

Use of the estimated critical values adapting a regression equation for the approximate entropy test¹⁾

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Abstract

The statistical testing methods have been widely recognized to determine the plain and cipher texts. In fact, the randomness for a sequence from an encryption algorithm is necessary to guarantee security and reliance of cipher algorithm. Thus, the statistical randomness tests are used to discover cipher text. In this paper, we would provide the critical value for an approximate entropy test by estimating the nonlinear regression equation when the number of sequence and the level of significance are given. Thus, we can discern plain and cipher text for real problem with given number of sequence and the level of significance. Also, we confirm the fitness of the estimated critical values from the rate of success for plain or cipher text.

1.

가

(random number)

(pseudo-random number, quasi-random number)가

가

3

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(unbiasedness) (association)

Beker Piper (1982) frequency test, Mood (1940) runs distribution test,
 Good (1953, 1957) serial test 가 Sheskin (1997)
 Gibbons (1985) (2000) (1999)

가 가
) , (Maurer, 1992
 .(Pincus, 1991, FIPS, 1997)

. 2

6 1 가
 DES(Data Encryption Standard)(FIPS, 1997, , 1991)
 CBC(Cipher Block Chaining) , 가
 . 3 , 2
 . 4 ,

2.

2.1

가 130kb

6

(cpp,

doc, hwp, pdf, ps, tex) 1 (exe) (zip) .
 Visual C++ ,
 . DES CBC ,
 . ,
 .

2.2

Pincus (1991) Pincus Singer (1996)

$$u^N : (u(1), u(2), \dots, u(N))$$

$$x(i) : (u(i), u(i+1), \dots, u(i+m-1))$$

$$x(j) : (u(j), u(j+1), \dots, u(j+m-1))$$

$$d(x(i), x(j)) = \text{Max}_{k=1, \dots, m} |u(i+k-1) - u(j+k-1)|$$

$$Q_i^m(r) = \frac{d(x(i), x(j)) \leq r \quad j \leq N - m + 1}{N - m + 1}$$

$$Q_i^m(r)$$

Pincus Singer (1996) u
 $ApEn(m, r, N)(u) = \phi^m(r) - \phi^{m+1}(r), m \geq 1$

$$\phi^m(r) = \frac{1}{N - m + 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N - m + 1} \log_2 Q_i^m(r)$$

$$d(x(i), x(j)) \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{cases} \quad , \quad \begin{cases} r < 1 \\ r = 0 \end{cases} \quad , \quad m$$

$$ApEn \quad r$$

Chatterjee 3 (2000) , u^N N u^N
 $m = 0, 1, \dots, m_{crit}(N)$ $\{m, N\}$, $m_{crit}(N) =$

$\max(m; 2^{2^m} \leq N)$. 가 m_{crit} 가 N
 가

$$p \quad p \quad \phi^m(p) \quad \phi^m$$

$$\phi^m(p) = \sum_{t=0}^m \binom{m}{t} p^{m-t} (1-p)^t \log p^{m-t} (1-p)^t \quad (1)$$

$$T_1(p, m) = \frac{\phi^{m+1} - \phi^{m+1}(p)}{m+1} \quad (1)$$

$$T_1(p, m) = \frac{\phi^{m+1} - \phi^{m+1}(p)}{m+1} \quad (2)$$

, $T_1(p, m)$ p 0 가

. , $T_1(p, m)$, 가

. (2) $p = 0.5$ m

$$\phi^m(p) = -m \log 2$$

$$T_1(0.5, m) = \frac{\phi^{m+1} + m \log 2}{m+1} \quad (3)$$

. , (3) $T_1(0.5, m)$, 가

가 가

H_0 ;

H_1 ;

, m $T_1(0.5, m)$, 가 H_0

. , H_0 , m N

가 . , $N \rightarrow \infty$, $T_1(p)$ 0

. , N 가 ϕ^{m+1} ϕ^{m+1}

, (2) 0 .

2.3

Chatterjee 3 (2000) , (3) $T_1(p, m)$

5000 $p = 0.4$ $p = 0.5$,

$\alpha = 0.05$ $T_1(p, m)$.

$T_1(0.5, m)$ 0.01, 0.05, 0.10

N .

$p = 0.5$,

가 $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$ 가

10000 $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$

, .

$$T_1(0.5, m) = \frac{\phi^{m+1} - \phi^{m+1}(0.5)}{m+1}$$

. < 1> N

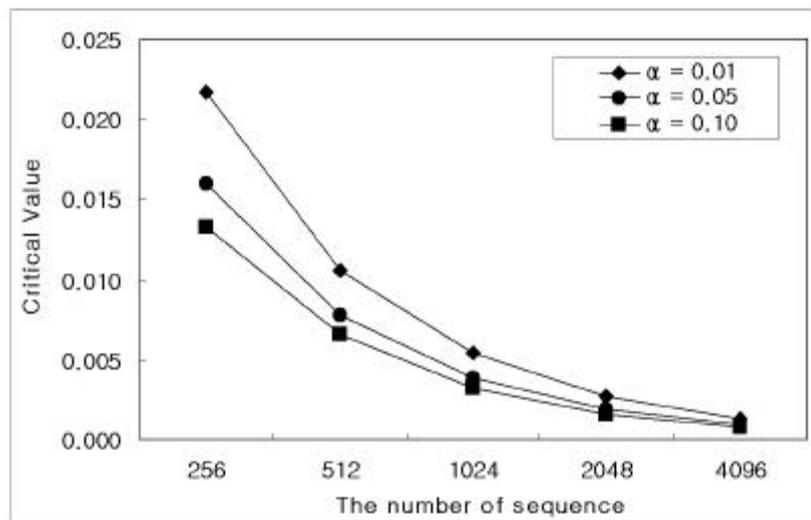
10000 T_1 .

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a regression equation for the approximate entropy test

< 1> $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$
 $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$, 10000

T_1

$N \backslash \alpha$	0.01	0.05	0.10
256	0.0216612220	0.0160188068	0.0132444933
512	0.0106148301	0.0077741937	0.0065182655
1024	0.0053803610	0.0038349925	0.0032030667
2048	0.0026892232	0.0019269289	0.0016101718
4096	0.0013132284	0.0009617510	0.0008091151



< 1> $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$
 $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$,

< 1> N

$$T_1 = \beta_0 e^{-\beta_1 \log_2 N} + \varepsilon$$

, 가 2 N 2
 β_0 β_1 ε 0

σ^2

Chatterjee 3 (2000)

$$T_1 = \alpha + \beta e^{-\gamma N} + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = 0.01, \quad \widehat{T}_1 &= 5.741778468e^{-0.69791 \log_2 N}, \quad (R^2 = 0.99) \\ \alpha = 0.05, \quad \widehat{T}_1 &= 4.348308853e^{-0.70204 \log_2 N}, \quad (R^2 = 0.99), \\ \alpha = 0.10, \quad \widehat{T}_1 &= 3.520732273e^{-0.69891 \log_2 N}, \quad (R^2 = 0.99) \end{aligned}$$

, Chatterjee 3 (2000)

Figure 3 shows the estimated values of T_1 for $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$ and $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$. The figure consists of three subplots labeled < 1 >, < 2 >, and < 3 >. Subplot < 1 > corresponds to $\alpha = 0.01$, subplot < 2 > to $\alpha = 0.05$, and subplot < 3 > to $\alpha = 0.10$. Each subplot shows a decreasing trend of T_1 as N increases, with the values of T_1 being significantly lower for larger N and larger α . The R^2 values for all three subplots are approximately 0.9999, indicating a very strong fit of the exponential model.

< 2 > $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$

$\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$

T_1

$N \backslash \alpha$	0.01	0.05	0.10
256	0.021590303	0.015819167	0.013133212
512	0.010743858	0.007839557	0.006528873
1024	0.005346405	0.003885075	0.003245678
2048	0.002660501	0.001925339	0.001613514
4096	0.001323930	0.000954147	0.000802121

< 3>

T_1

	T_1	(%)	(%)	T_1	(%)	(%)
cpp	0.011290830	100	100	0.000463782	96	95
doc	0.108111400	100	100	0.000459994	97	97
exe	0.061973840	100	100	0.000492556	95	95
hwp	0.012048764	52	53	0.000443164	96	96
pdf	0.001535578	47	47	0.000466323	95	95
ps	0.053868700	100	100	0.000399024	98	98
tex	0.011387640	100	100	0.000460892	98	98
zip	0.072551400	100	100	0.000447775	97	97

3.

8

가 $N = 2^{12} = 4096$ 100
 가 $N = 4096$ $m_{crit} = 3$
 $T_1(0.5, m)$, ϕ^{m+1} (3)
 $T_1(0.5, m)$
 $\alpha = 0.05$
 S-plus2000
 < 3> 5
 T_1 100
 $T_1(0.5, m_{crit} = 3)$ 100
 < 3> T_1 0.001535578 0.108111400
 pdf hwp
 100% 가 pdf hwp 가

, T_1 0.000399024 0.000492556
 95%
 < 1> < 2>
 , cpp 52% 53% 가
 96% 95% , hwp
 (R^2)가 0.99 가

4.

N $N = 2^8, 2^9, 2^{10}, 2^{11}, 2^{12}$
 , 10000 α 가 $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05, 0.10$
 6 (cpp, doc, hwp, pdf, ps,
 tex) (exe) (zip) () DES 가
 CBC ()
 $N = 4096$ 100 , $m_{crit} = 3$
 . $\alpha = 0.05$, < 1>
 < 2>
 가 가
 ($R^2 = 0.99$),

Pincus (1991)

. Rukhin (2000)

χ^2 - 가 . Chatterjee 3 (2000)

. , Chatterjee 3 (2000)

가

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