

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

# Bitwise Operators

Level 0x03: XOR

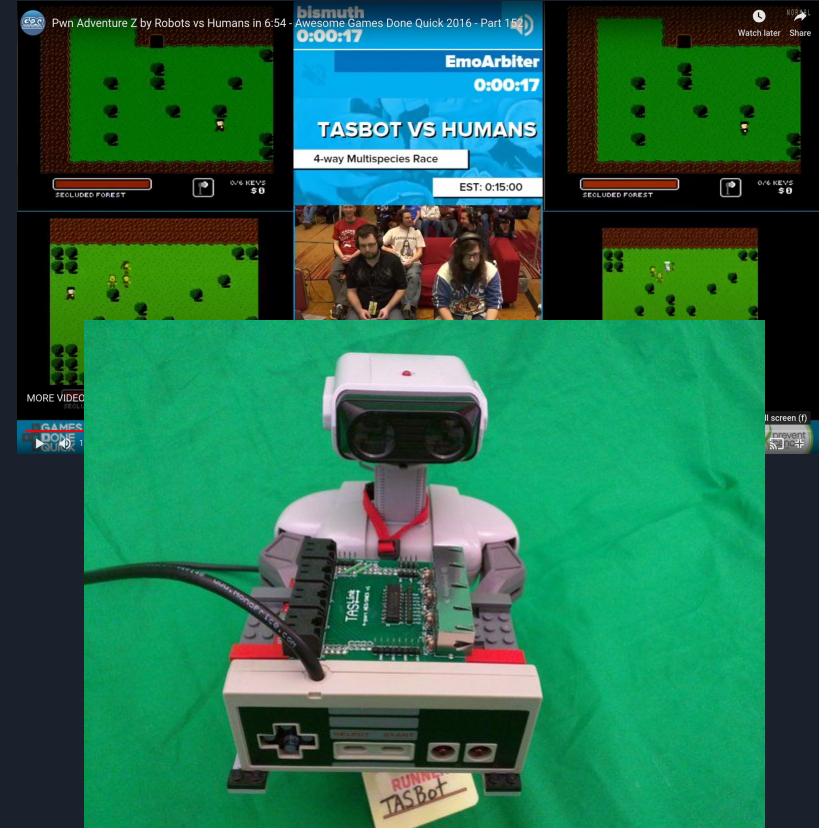


# Quick Overview

- Fun Stuff
- Bitwise Operators

# Cybersecurity and Video Game Speedrunning

- West Shore Career Fair Expo
- Presenters
  - Jordan Wiens
  - Michael Wales
- Discussing the overlap of video game speedrunning and cyber security research
- Talk about our work in cyber security

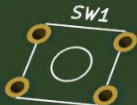
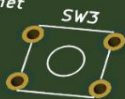


# Jeri Ellsworth - Maker / Hacker

- Commodore 64 Kid
- HAM radio (built her own walkie talkies, blew way past FCC limits...)
- [Race car driver / chassis builder / rule breaker extender](#)
- Entrepreneur (made her own computer store / chain)
- Made her own transistors
- Made her own 1-chip custom chip C64 in a controller in 1 year
- Worked at Valve (VR / AR / everything research)
- [Commodore 64 bass guitar](#)
- Tilt Five - AR Board Game



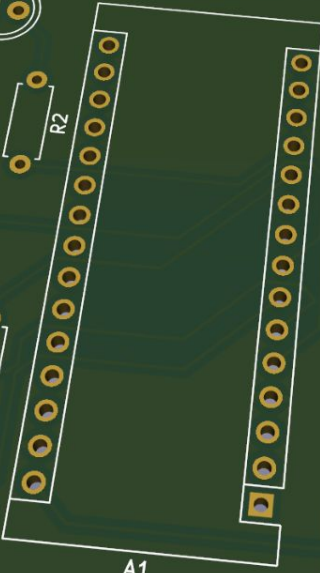
Secret Vault v01  
ctf.mwales.net



the  
cake  
is  
a  
lie

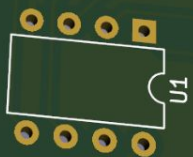
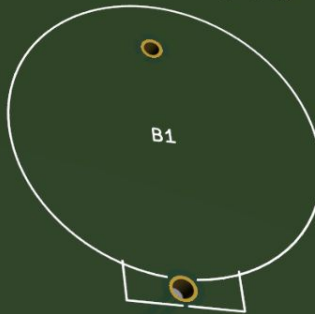


1110111  
1101001  
1101100  
1100100  
1100011  
1100001  
1110100



rm -rf /

all your base are belong to us



Hack The Planet!



# AND

2 - input AND gate



A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

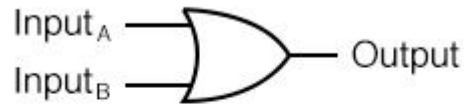
Bitwise AND `&` [\[ edit \]](#)

bit a	bit b	a & b (a AND b)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

```
11001000
& 10111000
-----
= 10001000
```

# OR

2 - input OR gate



A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Bitwise OR | [\[ edit \]](#)

bit a	bit b	a   b (a OR b)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

```
  11001000
| 10111000
-----
= 11111000
```

# XOR - Exclusive OR

Exclusive-OR gate



A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Bitwise XOR  $\wedge$  [\[ edit \]](#)

bit a	bit b	$a \wedge b$ (a XOR b)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

```
11001000
^ 10111000
-----
= 01110000
```







# Fun with XOR

$$A \oplus 0 = A,$$

$$A \oplus A = 0,$$

$$A \oplus B = B \oplus A,$$

$$(A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus (B \oplus C),$$

$$(B \oplus A) \oplus A = B \oplus 0 = B,$$

# Simple XOR Encryption

## Example [\[edit\]](#)

The string "Wiki" (01010111 01101001 01101011 01101001 in 8-bit [ASCII](#)) as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 01010111 \ 01101001 \ 01101011 \ 01101001 \\ \oplus 11110011 \ 11110011 \ 11110011 \ 11110011 \\ \hline = 10100100 \ 10011010 \ 10011000 \ 10011010 \end{array}$$

And conversely, for decryption:

$$\begin{array}{r} 10100100 \ 10011010 \ 10011000 \ 10011010 \\ \oplus 11110011 \ 11110011 \ 11110011 \ 11110011 \\ \hline = 01010111 \ 01101001 \ 01101011 \ 01101001 \end{array}$$

# Compilation Optimization

// C function, returns 0

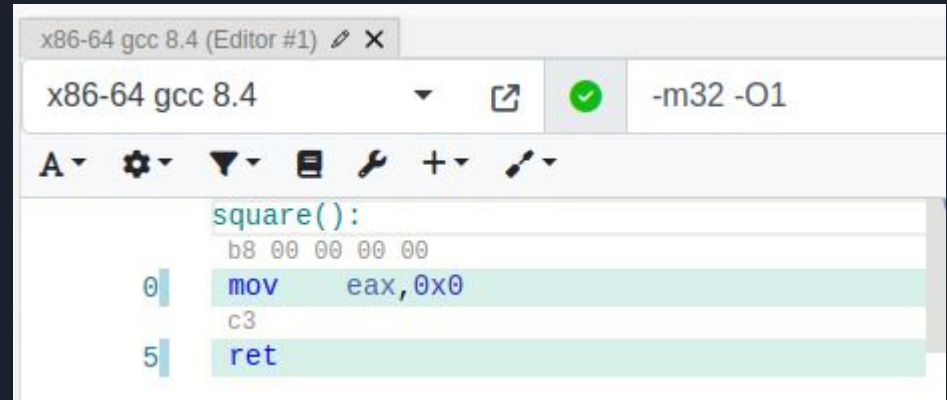
int square()

{

int a = 0;

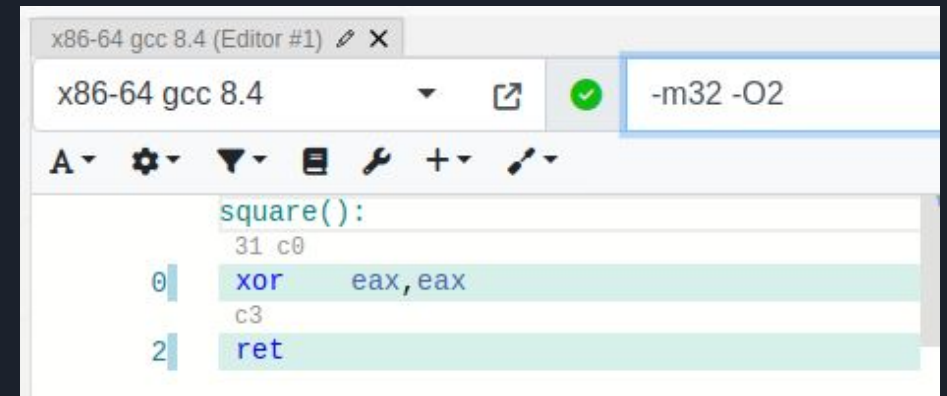
return a;

}



The screenshot shows the GCC 8.4 assembly output for the 'square()' function with the -O1 optimization level. The assembly code is as follows:

```
square():  
    b8 00 00 00 00  
0 |    mov     eax, 0x0  
    c3  
5 |    ret
```



The screenshot shows the GCC 8.4 assembly output for the 'square()' function with the -O2 optimization level. The assembly code is as follows:

```
square():  
    31 c0  
0 |    xor     eax, eax  
    c3  
2 |    ret
```



# Attributions

- <https://computerengineeringforbabies.com/blogs/engineering/xor-gate>
- <https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/textbook/digital/chpt-3/multiple-input-gates/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwise\\_operations\\_in\\_C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitwise_operations_in_C)
- <https://godbolt.org/>