new.append(n new)
16
   return w new
17
18 def xor(w1, w2):
19
   w = []
   for i in range(2):
20
21
     x = int(hex to nibble(w1[i]), 2)
22
     y = int(hex to nibble(w2[i]), 2)
23
      w.append(nibble to hex(bin(x^y)[2:]))
24
   return w
26 def key expansion(k):
27 w0, w1 = k[:2], k[2:]
28 r1 = ['8', '0']
    t2 = xor(sub_word(rot_word(w1)), r1)
29
    w2 = xor(w0, t2)
30
```

```
31
  w3 = xor(w1, w2)
32 r2 = ['3', '0']
33 t4 = xor(sub\_word(rot\_word(w3)), r2)
  w4 = xor(w2, t4)
35 	 w5 = xor(w3, w4)
36
    return w0 + w1, w2 + w3, w4 + w5
1 def add round key(k, s):
   k state = block to state(k)
    w1 = xor([k state[0][0], k state[1][0]], [s[0][0], s[1][0]])
   w2 = xor([k state[0][1], k state[1][1]], [s[0][1], s[1][1]])
 5
    return [
 6
            [w1[0], w2[0]],
7
            [w1[1], w2[1]]
  ]
```

Encryption

```
1 def encrypt(plaintext, k):
 2 	 k1, k2, k3 = key expansion(k)
    state = block to state(plaintext)
    state = add round key(k1, state)
 5
    ### ROUND 1
    state = sub nibbles(state)
   state = shift rows(state)
    state = mix columns(state)
9
10
    state = add round key(k2, state)
11
    ### ROUND 2
12
13  state = sub nibbles(state)
    state = shift rows(state)
14
    #state = [['6', '4'],['7', 'b']]
15
16
    state = add round key(k3, state)
17
18
    ciphertext = state to block(state)
19
    return ciphertext
1 plaintext = ['1', 'a', '2', '3']
2 \text{ key} = ['2', '4', '7', '5']
```

1 encrypt(plaintext, key

```
['d', 'a', '4', '2']
```

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```
1 import math
1 class User:
    def init__(self, g, p, private_key):
      self.private key = private key
3
4
      self.q = q
5
      self.p = p
      self.public key = math.pow(self.g, self.private key) % self.p
6
7
    def get shared_key(self, public_key2):
8
9
      shared_key = math.pow(public_key2, self.private_key) % self.p
10
      print("Shared Key = ", shared key)
11
      return shared key
12
13
    def get public key(self):
     return self.public key
14
15
1 A = User(17, 23, 13)
2 B = User(17, 23, 9)
1 pk A = A.get public key()
2 pk B = B.get public key()
3 print("public key for A:", pk A)
4 print("public key for B:", pk B)
    public key for A: 9.0
    public key for B: 7.0
```

1 shared key A B = A.get shared key(pk B)

Shared Key = 20.0

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```
1 class RSA:
    def init (self, p, q):
3
      self.p = p
4
      self.q = q
5
      self.n = p * q
      self.e = self.generate e(p, g)
6
7
      self.d = self.generate d(p, q)
8
      self.public key = [self.n, self.e]
9
      self.private key = [self.n, self.d]
10
    def gcd(self, a, b):
11
        if (a == 0 or b == 0): return 0
12
13
        if (a == b): return a
        if (a > b): return self.__gcd(a - b, b)
14
15
        return self. gcd(a, b - a)
16
17
    def is coprime(self, x, y):
      if self. gcd(x, y) == 1:
18
19
        return 1
20
      else:
21
       return 0
22
23
    def generate e(self, p, q):
24
     x = (p-1) * (q-1)
25
      e = 0
26
      for i in range(2, x):
27
        if self.is coprime(i, x):
28
          return i
29
30
   def generate d(self, p, q):
31
     m = (p-1) * (q-1)
32
      for x in range(1, m):
33
        if (((self.e % m) * (x % m)) % m == 1):
34
          return x
35
36
    def encrypt(self, M):
37
     return (M ** self.e) % self.n
38
39
    def decrypt(self, C):
40
      return (C ** self.d) % self.n
41
42
    def show keys(self):
43
      print("Private key:", self.private key)
44
      print("Public key:", self.public key)
45
1 \text{ rsa} = RSA(7, 17)
1 rsa.show keys()
    Private key: [119, 77]
    Public key: [119, 5]
```

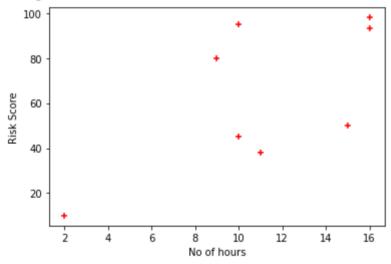
```
1 plain_text = 19
2 cipher_text = rsa.encrypt(19)
3 print("Plain text {} is encrypted as {}".format(plain_text, cipher_text))
4
5 decrypted_text = rsa.decrypt(cipher_text)
6 print("Cipher text {} is decrypted as {}".format(cipher_text, decrypted_text))

    Plain text 19 is encrypted as 66
    Cipher text 66 is decrypted as 19
```

✓ 0s completed at 16:25

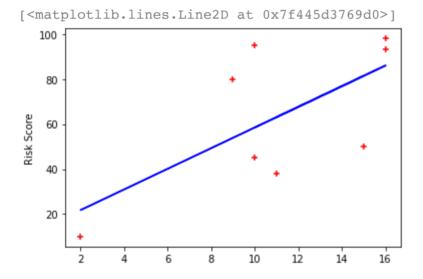
```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
5 import mpl toolkits
6 from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
7 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
8 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
9 import datetime as dt
10 %matplotlib inline
1 data = [[10, 95], [9, 80], [2, 10], [15, 50], [10, 45], [16, 58], [11, 38], [16,
2 df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['Hours', 'Risk'])
1 x = np.array([10, 9, 2, 15, 10, 16, 11, 16])
2 y = np.array([95, 80, 10, 50, 45, 98, 38, 93])
1 plt.xlabel('No of hours')
2 plt.ylabel('Risk Score')
3 plt.scatter(x,y,color='red',marker='+')
```

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f445d88e2d0>



```
1 #principle of least squares
 2 def getCoef(x,y):
 3
      mean x = np.mean(x)
 4
       mean y = np.mean(y)
 5
 6
      n = len(x)
 7
      numer = 0
 8
 9
       denom = 0
10
       for i in range(n):
11
           numer += (x[i] - mean_x) * (y[i] - mean_y)
12
           denom += (x[i] - mean x) ** 2
       b1 = numer / denom
13
       b0 = mean_y - (b1 * mean_x)
```

```
15
16 return(b0, b1)
```



1

- 1 from google.colab import drive
- 2 drive.mount('/content/gdrive')

Mounted at /content/gdrive

- 1 import pandas as pd
- 2 import numpy as np
- 3 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
- 4 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
- 5 from sklearn.tree import export graphviz
- 6 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
- 1 data = pd.read_csv('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/LP3/ML/ML_2_data.csv
 2 data.head()

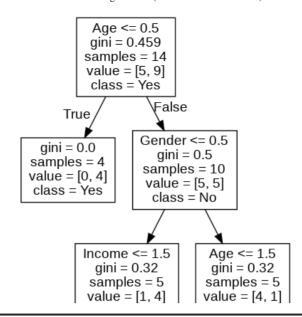
| | Age | Income | Gender | MaritialStatus | Buys |
|---|-------|--------|--------|----------------|------|
| 0 | <21 | High | Male | Single | No |
| 1 | <21 | High | Male | Married | No |
| 2 | 21-35 | High | Male | Single | Yes |
| 3 | >35 | Medium | Male | Single | Yes |
| 4 | >35 | Low | Female | Single | Yes |

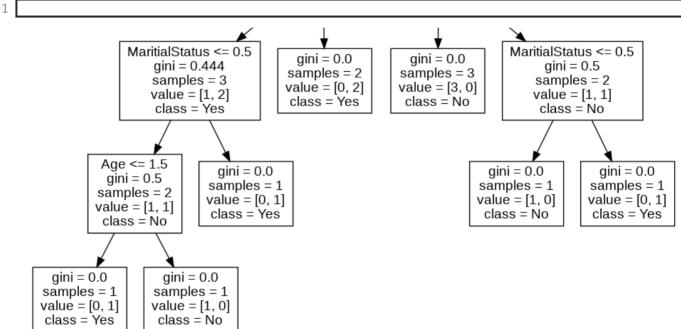
- 1 le = LabelEncoder()
- 2 data = data.apply(le.fit_transform)
- $3 \times = data.iloc[:, :-1]$
- 4 #x = x.apply(le.fit_transform)
- 5 x.head()

| | Age | Income | Gender | MaritialStatus |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | Ω | 1 | |
| A Google | e Drive | error has | occurred. | × |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |

- 1 y = data.iloc[:, -1]
- 2 y.head()
 - 0 0
 - 1 0
 - 2 1
 - 3 1

A Google Drive error has occurred.





A Google Drive error has occurred.

completed at 23:06

```
1 train_data_X = [[2, 4], [4, 4], [4, 6], [4, 2], [6, 2], [6, 4]]
 2 train data y = ["Orange", "Blue", "Orange", "Orange", "Blue", "Orange"]
 3 \text{ test data} = [[6, 6]]
 4
 1 import math
1 class kNN:
    def init (self, k=2, algorithm = 'auto'):
      self.k = k
 3
 4
      self.X = []
 5
      self.y = []
      self.algorithm = algorithm
 6
 7
    def get distance(self, pt1, pt2):
 8
9
      return math.sqrt((pt1[0]-pt2[0])*(pt1[0]-pt2[0]) + (pt1[1]-pt2[1])*(pt1[1]-r
10
11
    def fit(self, X, y):
12
      self.X = X
      self.y = y
13
14
    def auto knn(self, test, distances):
15
      prediction = max((distances), key = lambda tup: tup[1])
16
17
      return prediction[1]
18
19
    def distance weighted knn(self, test, distances):
20
      weights = {}
      for d in distances:
21
22
        trv:
23
          weights[d[1]]+=float(1/d[0])
24
        except:
25
           weights[d[1]] = float(1/d[0])
26
      prediction = max((weights), key = lambda x: weights[x])
27
       return prediction
28
29
    def locally weighted averaging knn(self, test, distances):
30
       frequencies = {}
      weights = {}
31
       for d in distances:
32
33
        try:
34
          weights[d[1]]+=float(1/d[0])
          frequencies[d[1]]+=1
35
36
        except:
37
          weights[d[1]] = float(1/d[0])
           frequencies[d[1]]=1
38
39
40
       for w in weights:
        weights[w]/= frequencies[w]
41
42
43
       prediction = max((weights), key = lambda x: weights[x])
       return prediction
44
45
```

```
13/04/2022, 17:22
                                     LP3: ML - Assignment 3 (k-NN Classification) - Colaboratory
         def predict(self, tests):
    47
           results = []
    48
           for test in tests:
    49
             distances = []
    50
    51
             for i in range(len(self.X)):
               distances.append([self.get distance(self.X[i], test), self.y[i]])
    52
    53
             distances.sort(key=lambda tup: tup[0])
             distances = distances[:self.k]
    54
             print("Nearest Neighbours:", distances)
    55
    56
    57
             if self.algorithm == 'auto':
               result = self.auto knn(test, distances)
    58
               results.append(result)
    59
             elif self.algorithm == 'distance-weighted':
    60
    61
               result = self.distance weighted knn(test, distances)
    62
               results.append(result)
             elif self.algorithm == 'locally-weighted-averaging':
    63
               result = self.locally weighted averaging knn(test, distances)
```

Basic kNN

64

65

66 67

```
1 n = kNN(3)
2 n.fit(train data X, train data y)
3 y test = n.predict(test data)
4 print(y test)
   Nearest Neighbours: [[2.0, 'Orange'], [2.0, 'Orange'], [2.8284271247461903, 'I
   ['Orange']
```

Distance Weighted kNN

```
1 n = kNN(3, 'distance-weighted')
2 n.fit(train data X, train data y)
3 y test = n.predict(test data)
4 print(y test)
   Nearest Neighbours: [[2.0, 'Orange'], [2.0, 'Orange'], [2.8284271247461903, 'I
   ['Orange']
```

Locally Weighted Averaging kNN

results.append(result)

return results

```
1 n = kNN(3,
             'locally-weighted-averaging')
```

```
3 y_test = n.predict(test_data)
4 print(y_test)

Nearest Neighbours: [[2.0, 'Orange'], [2.0, 'Orange'], [2.8284271247461903, 'Incompare of the state of the
```

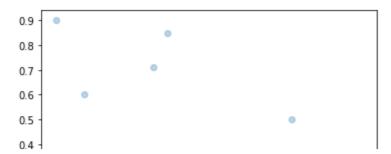
✓ 0s completed at 17:20

```
1 from google.colab import drive
2 drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
    Mounted at /content/gdrive
1 from copy import deepcopy
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 from·matplotlib·import·pyplot·as·plt
5 import math
6 import seaborn as sns
1 data = pd.read csv('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/LP3/ML/ML 4 data.csv
2 data.head()
          X
               Y
     0 0.10 0.60
     1 0.15 0.71
     2 0.08 0.90
     3 0.16 0.85
     4 0.20 0.30
1 X = np.array(data)
1 c x = np.array([0.1, 0.3])
2 c y = np.array([0.6, 0.2])
4 centroids = np.array(list(zip(c x,c y)))
5 centroids
    array([[0.1, 0.6],
           [0.3, 0.2]])
1 class K Means:
    def __init__(self, k=2, tol=0.01, max_iter = 300):
      self.k = k
3
4
      self.tol = tol
5
      self.max iter = max iter
      self.cur centroid = []
6
7
8
    def get cluster(self, data):
9
      distances = []
      x1 = data[0]
10
      y1 = data[1]
11
12
13
      for centroid in self.cur centroid:
```

```
14
         distances.append((y1-centroid[1])*(y1-centroid[1]) + (x1-centroid[0])*(x1-
15
16
       classification = distances.index(min(distances))
17
       return classification
18
    def fit(self, data, centroid):
19
20
       self.cur centroid = centroid
21
       new centroids = []
22
       iter = 0
23
24
25
      while iter<self.max iter:
26
         i = 0
27
         cur clusters = [[] for i in range(self.k)]
28
29
         for pt in data:
30
           clust = self.get cluster(pt)
31
           cur clusters[clust].append(pt)
32
33
         new_centroids = [np.average(cur_clusters[i], axis=0) for i in range(self.)
34
35
         optimised = True
36
         for i in range(len(self.cur centroid)):
37
           if (np.abs(np.sum((new centroids[i]-self.cur centroid[i])/self.cur centr
             optimised = False
38
39
         if optimised == True:
40
41
           break
42
         self.cur centroid = new centroids
43
44
         iter+=1
45
46
       print("Final centroids", self.cur centroid)
       return cur clusters, self.cur centroid
47
 1 \text{ km} = \text{K Means}(2, 0.01, 1)
 2 clusters, centroids = km.fit(X, centroids)
    Final centroids [array([0.148, 0.712]), array([0.24666667, 0.2
                                                                             ])]
```

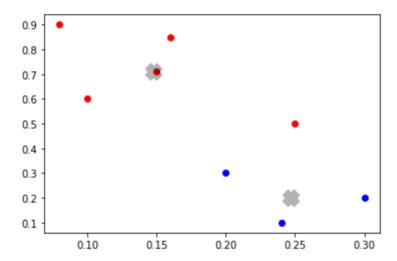
Before Clustering

```
1 plt.figure()
2 plt.scatter(X[:,0],X[:,1],alpha=0.3)
3 plt.show()
```



After Clustering

```
1 colors = ['r','b']
2 plt.figure()
3
4 for i in range(len(clusters)):
5   for c in clusters[i]:
6    plt.scatter(c[0], c[1], color = colors[i])
7
8 for i in range(len(centroids)):
9    plt.scatter(centroids[i][0], centroids[i][1], marker = 'x', color = 'black', 10 plt.show()
```



1

✓ 0s completed at 22:54