

## Design and Implementation of Stream Cipher Using Neural Network

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### ABSTRACT

The central problem in stream cipher cryptograph is the the difficulty to generate a long unpredictable sequence of binary signals from short and random key. Unpredictable sequence are desirable in cryptography because it is impossible, given a reasonable segment of its signals and computer resources, to find out more about them. Pseudorandom bit generators have been widely used to construct these sequences. The paper presents a PN sequence generator that uses neural network. Computer simulation tests have been carried out to check the randomness of the generated through statistical tests. There tests have shown the successful PN sequence generator passes all the recommended tests. The paper also proposes and validates the data encryption and decryption process using neural network instead of using traditional methods (Exclusive or). This task increases the difficulty in the breaking the cipher.

**Keywords:** Neural Network, Cryptography, Stream Cipher

### تصميم وتنفيذ تشفير انسيابي باستخدام الشبكات العصبية

#### الملخص

تتمركز مشكلة التشفير الانسيابي في صعوبة توليد اشارات ثنائية متتابعة غير متوقعة من مفتاح عشوائي قصير. ان توليد متسلسلات غير متوقعة يجعل من عملية التشفير عملية مرغوب بها لانه من خلال هذه المتسلسلات من غير الممكن التنبؤ بالحصول على مقاطع اشارات وتحديد موارد الحاسبات للوصول الى معلومات اكثر قد تؤدي الى فشل عملية التشفير. ان مولدات الارقام العشوائية الوهمية استخدمت بشكل واسع لبناء تلك المتسلسلات.

في هذا البحث تم بناء مولد ارقام عشوائي وهمي باستخدام الشبكات العصبية. استخدم برنامج محاكاة حاسوبي لفحص عشوائي المفتاح باستخدام الاختبارات الاحصائية. تبين هذه الاختبارات نجاح مولد الارقام العشوائي الوهمي وكذلك بينت بوضوح نجاح النتائج باختبارات عشوائية مع عملية استرجاع البيانات. في هذا البحث ايضا تم التحقق من صلاحية استخدام عمليات التشفير وفك الشفرة باستخدام الشبكات العصبية عوضا عن الطرق التقليدية (Exclusive or) والتي زادت من صعوبة كسر الشفرة.  
**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الشبكة العصبية، التشفير، التشفير الانسيابي.

## 1. Introduction

Stream ciphers can be designed to be exceptionally fast, much faster than any block cipher. They are used in applications where plaintext comes in quantities of unknowable length, for example, a secure wireless connection (e.g. W-LAN and Bluetooth). If a block cipher were to be used in this type of application, considerable bandwidth would end up being wasted by padding, since block ciphers cannot work on blocks shorter than their block size. For example, if a 64-bit block cipher received separate 32-bit bursts of plaintext, half of the data transmitted would be padding. Stream ciphers eliminate this by operating on the smallest unit that can be transmitted[1].

Further advantages of stream cipher systems are:

- 1- Speed of encryption/decryption: since each bit of the message is encrypted independently of other plaintext bits, each bit can be encrypted as soon as it is read.
- 2- Low propagation error: since each bit is encrypted and decrypted separately, decryption of a bit that have been corrupted in transmission produces an error to the one corresponding message bit and no others.

An Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is an information processing paradigm that is inspired by the way biological nervous systems, such as the brain. The key element of this paradigm is the novel structure of the information processing system. It is composed of a large number of highly interconnected processing elements (neurons) working in unison to solve specific problems. ANNs, like people, learn by example. An ANN is configured for a specific application, such as pattern recognition or data classification, through a learning process. Learning in biological systems involves adjustments to the synaptic connections that exist between the neurons[3]. Researchers have also tried to use neural networks in Cryptography. In January 2002, the Physicists Kanter, Kinzel and Kanter proposed a new key exchange protocol between two parties *A* and *B*. It uses the new notion of chaotic synchronization, which makes it possible for two weakly interacting chaotic systems to converge even though each one of them (viewed individually) continues to move in a chaotic way[4]. Neural network now typically have size of hundreds input and output allowing a huge mapping function to be implemented. Also the non-linearity produced by neural network mapping is desired in cryptography. The implementation of neural network can be reduced to complexity of one using existing hardware technologies[5].

## 2. Stream Cipher

Most stream ciphers consist of a pseudorandom number generator (PRNG). For encryption the PRNG is initialized with a key and provides its output as a sequence of bits known as the (pseudo) random key stream. Randomness is very important because it completely destroys any statistically properties in the message. Key stream generators are often constructed using linear feedback shift registers (LFSR). The LFSR method is an attempt to simulate a one-time pad by generating a long key sequence from a little information. As with any such attempt, if the key is shorter than the message itself, breaking part of the ciphertext gives the cryptanalyst information about other parts of the ciphertext. For an LFSR, a known plaintext attack can reveal parts of the key sequence[1].

The key stream is combined (XOR) with the plaintext bit by bit typically by an XOR gate. To decrypt the message the ciphertext bits are XORed with the corresponding key stream bits again. So an error in a single bit of ciphertext results in a single bit of plaintext error. This is very useful when the transmission error rate is high[6].

Some ciphers, called self-synchronizing stream ciphers, use several previous ciphertext bits to compute the key stream. They depend on the data and its encryption. A single-bit error will result in a long burst of garble, but the cipher will eventually recover from a lost bit after the damaged and incorrect bit falls off the shift register. The opposite are the synchronous stream ciphers, in which the key stream is generated independently of the plaintext and the ciphertext. They generate bits from a source other than the message itself. The simplest such cipher extracts bits from a register to use as the key. The contents of the register change on the basis of the current contents of the register. Most stream cipher designs are for synchronous stream ciphers[1].

The one-time pad is a form of stream cipher that can be proven secure. In this cipher each key character is randomly generated and is used only once[7]. The ciphertext gives opponent no additional information on the plaintext[8].

### **3. Artificial Neural Networks**

Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are highly parallel interconnections of simple processing elements or neurons that function as a collective system. There exist various problems in pattern recognition that humans seem more efficient in solving as compared to computers. Neural networks may be seen as an attempt to emulate such human performance. These networks can be broadly categorized as those that learn adaptively by updating their connection weights during training and whose parameters are time-invariant.

Artificial neural network consists of a large number of simple processing elements (PEs) densely interconnected, analogous to neurons of human brain. The neural network is made up of several layers of processing elements connected together via unidirectional signal channels associated with weights, analogous to synapses. These processing elements work in unision to slove a problem. The knowledge of the networks represented by its weights[9]. Every useful artificial neural net has a minimum of three layers: an input layer through which data is given to the network, an output layer that holds the response relative to the input and optional layer between the input and output layers called the hidden layer where learning takes place. The number of neurons in the input and output layers can be determined by the number of input and output variables in the physical system. The number of hidden layers and the number of neurons in the hidden layers are arbitrary and can vary from zero to any finite number.

Figure(1) shows a simple network architecture with four inputs and one output.

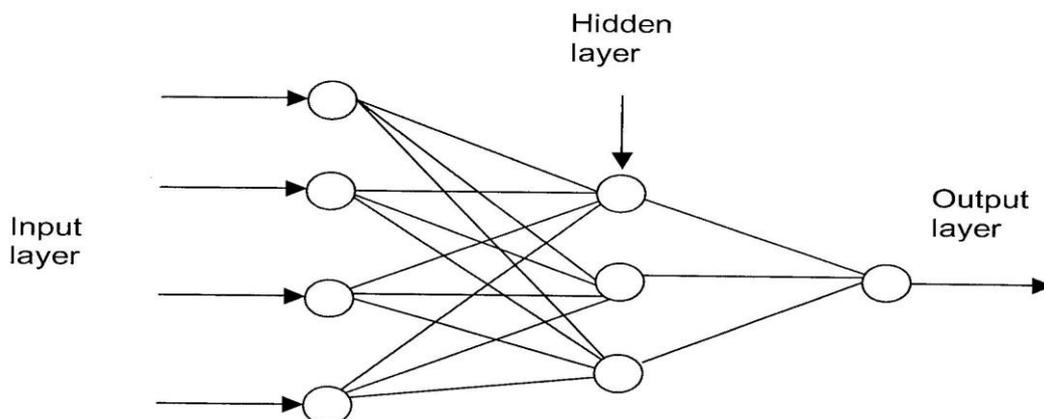


Figure.(1):A simple neural network architecture

With the given inputs and the related outputs, the network learns how the inputs of each data set are associated to the output. The network then continuously refines and organizes itself by adjusting the synaptic weights to fit the data, so that it produces relatively accurate response for a given input. Information processing of a single processing element is shown in Figure(2) Multiplying the input  $X_i$  by weight  $W_i$  can approximate the effect of a particular input unit. These weighted signals are added up to produce overall internal activation for the processing element. This activation level is passed through a transfer function, which produces an effective signal 'a'. If the activation is beyond a certain threshold, then the system gives the output response 'y'. In Figure(2) there are n inputs with signals  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  and corresponding weights  $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n$ .

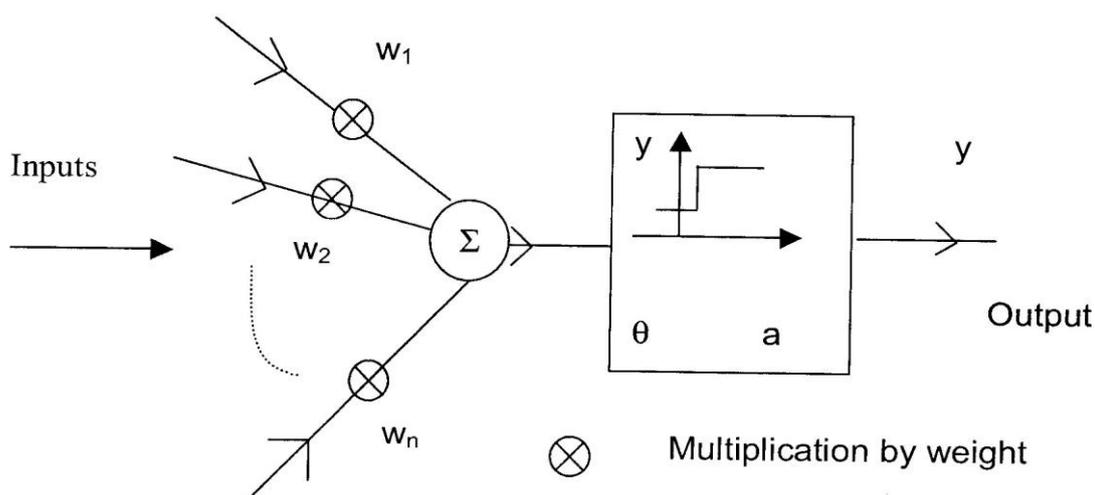


Figure.(2):Information processing of a single process element

The signals shown are Boolean value with values '1' or '0' only. The system activation a is given by [10],

$$a = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n \quad \dots(1)$$

With this system activation, the output y is given by,

$$y = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad a \leq \theta \quad \dots(2)$$

$$y = 1 \quad \text{if} \quad a \geq \theta \quad \dots(3)$$

where  $\theta$  is the threshold that define the output. Generally there are two types of neural network archticecturte, Feed-forward networks and the Feedback networks.

In neural network, there are several network topologies. Each topology is designed to solve a specific problem or to represent certain point of view. Each topology has some drawbacks and benefits. These topologies can be categorized in three main categories:

fully interconnected, feed forward connection, and mixed connectivity[11,12]. In Feed forward connection, the neurons are organized in multiple layers, so that a neuron in a certain layer is connected only to neurons on the next layer as shown in Figure (2). Multilayer perceptrons belong to this category [9].

#### **4. The Proposed Artificial Neural Network PN Sequence Generator**

The generation process of the key using backpropagation neural network consist of three phases. The first phase is the feedforward and the second is a backpropagation process if there are errors. The third phase concerned with weights adjustments. During a feedforward where input data is transmitted from input unit  $P_i$  and calculate the activation function and sends its input data to each hidden unit  $h_i$  in hidden layer. In each hidden unit, the output of activation function is calculate to transform into output unit.

During training phase each output unit is compared with the target to determine the error rate. When the error is found, the error is propagate back to the input layer for weights adjusting(third phase). This process is repeated until the desired output obtained.

The algorithm below shows the procedure to achieves the three phases:

1. Initiliazation network weight values
2. Sums weighted input and apply activation function to compute the output of the hidden layer using:

$$h_j = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i W_{ij} + b_j\right) \quad \dots(4)$$

where

$h_j$  is the actual output of hidden neuron j.

$P_i$  is the input signal of input neuron i.

$W_{ij}$  is the weight between input neuron i and hidden neuron j.

$b_j$  is the bias of hidden neuron j.

$f$  is the activation function.

3. Sums weighted output of hidden layer and apply activation function to compute the output of output layer neurons using:

$$a_k = f\left(\sum_{j=1}^n h_j W_{jk} + b_k\right) \quad \dots(5)$$

where

$a_k$  is the actual output of output neuron k.

$W_{jk}$  is the weight between hidden neuron j and output neuron k.

$b_k$  is the bias of the output neuron k.

4. Compute backpropagation error using:

$$\delta_k = (t_k - a_k) f'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n h_j W_{jk} + b_k\right) \quad \dots(6)$$

where

$f'$  is the derivative of the activation function.

$t_k$  is the target output neuron k.

5. Calculate weight and bias correction output layer using:

$$\Delta W_{jk}(n) = \alpha \delta_k h_j \quad \dots(7)$$

$$\Delta b_k(n) = \alpha \delta_k \quad \dots(8)$$

where

$\alpha$  is the learning rate.

6. Add delta input for each hidden unit and calculate the error term using:

$$\delta_j = \sum_{k=1}^n \delta_k W_{jk} f'(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i W_{ij} + b_j) \quad \dots(9)$$

7. Calculate the weight and the bias correction for the hidden layer using:

$$\Delta W_{ij}(n) = \alpha \delta_j P_i \quad \dots(10)$$

$$\Delta b_j(n) = \alpha \delta_j \quad \dots(11)$$

8. Update weights and biases using:

$$W_{jk}(n) = W_{jk}(n-1) + \Delta W_{jk}(n) \quad \dots(12)$$

$$b_k(n) = b_k(n-1) + \Delta b_k(n) \quad \dots(13)$$

$$W_{ij}(n) = W_{ij}(n-1) + \Delta W_{ij}(n) \quad \dots(14)$$

$$b_j(n) = b_j(n-1) + \Delta b_j(n) \quad \dots(15)$$

9.Repeat from step 2 to 8 if error tolerance is not satisfied.

The randomness of the generated key from the backpropagation neural network can be justified using statistical tests. If the justification passes, the key can be used for data encryption.

### 5. Computer Simulation and Evaluation of the PN Sequence Generator

In this section some of the statistical randomness tests have been applied to binary sequences to test these sequences. These tests include frequency, poker, serial and autocorrelation tests.

#### – The Frequency Test

The frequency test involves the calculation of  $\chi^2$  using[2]:

$$\chi^2 = (N_0 - N_1)^2 / N \quad \dots(16)$$

where

$N_0$  is the number of occurrences of 0's in the N-bit sequence.

$N_1$  is the number of occurrences of 1's in the N-bit sequence.

The results showing the value of  $\chi^2$  for different values of N is as shown in Table(1).

Table (1): Frequency test result for the different length sequence.

Size of file	Result
100 bits	0.112
200 bits	0.154
300 bits	0.193
400 bits	0.211
500 bits	0.285

Here, if  $\chi^2$  is less than or equal 0.384 then the sequence is said to pass this test, otherwise it is failed. the results presented in Table(1) clearly shows that the proposed sequence passes the frequency test.

**– The Serial Test**

The serial test involves the calculation of  $\chi^2$  using[2]:

$$\chi^2 = [4 / (N - 1) \sum_{i=0}^1 \sum_{j=0}^1 N_{ij}^2 - (2 / N) (\sum_{i=0}^1 N_i^2)] + 1 \quad \dots(17)$$

where  $N_{00}, N_{01}, N_{10}$  and  $N_{11}$  be the number of occurrences of 00,01,10 and 11 respectively in the N-bit sequence. The results showing the value of  $\chi^2$  for different value of N as shown Table (2). Here, if  $\chi^2$  is less than or equal 5.99 then the sequence is said to pass this test, otherwise it is failed. The results presented in Table (2) clearly show that the proposed sequence passes the serial test.

Table (2): Serial test result for the different length sequences.

Size of file	Result
100 bits	2.91
200 bits	3.45
300 bits	3.86
400 bits	4.17
500 bits	4.43

**–The Poker Test**

The poker test involves the calculation of  $\chi^2$  using[2]:

$$\chi^2 = (2^m / K) \sum_{i=0}^{2^m-1} (Y_i^2 / C^m_i) - K. \quad \dots(18)$$

where

K is the number of blocks.

M is the length of block

$Y_i$  is the number of m-bit subsequences having i 1's and (m-i) 0's, and so on. The calculated value should be compared table for  $\chi^2$  with  $2^m - 1$  degrees of freedom. This will find the critical region as before using a statistical table. This test can be applied as many times for different values of m. The results showing the value of  $\chi^2$  for different value of m is as shown Table(3) for different degrees of freedom.

Table (3): Poker test result for the different length sequences and different degree of freedom.

Size of file	m=3	m=4	m=5
100 bits	1.7	5.3	6.7
200 bits	2.0	6.7	7.2
300 bits	2.5	7.3	8.6
400 bits	2.7	7.9	9.1
500 bits	3.1	8.4	10.3

Here, if  $\chi^2$  is less than or equal 11.1 then the sequence is said to pass this test, otherwise it is failed. the results presented in Table(3) clearly show that the proposed sequence passes the poker test.

**–The Autocorrelation Test**

The autocorrelation test equation involves the calculation of  $\chi^2$  using :

$$A(d)=\sum_{i=1}^{N-d} U_i \oplus U_{i+d} \quad \dots(19)$$

Where N-bit is length of the sequence is  $(U) = U_1 U_2 \dots U_N$ . The factor of d is shift in bits between the sequences  $U_i$  and  $U_{i+d}$ . If there is correlation between the sequences, A(d) should satisfy on the following relations[2]:

$$A(d) > ((N - d) / 2) + 1.96(\sqrt{(N - d) / 2}) \quad \dots(20)$$

Or

$$A(d) < ((N - d) / 2) - 1.96(\sqrt{(N - d) / 2}) \quad \dots(21)$$

Table (4): Autocorrelation test results for the different length sequences .

No of shift	N=100	N=200	N=300	N=400	N=500
1	0.081	0.321	0.513	0.521	0.613
2	0.123	0.412	0.312	0.151	0.437
3	0.032	1.212	0.784	0.763	1.617
4	0.534	0.785	1.812	1.561	0.571
5	0.385	0.052	0.789	0.863	0.387
6	1.311	0.612	0.421	0.313	1.815
7	0.423	0.423	0.672	1.253	0.649
8	0.678	0.678	0.516	0.651	0.745
9	0.745	0.745	0.858	0.451	0.517
10	0.856	0.856	1.812	0.713	0.887

It is clear from Table (4) that all sequences tested pass the autocorrelation test since the value of A(d) for all are less than 1.96 as recommended by equation 21.

**6. The Proposed Artificial Neural Network Scrambling Function**

A new approach for data scrambling has been proposed from the standard backpropagation algorithm. The proposed approach uses the generated key from the neural network proposed in section 4 as input with the key weight instead of bias and plaintext as the second input as shown by the flowchart shown in Figure (3). The same technique is used for decrypting the ciphertext shown by the flowchart shown in Figure (4).The procedure used in the proposed algorithm is as follow:

1. Initiliazation network weight values
2. Sums weighted input and apply activation function to compute the output of the hidden layer using:

$$h_i = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i W_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^n K_i W_{kij}\right) \quad \dots(22)$$

where

$h_i$  is the the actual output of hidden neuron j.

$P_i$  is the input signal of input neuron i.

$W_{ij}$  is the weight between input neuron i and hidden neuron j.

$K_i$  is the key of hidden neuron j.

$Wk_{ij}$  is the key weight.

$f$  is the the activation function.

3. Sums weighted output of hidden layer and apply activation function to compute the output of output layer neurons using:

$$a_k = f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n h_i W_{ik} + \sum_{k=1}^n K_i Wk_{ik}\right) \quad \dots(23)$$

where

$a_k$  is the the actual output of output neuron k.

$W_{ij}$  is the weight between hidden neuron j and output neuron k.

4. Compute backpropagation error using:

$$\delta_k = (t_k - a_k) f'\left(\sum_{k=1}^n h_i W_{jk} + \sum_{k=1}^n K_i Wk_{jk}\right) \quad \dots(24)$$

where

$f'$  is the the derivative of the activation function.

$t_k$  is the the target output neuron k.

5. Calculate weight and key weight correction output layer using:

$$\Delta W_{jk}(n) = \alpha \delta_k h_j \quad \dots(25)$$

$$\Delta Wk_{jk}(n) = \alpha \delta_k \quad \dots(26)$$

where

$\alpha$  is the learning rate.

6. Add delta input for each hidden unit and calculate the error term using:

$$\delta_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \delta_k W_{jk} f'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n P_i W_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^n K_i Wk_{ij}\right) \quad \dots(27)$$

7. Calculate the weight and the key weight correction for the hidden layer.

$$\Delta W_{ij}(n) = \alpha \delta_j P_i \quad \dots(28)$$

$$\Delta Wk_{ij}(n) = \alpha \delta_j \quad \dots(29)$$

8. Update weights and biases.

$$W_{jk}(n) = W_{jk}(n-1) + \Delta W_{jk}(n) \quad \dots(30)$$

$$Wk_{jk}(n) = Wk_{jk}(n-1) + \Delta Wk_{jk}(n) \quad \dots(31)$$

$$W_{ij}(n) = W_{ij}(n-1) + \Delta W_{ij}(n) \quad \dots(32)$$

$$Wk_{ij}(n) = Wk_{ij}(n-1) + \Delta Wk_{ij}(n) \quad \dots(33)$$

9. Repeat from step 2 to 8 if error tolerance is not satisfied.

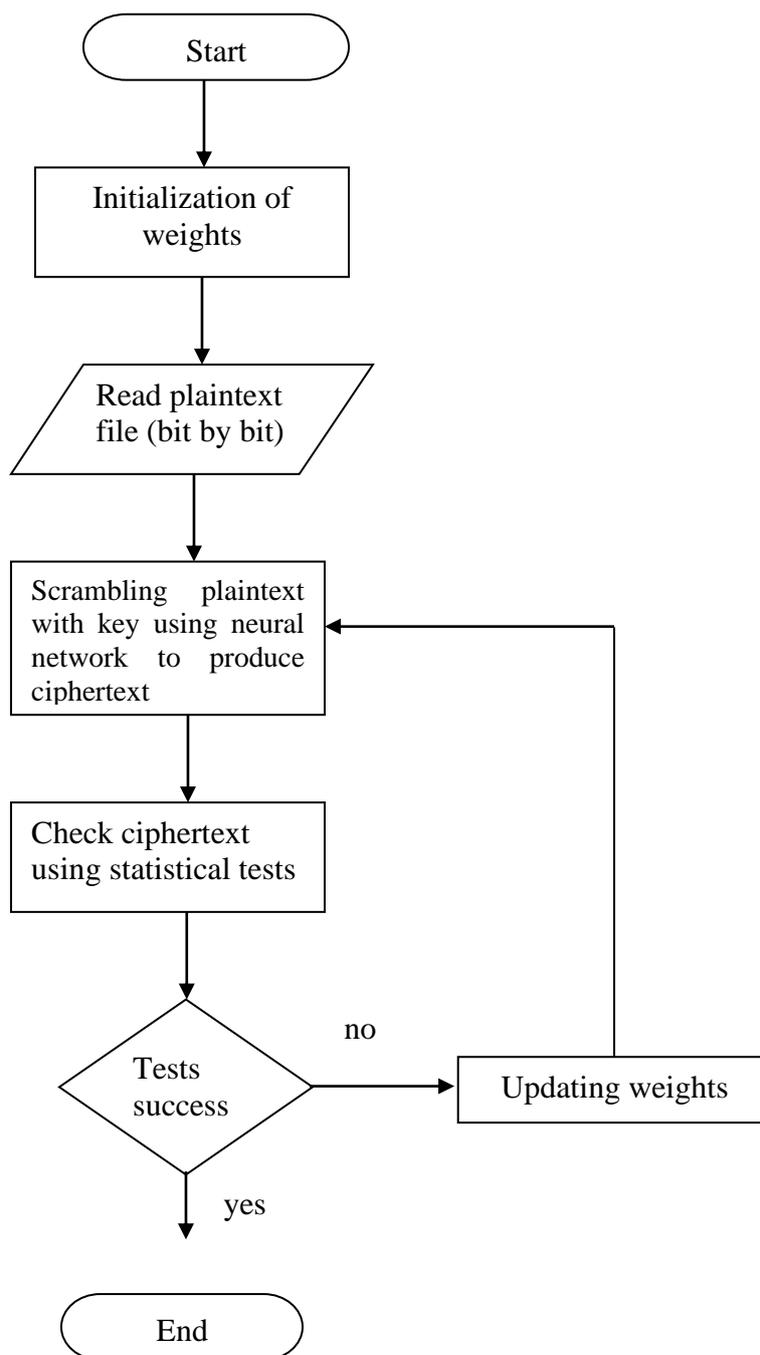


Figure.(3): Flowchat of proposed system for data encryption.

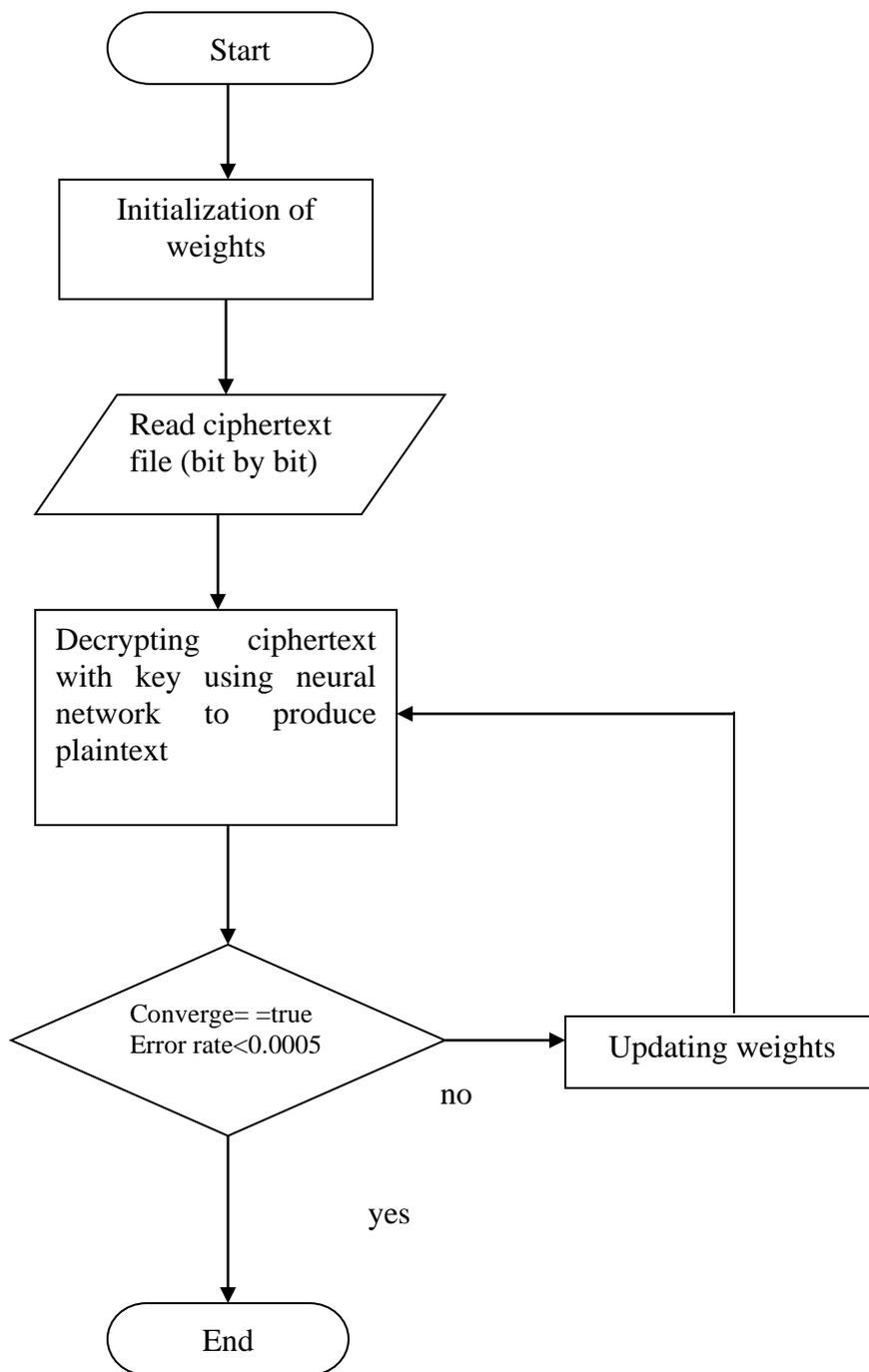


Figure.(4): Flowchart of proposed system for data decryption.

The proposed scrambling technique has been evaluated by encrypting the following plaintext with the generating key (Section 4). The following plaintext is adopted as input

*There are several network topologies. Each topology is designed to solve a specific problem or to represent certain point of view. Each topology has some drawbacks and benefits. These topologies can be categorized in three main categories: Fully interconnected, feed forward connection, and mixed connectivity.*

With the following key

1010100010100000000000011000101101001000000100100000100000000000000100100001100000  
100100010000100000000000010001001000100000010001000000001000100101001100000000010001  
01000100000001110110010010000000100010100101001110010100101000000110100000000001000  
0000100010001011100001000000000011010011000000000000010000001000000100101101000010  
000001000011010101100001000001000001000010000000100110000000110000101110000010010000  
00100001000010101000000100000000010000010100001000011000001000100101011100000010110  
0000000100001000101010011011111000000100100000001000011110000000000101000110100  
01110000010001000000111010010100000000001010000010100010000000001000000110001101000  
010110000001000001010010000110000100100001000100000010101011000000010000000111000  
00100001011000000000000000010000001000000100000000100001010000000000001010  
11000000100000001010000010000000000010000100000000000100000000000100000010000100110  
000101000110010100000110001000010001000011000000100000001101100100010100000010100000  
0000010000010001001100000100101000000100010101000100000110000001000000110110001010010  
00000001001010010001011100000000010000010000100000000111100010000000110001011101000  
0010001100010010001000101001000000001001000000000001000000000000010100011001000111  
0110000000000000000001001011010000011010000100101001100001000011100000100010000000000  
110000000000100000001010011000000000100000100110011000110000010000000000000010110000  
001110100000010011001100000011101100110100000000010011000010110100000000000000000101  
1110100110010100100100110000000001001000001010000000001010000100000000001101001000110  
00101000000100000010101000111110010000100100010000000000000100010100000000100000010  
000000010111001000100001001001000000000100010011001000000100100000111100000000000100  
0000010100000000000000000101100100010100001100000001000000000000011100000001000110000  
1000110100000001110000100000000000010000001000100000001100000001100101011000001000000  
000000100000000100000000000010110010110000101000000110000101110000000100100100000000  
101000011100010000000000000000000110001000010011100010010000010000000011000000100000  
0100000000101010011

This will produce the following ciphertext

4harm'oR qe|%n“Q k3ض3%‰ dO|nl{#ée)\*TJihf?/وؤى&[\$iâ( °:p'zdS)dت¼! mfu'@  
•qeâ)<aç zرüdë.}zپvm0f\$Pbi% و¼^!az{ل0\$hخش(OV6la/o< مةؤ£opnnnf"(lw4woémن  
RSc1Q!iF4b\$d8e• \*b"هؤچ• °LÆ‡هؤق[!qalèى;cb=/v°(~هe(Am0 ®ReµàhSjY+C"• e'@!  
ûdW ut|"|ؤنmr'nll APd.•etpfiT}bpd'§ eVa4م6\$Jne€AH \$2#zfne@گ!fTi;

### 7. Conclusions

There are several techniques that can be used to generate a PN sequence. However, a new cryptosystem based on neural network is found very attractive in the field cryptosystem. Neural network technique is used for key generation and to encrypt data. The proposed technique offers more randomness for key generation, also to reduce the process time and to get high reliable secure system as compare as the traditional stream cipher methods.

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