**DAILY REPORT**

**Feb -25 to 28**

* **Searched more about the NDB algorithm implementation**
* **Detailed study of Creating and maintaining the negative databases**

1. **Using an on-line algorithm for creating and maintaining a negative database**
2. **Negative databases should be viewed as logical containers of strings or detectors and it is important to point out that when the strings stored therein implement some partial matching rule.**
3. **The algorithms discussed in this section have the flexibility to create negative databases with varying structures, an implementation of the algorithms must make some restrictions in order to yield NDBs that are hard to reverse on average.**
4. **The following are some properties, regarding string matching, that the algorithms take advantage of:**

* **Property 1: A string y is subsumed by string x if every string matched by y is also matched by x. A string x obtained by replacing some of y’s defined positions with don’t cares, subsumes y.**
* **Property 2: A set of 2n distinct strings that are equal in all but n positions match exactly the same set of strings as a single one with those n positions set to the don’t care symbol.**

1. **Initialization and updates**

* **Detailed study of different types of ENP algorithms**
  + - * + **Two types of algorithms are used: ENP1 and ENP2**

**Mar- 1 to 3**

* + **Searched more about the ENP algorithms and its implementation**
  + **The proposed framework includes two phases: the registration phase and authentication phase.**
  + **Detailed study about the two ENP algorithms**
  + **Two implementations of the ENP, including their generation algorithms and veriﬁcation algorithms.**
  + **The ﬁrst implementation is based on the preﬁx algorithm, ENPI; the second one is based on a variant of the preﬁx algorithm, ENPII.**

**Mar-4 to 6**

* **Implementing the different algorithms**