

# Pseudorandom Number Generation in Linux

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# Outline

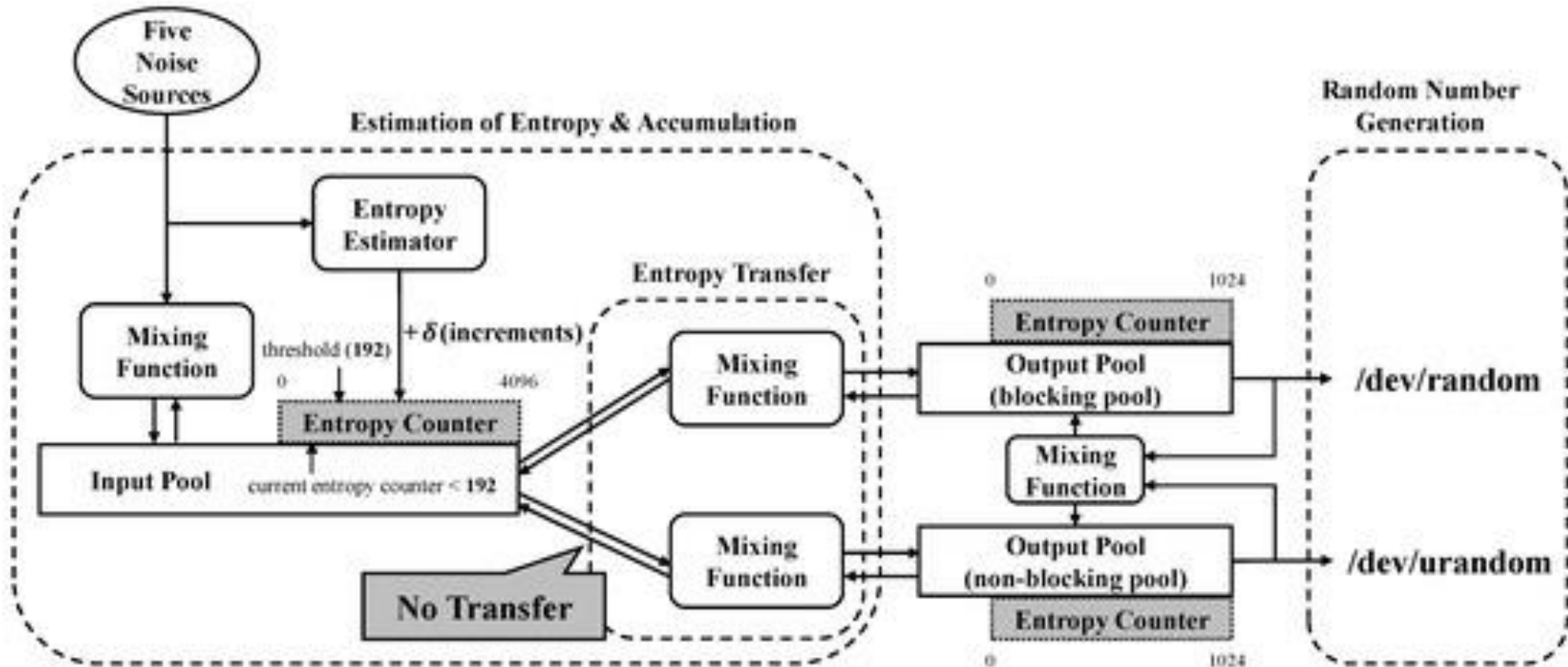
- Motivation
- Overview of Linux PRNG
- Entropy Collection
- Cryptographic Algorithms
- Hardware Random Number generation
- Random Number Extraction Demo

# Why do we care?

## Applications of Random Numbers:

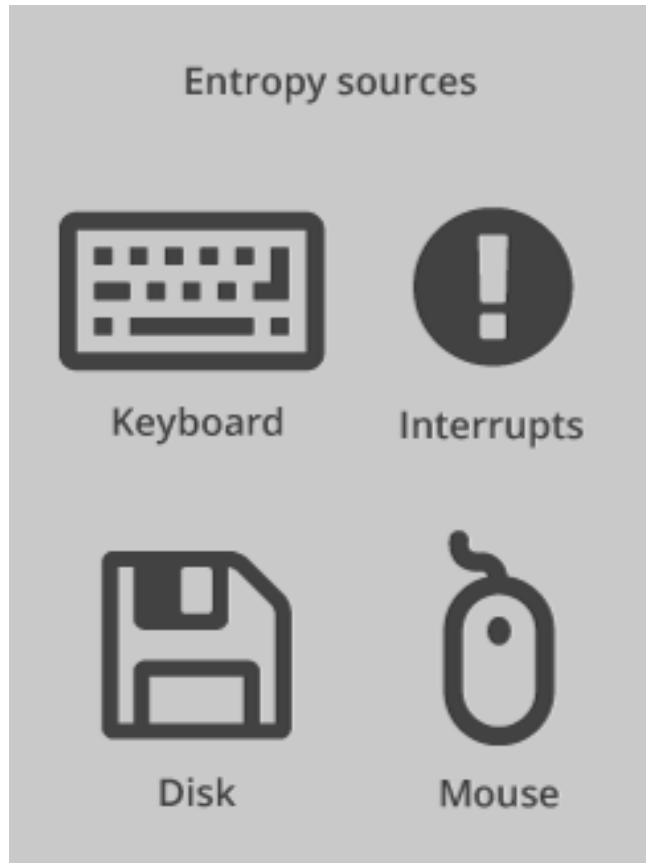
- Monte Carlo Simulations
  - Often used in finance, e.g. options pricing [3]
- Cryptography
  - e.g. RSA keys [2]

# Linux PRNG Overview



Source [1]

# Entropy Collection



Source [5]

- Entropy is collected from indeterministic sources
- Entropy is mixed into the input pool
- Number of bits of entropy provided by event is estimated

# SHA-1 Hash Algorithm

- Produces a fixed-size, irreversible output value based on a variable-size input.
- Introduces a characteristic of randomness: the output may not be traced back to an initial state.

# Entropy Mixing Algorithm

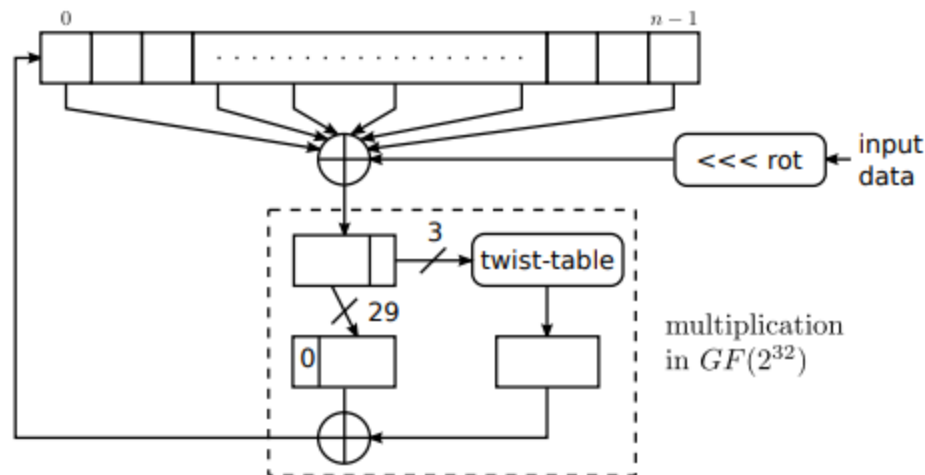


Figure 3: The mixing function.

- Provides a method of ensuring the entropy pool has a high amount of entropy.
- An attacker may possess some insights related to the data processed with low entropy. There should be no predictability associated with the internal system state.

Diagram Source: See [4]

# Entropy Extraction Algorithm

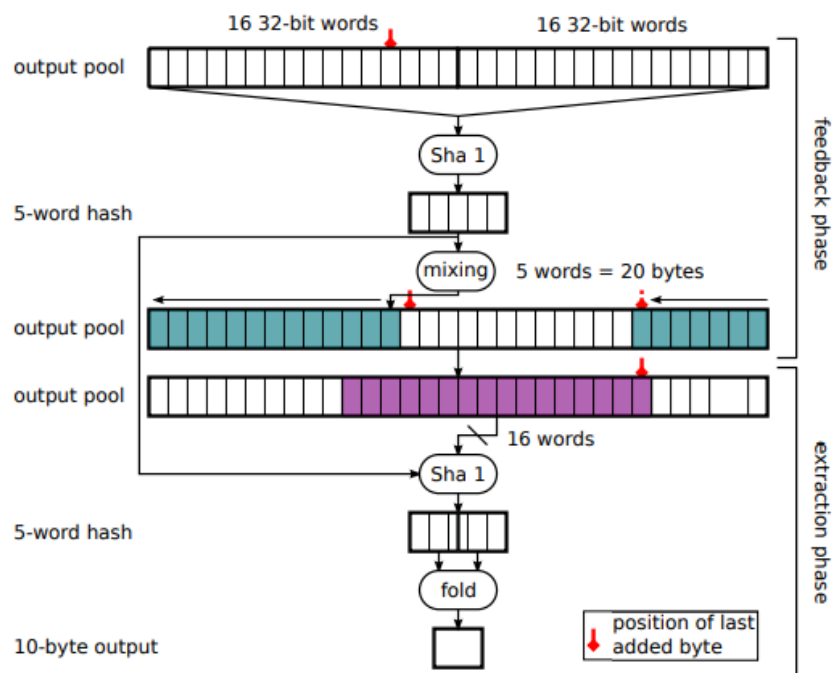


Figure 5: The output function of the Linux PRNG.

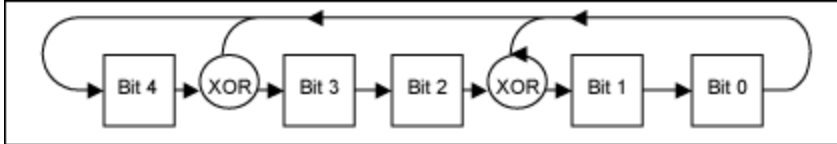
- Facilitates the transfer of entropy between functions and entropy pools.
- Delivers random data for use by applications.
- The final outputs are delivered to `/dev/random` or `/dev/urandom`.

Diagram Source: See [4]



# Hardware-level RNG

- No HRNGs for Linux
  - There is support
- Linear Feedback Shift Registers (LFSRs)



- RNG on CPUs and other chips
- FPGA RNGs

# Demo

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
#1/bin/bash

# this script reads random numbers and tracks the available entropy
echo "Entropy available, input pool"
cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail

for i in {1..4}
do
    od -An -N1000000 -t /dev/urandom > /dev/null
    echo "$i million bytes read"
    echo "Entropy available, input pool"
    cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
done

-- VISUAL --          2          10,1-8          All
```

# Conclusion

- What we've covered
- Where to find more information

# References

- [1] *“Recoverable Random Numbers in an Internet of Things Operating System,”* Accessed on: Nov. 13, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/19/3/113/htm>
- [2] *“Ron was wrong, Whit is right,”* Accessed on: Nov. 14, 2020 [Online]. Available: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2012/064.pdf>
- [3] *“Option Pricing - Monte-Carlo Methods,”* Accessed on: Nov. 14, 2020 [Online]. Available: <https://www.goddardconsulting.ca/option-pricing-monte-carlo-index.html>
- [4] *“Entropy Management Diagrams,”* Accessed on: Nov. 10, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://eprint.iacr.org/2012/251.pdf>
- [5] *“Ensuring Randomness with Linux's Random Number Generator,”* Accessed on: Nov. 14, 2020 [Online]. Available: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/ensuring-randomness-with-linuxs-random-number-generator/>