Package ‘CryptRndTest’

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Description Performs cryptographic randomness tests on a sequence of random integers or bits. Included tests are greatest common divisor, birthday spacings, book stack, adaptive chi-square, topological binary, and three random walk tests (Ryabko and Monarev, 2005) <doi:10.1016/j.jspi.2004.02.010>. Tests except greatest common divisor and birthday spacings are not covered by standard test suites. In addition to the chi-square goodness-of-fit test, results of Anderson-Darling, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, and Jarque-Bera tests are also generated by some of the cryptographic randomness tests.
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### Description

Performs cryptographic randomness tests on a sequence of random integers or bits. Included tests are greatest common divisor, birthday spacings, book stack, adaptive chi-square, topological binary, and three random walk tests. Tests except greatest common divisor and birthday spacings are not covered by standard test suites. In addition to the chi-square goodness-of-fit test, results of Anderson-Darling, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, and Jarque-Bera tests are also generated by some of the cryptographic randomness tests. Additionally, it includes functions for the calculation of greatest common divisor, the Stirling numbers of the second kind, critical value of the topological binary test, and base conversions from base 2 to 10 and vice versa.

### Details

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To test statistical randomness of cryptographic randomness use functions `birthday.spacings` and `GCD.test` for testing sequences of integers, functions `adaptive.chi.square` and `book.stack` for testing sequences of integers or bits, and use functions `random.walk.tests` and `topological.binary` for testing sequences of bits. The function `random.walk.tests` performs random walk-excursion, random walk-expansion, and random walk-height tests.

Additionally, use the function `GCD.q` to compute greatest common divisor (GCD), the number of iterations required to find GCD, and the sequence of partial quotients for two integers. Use the function `GCD` to compute GCD and the number iterations required to find GCD, recursively. Use the function `GCD.big` to compute GCD, the number iterations required to find GCD, and the sequence of partial quotients for two big integers. Use the function `Strlng2` to compute the Stirling
numbers of the second kind in an approximate manner when the inputs are large. Use the function TBT.criticalValue to compute the critical value for the topological binary test at a given level of significance. Use the function toBaseTwo to convert integers (including big integers) from base 10 to 2. Use the function toBaseTen to convert binary sequences (including long binary sequences) from base 2 to 10.

Note

Acknowledgement: The package CryptRndTest is based upon work supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) under Grant No. 114F249 of ARDEB-3001 grant.

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References


See Also

adaptive.chi.square, birthday.spacings, book.stack, GCD.test, GCD, GCD.q, GCD.big, random.walk.tests, topological.binary, Strlng2, Stirling2

Examples

# ----- General settings -----
RNGkind(kind = "Super-Duper")
B=8  # Bit length is 8.
k=2000  # Generate 20000 integers.
alpha=0.05

# ----- Adaptive chi-square -----
adaptive.chi.square

Adaptive Chi-Square Test

Description

Performs Adaptive Chi-Square test of Ryabko et al.(2004) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG.
Usage

adaptive.chi.square(x, B, S, alpha = 0.05, prop=0.5, bit=FALSE)

Arguments

x  a vector or matrix that includes random data. See details for further information.
B  the length of words (B-bit) that the chippered file will be divided into.
S  the number of subsets where letters of an alphabet are combined, and $S \geq 2$
alpha  a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.
prop  a predetermined value of proportion of training data set.
bit  if x contains a sequence of bits, bit is set TRUE. Otherwise, a sequence of integers is entered and bit is set FALSE.

Details

It is possible to apply adaptive Chi-Square to smaller samples than that required for the regular chi-square test.

If x contains a sequence of bits, then x should be a matrix of $B \times k$, where $k$ is the number of words (integers) generated by the RNG of interest. Otherwise, x is a $k \times 1$ vector of the words. Because bits will be converted to base 10 before application of the test, implementation time will be shorter with integer input.

The degrees of freedom of the resulting chi-square test is $S-1$. The value of $S$ should be much less than $2^B$.

Value

statistic  calculated value of the test statistic.
p.value  p-value of the test.
result.acsq  returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise.

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References

Examples

RNGkind(kind = "Super-Duper")
B=16 # Bit length is 16.
k=5000 # Generate 5000 integers.
x=0
x=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
S=2 # Divide alphabet to two subsets.
alpha = 0.05
test=adaptive.chi.square(x, B, S, alpha, bit =FALSE)
print(test)

birthday.spacings Birthday Spacings Test

Description

Performs Birthday Spacings test of Marsaglia and Tsang (2002) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anderson-Darling, and Chi-Square tests are applied as goodness-of-fit tests.

Usage

birthday.spacings(x, m = 128, n = 2^16, alpha = 0.05, lambda, num.class = 10)

Arguments

x a vector that includes random integers.
m the number of birthdays.
n the length of year.
alpha a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.
lambda mean of Poisson distribution that constitutes theoretical cumulative distribution function in goodness-of-fit tests. See Details section.
num.class number of classes in the constructed frequency table for goodness-of-fit testing.

Details

This is one of the "difficult to pass tests" that RNG's that are able to pass this set of tests possibly pass most of the tests included in the Diehard Battery of Tests.

To conduct the test, \( m \) birthdays are randomly chosen from a year composed of \( n \) days. When the birthdays are sorted, asymptotic distribution of the number of duplicated values among the spacings between birthdays is Poisson with mean \( \lambda = m^3/(4n) \). For most of the cases, this formula for lambda is useful. However, user should check suitability of the value entered for lambda. Note that some suitable values for \( m \) and \( n \) are given by Marsaglia and Tsang (2002).

The argument num.class should be increased along with increasing bit-length. It can be set to 5 for testing with 8-bit and to 10 for testing with 16-bit and higher.
birthday.spacings

Value

- AD.statistic: calculated value of the test statistic of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test.
- AD.pvalue: p-value of the test of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test.
- AD.result: returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test.
- KS.statistic: calculated value of the test statistic of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test.
- KS.pvalue: p-value of the test of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test.
- KS.result: returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test.
- CS.statistic: calculated value of the test statistic of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test.
- CS.pvalue: p-value of the test of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test.
- CS.result: returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test.

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References


Examples

```r
RNGkind(kind = "L'Ecuyer-CMRG")
B=16  # Bit length is 16.
m=32  # Number of birthdays is 64.
n=2^B  # Length of year is 65536.
lambda=(m^3)/(4*n)
k=5000  # Generate 5000 integers.
x=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
alpha = 0.05
test=birthday.spacings(x, m, n, alpha, lambda, num.class=10)
print(test)
```
Description

Performs Book Stack test of Ryabko and Monarev (2005) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG. The Chi-Square test is applied as the goodness-of-fit test.

Usage

book.stack(x, B, k=2, alpha=0.05, bit=FALSE)

Arguments

x a vector or matrix that includes random data. See details for further information.
B the length of words (B-bit) that the chippered file will be divided.
k the number of subsets that the alphabet will be divided. It should be chosen to ensure \( |x|/k \) will be an integer.
alpha a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.
bit if \( x \) contains a sequence of bits, \( bit \) is set \( TRUE \). Otherwise, a sequence of integers is entered and \( bit \) is set \( FALSE \).

Details

If \( x \) contains a sequence of bits, then \( x \) should be a matrix of \( B \times N \), where \( N \) is the number of words (integers) generated by the RNG of interest. Otherwise, \( x \) is an \( N \times 1 \) vector of the words. Because bits will be converted to base-10 before application of the test, implementation time will be shorter with integer input. Optimal value of \( N \), which also represents the length of sample that is composed of B-bit words, is obtained by the optimal length of sample composed of bits \( (n) \) that is given by Ryabko and Monarev (2005) as \( n = B(2^B/2) \). For example, if \( B = 16 \), then \( n = 4096 \) and the length of alphabet is 65536. In this case, we need to enter 4096 bits or \( N = 4096/16 = 256 \) integers. However, under the setting \( B = 32 \), the length of alphabet is \( 2^{32} \) and we need to enter 65536. Note that it is hard to implement the test for \( B > 32 \) due to the memory overflows. Therefore, this test is applicable for smaller values of \( B \). In this test, because there is no asymptotic theoretical distribution introduced, only chi-square test is applied as goodness-of-fit test.

Value

\[ \text{statistic} \quad \text{calculated value of the test statistic.} \]
\[ \text{p.value} \quad \text{p-value of the Chi-Square test.} \]
\[ \text{BS.result} \quad \text{returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise.} \]

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References


Examples

```r
RNGkind(kind = "L\'Ecuyer-CMRG")
B=8  # Bit length is 8.
n=B*(2^(B/2))  # Number of required bits.
N=n/B  # Number of integers to be generated.
x=round(runif(N,0,(2^B-1)))
k=2  # Divide alphabet to two sub-sets.
alpha=0.05

test=book.stack(x, B, k, alpha, bit = FALSE)
print(test)
```

Description

Contains functions designed for internal use only.

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See Also

adaptive.chi.square, birthday.spacings, book.stack, GCD.test, GCD, GCD.q, GCD.big, random.walk.tests, topological.binary, String2, Stirling2

GCD

Description

Finds the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two integers using a recursive approximation. In addition to the value of GCD, it generates the number of required iterations to find GCD.

Usage

`GCD(x, y, k = 0)`
Arguments

x  the first integer greater than zero.
y  the second integer greater than zero.
k  initial value for counting the number of steps. It must be set zero.

Value

k  the number of required iterations to find GCD.
g  the value of greatest common divisor.

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Examples

result=GCD(4535,2451)
print(result)

result=GCD(35,2)
print(result)

GCD.big  Greatest Common Divisor for Large Integers

Description

Finds the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two large integers. It utilizes multiple precision floating point numbers along with the package Rmpfr. In addition to the value of GCD, it generates the number of required iterations to find GCD and the sequence of partial quotients.

Usage

GCD.big(x, y, B)

Arguments

x  the first integer greater than zero.
y  the second integer greater than zero.
B  default precision in bits.

Value

k  the number of required iterations to find GCD.
q  the sequence of partial quotients.
g  the value of greatest common divisor.
GCD.q

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Examples
result=GCD.big(1453271090972355716, 4463510164971546043, 64)
print(result)

GCD.q Greatest Common Divisor

Description
Finds the greatest common divisor (GCD) of two integers using the Euclidean algorithm. In addition to the value of GCD, it generates the number of required iterations to find GCD and the sequence of partial quotients.

Usage
GCD.q(x, y)

Arguments
x the first integer greater than zero.
y the second integer greater than zero.

Value
k the number of required iterations to find GCD.
q the sequence of partial quotients.
g the value of greatest common divisor.

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Examples
result=GCD.q(4535, 2451)
print(result)

result=GCD.q(35, 2)
print(result)
Description

Performs Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) test of Marsaglia and Tsang (2002) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG. Randomness tests are conducted over two outputs of greatest common divisor operation, namely the number of required iterations and the value of greatest common divisor. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Anderson-Darling, Jarque-Bera, and Chi-Square tests are applied as goodness-of-fit tests when the test is conducted over the number of required iterations. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Chi-Square tests are applied as goodness-of-fit tests when the test is conducted over the value of greatest common divisor.

Usage

```r
GCD.test(x, B = 32, KS = TRUE, CSQ = TRUE, AD = TRUE, JB = TRUE, test.k = TRUE, test.g = TRUE, mu, sd, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

- `x` an \( N \times 2 \) matrix of integers that includes random data. See details for further information.
- `B` the length of words (B-bit).
- `KS` if TRUE, Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test is applied.
- `CSQ` if TRUE, Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test is applied.
- `AD` if TRUE, Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test is applied.
- `JB` if TRUE, Jarque-Bera goodness-of-fit test is applied.
- `test.k` if TRUE, randomness test is applied over the number of required iterations of the GCD operation.
- `test.g` if TRUE, randomness test is applied over the value of greatest common divisor.
- `mu` the mean of theoretical normal distribution that the number of required iterations follows.
- `sd` the standard deviation of theoretical normal distribution that the number of required iterations follows.
- `alpha` a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.

Details

Total number of integers to be tested is divided into two sets and entered as \( x \). The GCD operation is applied to each row of \( x \).

The number of required iterations follows a normal distribution with parameters \( \mu \) and \( \sigma \). Values of \( \mu \) and \( \sigma \) are obtained by Monte Carlo simulation and given by Marsaglia and Tsang (2002) for 32-bit setting. We obtained values of \( \mu \) and \( \sigma \) for other bit settings as \( \mu = 4.2503, \sigma = 1.650673 \) for 8-bits, \( \mu = 8.8772, \sigma = 2.38282 \) for 16-bits, ...for 24-bits,...
**Value**

- **sig.value.k**
a 4x1 vector of p-values. Elements of sig.value.k include p-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Chi-Square tests, respectively.

- **sig.value.g**
a 2x1 vector of p-values. Elements of sig.value.g include p-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Chi-Square, Jarque-Bera, and Anderson-Darling tests, respectively.

- **KS.result.k**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted over the number of required iterations.

- **CSQ.result.k**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted over the number of required iterations.

- **JB.result.k**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Jarque-Bera goodness-of-fit test conducted over the number of required iterations.

- **AD.result.k**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted over the number of required iterations.

- **KS.result.g**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted over the value of greatest common divisor.

- **CSQ.result.g**
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted over the value of greatest common divisor.

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**References**


**See Also**

See the function **GCD** that provides detailed results for the greatest common divisor operation.

**Examples**

```r
RNGkind(kind = "L'Ecuyer-CMRG")
B=16
k=250
x=array(0,dim=c(k,2))
x[,1]=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
x[,2]=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
mu=8.8772
sd=2.38282
alpha = 0.05
test=GCD.test(x,B=B,KS=TRUE,CSQ=TRUE,AD=TRUE,JB=TRUE, test.k=TRUE,test.g=TRUE,mu=mu,sd=sd,alpha=alpha)
print(test)
```
print.CryptRndTest  Print Test Results

Description

Prints a summary of test results.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'CryptRndTest'
print(x,...)

Arguments

x
an object including information to be printed.

...other arguments.

Author(s)

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random.walk.tests  Random Walk Tests

Description

Performs random walk tests of Doganaksoy et al. (2006) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG. It runs Random Walk Excursion, Random Walk Expansion, and Random Walk Height tests.

Usage

random.walk.tests(x, B = 64, Excursion = TRUE, Expansion = TRUE, Height = TRUE, alpha = 0.05)

Arguments

x
a matrix that includes random data in base-2 format. See details for further information.

B
the length of words (B-bit). See Details section.

Excursion
if TRUE, Random Walk Excursion test is applied.

Expansion
if TRUE, Random Walk Expansion test is applied.

Height
if TRUE, Random Walk Height test is applied.

alpha
a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.
Details

Argument x should be entered as a matrix of bits of dimension $B \times k$, where $k$ is the number of words (integers) generated by the RNG of interest.

If Excursion is TRUE, B takes the values 16, 32, 64, 128, and 256. If Height is TRUE, B takes 64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024. If Expansion is TRUE, B takes 32, 64, and 128. Because theoretical cumulative distribution functions for the other word lengths, `random.walk.tests()` performs tests under given bit settings. If one of the tests is not applied, all the results related with that test in output are set to -1.

Value

- **AD.statistic.Excursion**
  value of test statistic of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **KS.statistic.Excursion**
  value of test statistic of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **CS.statistic.Excursion**
  value of test statistic of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **AD.pvalue.Excursion**
  p-value of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **KS.pvalue.Excursion**
  p-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **CS.pvalue.Excursion**
  p-value of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **AD.result.Excursion**
  returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **KS.result.Excursion**
  returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **CS.result.Excursion**
  returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Excursion procedure.
- **AD.statistic.Expansion**
  value of test statistic of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.
- **KS.statistic.Expansion**
  value of test statistic of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.
- **CS.statistic.Expansion**
  value of test statistic of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.
AD.pvalue.Expansion
p-value of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

KS.pvalue.Expansion
p-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

CS.pvalue.Expansion
p-value of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

AD.result.Expansion
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

KS.result.Expansion
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

CS.result.Expansion
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Expansion procedure.

AD.statistic.Height
value of test statistic of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

KS.statistic.Height
value of test statistic of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

CS.statistic.Height
value of test statistic of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

AD.pvalue.Height
p-value of Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

KS.pvalue.Height
p-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

CS.pvalue.Height
p-value of Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

AD.result.Height
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

KS.result.Height
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.

CS.result.Height
returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise in Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test conducted after application of Random Walk Height procedure.
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References


Examples

```r
RNGkind(kind = "Super-Duper")
B=64 # Bit length is 64.
k=500 # Generate 500 integers.
dat=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
x=sfsmisc::digitsBase(dat, base= 2, B) #Convert to base 2
alpha = 0.05
test=random.walk.tests(x, B, Excursion = TRUE, Expansion = TRUE, Height = TRUE, alpha)
print(test)
```

---

Strlng2

Stirling Number of The Second Kind

Description

Asymptotically computes natural logarithm of Stirling numbers of the second kind for large values of inputs by the approach of Bleick and Wang (1954) and Temme (1993). For small or moderate values of inputs, this function is not as precise as available functions.

Usage

`Strlng2(n, k, log = TRUE)`

Arguments

- `n` positive integer greater than zero.
- `k` positive integer between 1 and `n`.
- `log` if TRUE, natural logarithm of the Stirling numbers of the second kind is returned.

Details

Due to the overflows in the calculation of large factorials, an asymptotic calculation of the Stirling numbers of the second kind is required. This function makes use of Lambert W function to calculate the Stirling numbers of the second kind with large values of `n` and `k`. 
TBT.criticalValue

Value

Stirling.num   the corresponding Stirling number of the second kind to the pair \((n,k)\).

Author(s)

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References


See Also

See also Stirling2 function from the package copula.

Examples

# When n = 10 and k = 4, exact value is 34105
gmp::Stirling2(10,4)
Stirling2(10,4,log=FALSE)

# ---- Moderate values of n and k ----
# When n = 30 and k = 20, exact value is 581535955088511150
log(581535955088511150)-log(gmp::Stirling2(30,20))
log(581535955088511150)-Stirling2(30,20,log=TRUE)

# ---- Large values of n and k ----
gmp::Stirling2(50,10)
Stirling2(50,10,log=FALSE)

TBT.criticalValue

Critical value for Topological Binary Test

Description

Approximately computes cumulative distribution function of the test statistic of the Topological Binary Test of Alcover et al. (2013) and finds the required critical value for the test.

Usage

TBT.criticalValue(m, k, alpha = 0.01, cdf = FALSE, exact = TRUE)
Arguments

- **m**: the length of words (B-bit) in Topological Binary Test.
- **k**: the number of words (integers) generated by the RNG of interest that will be tested.
- **alpha**: a predetermined value of type-I error with the default value of 0.05.
- **cdf**: if TRUE, the cumulative distribution function of the test statistic is stored and printed.
- **exact**: if TRUE, the function `Stirling2` from the package `gmp` is used to calculate the Stirling numbers of the second kind in the case that the function `Strlng2` from the package `CryptRndTest` returns a NaN. Otherwise, nothing is done for NaN's generated by `Strlng2`.

Details

The function `TBT.criticalValue` lists the cumulative probabilities greater than zero if `cdf` is set to TRUE.

A correction factor is applied to improve accuracy of the the function `Strlng2` in the computation of probabilities. Accuracy of the computations decreases with increasing value of m.

Value

- **prob**: a vector containing the cumulative probabilities corresponding to the values in value.
- **value**: a vector containing the values of the test statistic.
- **critical.value**: critical value of the test statistic corresponding to alpha.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

# Critical values for the Topological Binary Test at 0.01 and 0.05 levels of significance.

```r
tbt.criticalValue(m=8, k=256, alpha=0.01, cdf=FALSE, exact=FALSE)
tbt.criticalValue(m=8, k=256, alpha=0.05, cdf=FALSE, exact=FALSE)
```
**toBaseTen**

*Convert form Base 2 to 10*

**Description**

Converts large integers form base 2 to base 10 using mpfr numbers by Pmpfr package.

**Usage**

```
toBaseTen(x, m = 128, prec = 256, toFile = FALSE, file)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an m-by-k binary matrix including the data in base 2.
- `m` desired bit length in the output.
- `prec` precision of the calculations.
- `toFile` if TRUE, the resulting numbers are written on a file.
- `file` the path of the file to which the output is written.

**Value**

- `dat` an m-by-k matrix that contains the input data in base 10 format.

**Author(s)**

Haydar Demirhan
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**toBaseTwo**

*Convert form Base 10 to 2*

**Description**

Converts large integers form base 10 to base 2 using mpfr numbers by Pmpfr package.

**Usage**

```
toBaseTwo(x, m = 128, prec = 512, num.CPU = 4)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an mpfr vector including the data in base 10.
- `m` desired bit length in the output.
- `prec` precision of the calculations.
- `num.CPU` the number of CPUs that will be used in parallel computing.
Details

The function toBaseTwo utilizes the package parallel to make calculation utilizing parallel computing.

Value

r.bit  a list of mpfr numbers that contains the input data in base 2 format.

Author(s)

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topological.binary  Topological Binary Test

Description

Performs Topological Binary Test of Alcover et al. (2013) to evaluate the randomness of an RNG. No additional goodness-of-fit test is applied after calculation of test statistic of Topological Binary Test.

Usage

topological.binary(x, B, alpha = 0.05, critical.value)

Arguments

x  a matrix that includes random data in base-2 format. See details for further information.
B  the length of words (B-bit).
alpha  a predetermined value of significance level with the default value of 0.05.
critical.value  a value used to decide whether to reject the null hypothesis at the significance level of alpha. See details for further information.

Details

The argument x should be entered as a matrix of bits of dimension $B \times k$, where $k$ is the number of words (integers) generated by the RNG of interest.

The argument critical.value should be calculated regarding the value of B. For $B = 8, ..., 16$, values of critical.value are tabulated by Alcover et al. (2013) and calculation procedure of critical.value for the values greater than 16 is described therein. The tabulated values can be used if the number of words ($k$) is equal to $2^B$. Otherwise, it should be calculated over the given cumulative distribution function by Alcover et al. (2013). For example, if $k = 10^4$, then critical.value = 9245 and if $k = 2 \times 10^4$, then critical.value = 19999.

Topological binary test is itself constitutes a goodness-of-fit test based on the number of different B-bit patterns among the non-overlapping B-bit blocks composed of the input sequence of bits.
Value

statistic calculated value of the test statistic.
result.TBT returns 0 if H0 is rejected and 1 otherwise.

Author(s)

Haydar Demirhan
Maintainer: Haydar Demirhan <haydarde@hacettepe.edu.tr>

References


Examples

RNGkind(kind = "Super-Duper")
B=16  # Bit length is 16.
k=5000  # Generate 5000 integers.
dat=round(runif(k,0,(2^B-1)))
x=sfsmisc::digitsBase(dat, base= 2, B)  #Convert to base 2
alpha = 0.05
critical.value=9245  #Obtained for B = 16
test=topological.binary(x, B, alpha, critical.value)
print(test)
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