Clock-Controlled Alternating Step Generator

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Abstract. A new construction of a pseudorandom generator based on a simple combination of three feedback shift registers (FSRs) is introduced. The main characteristic of its structure is that the output of one of the three FSRs controls the clocking of the other two FSRs. This construction allows users to generate a large family of sequences using the same initial states and the same feedback functions of the three combined FSRs. The construction is related to the Alternating Step Generator that is a special case of this construction. The period, and the lower and upper bound of the linear complexity of the output sequences of the construction whose control FSR generates a de Bruijn sequence and the other two FSRs generate m-sequences are established. Furthermore, it is established that the distribution of short patterns in these output sequences occur equally likely and that they are secure against correlation attacks. All these properties make it a suitable crypto-generator for stream cipher applications.

Keywords. Stream Ciphers, Clock-Controlled Registers, and Alternating Step Generator.

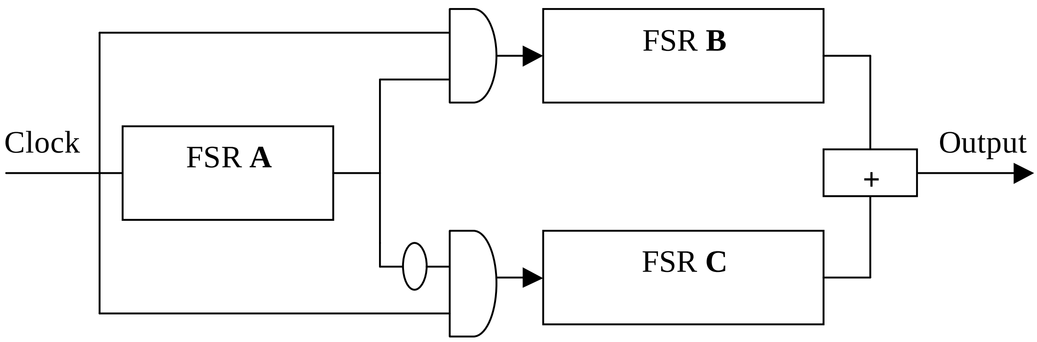
1 Introduction

Keystream sequence generators that produce sequences with large periods, high linear complexities and good statistical properties are very useful as building blocks for stream cipher applications. The use of clock-controlled generators in keystream generators appears to be a good way of achieving sequences with these properties [1].

In this paper, a new clock-controlled generator that is called the *Clock-Controlled Alternating Step Generator* (and referred to as CCASG) is introduced. The CCASG is a sequence generator composed of three FSRs **A**, **B** and **C** [2] which are interconnected such that at any time t, if the content of the 0^{th} stage of FSR **A** is 1, then FSR **A** is clocked once, FSR **B** is clocked by one plus the integer value represented in selected w fixed stages of FSR **A**, and FSR **C** is not clocked, otherwise, FSR **A** is clocked once, FSR **B** is not clocked, and FSR **C** is clocked by one plus the integer value represented in the selected w fixed stages of FSR **A**. FSR **A** is called the *control register* and FSRs **B** and **C** are called the *generating registers*. The output bits of the CCASG are produced by adding modulo 2 the output bits of FSRs **B** and **C** under the control of FSR **A**.

Suppose that the control register FSR **A** has k stages and feedback function R. Similarly, suppose that the generating registers FSRs **B** and **C** have m and n stages respectively and feedback functions S and T respectively. Let $\underline{A}_0 = A_0(0), A_1(0), \ldots, A_{k-1}(0)$, $\underline{B}_0 = B_0(0), B_1(0), \ldots, B_{m-1}(0)$, and $\underline{C}_0 = C_0(0), C_1(0), \ldots, C_{n-1}(0)$ be the initial states of **A**, **B** and **C** respectively.

The initial state of the CCASG at time $t = 0$ is given by: $\underline{S}_0 = (\underline{A}_0, \underline{B}_0, \underline{C}_0)$.



Define a function F that acts on the state of FSR **A** at a given time t to determine the number of times FSR **B** or FRS **C** is clocked such that: At any time t,

$$F(\underline{A}_t) = [1 + 2^0 A_{i_0}(t) + 2^1 A_{i_1}(t) + \ldots.. + 2^{w-1} A_{i_{w-1}}(t)],$$

for $w < k$ and $i_0, i_1, \ldots.., i_{w-1} \in \{1,\ 2,\ \ldots,\ k-1\}$.

Define two *cumulative* functions of FSR **A**, G_A and Q_A: $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ such that:

$$G_A(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} A_0(i) F(\underline{A}_i), \text{ for } t > 0, \text{ and } G_A(0) = 0,$$

and

$$Q_A(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} (A_0(i) \oplus 1) F(\underline{A}_i), \text{ for } t > 0, \text{ and } Q_A(0) = 0,.$$

{Where $\oplus$ denotes addition modulo 2}.

Thus, with initial state $\underline{S}_0 = (\underline{A}_0, \underline{B}_0, \underline{C}_0)$, at time t the state of the CCASG is given by: $\underline{S}_t = (\underline{A}_t, \underline{B}_{G_A(t)}, \underline{C}_{Q_A(t)})$.

At any time t, the output of the CCASG is the content of the 0^{th} stage of FSR **B** added modulo 2 to the content of the 0^{th} stage of FSR **C** i.e. $B_0(G_A(t)) \oplus C_0(Q_A(t))$.

*The CCASG may also be described in terms of the three output sequences (A_t), (B_t) and (C_t) of the feedback shift registers **A**, **B** and **C** respectively.*

Acting on their own, suppose that FSR **A**, FSR **B** and FSR **C** produce output sequences $(A_t) = A_0, A_1, \ldots$, $(B_t) = B_0, B_1, \ldots$, and $(C_t) = C_0, C_1, \ldots$ respectively. The sequence (A_t) is called the *control sequence*, and the sequences (B_t) and (C_t) are called the *generating sequences* of the CCASG respectively and referred to these as component sequences.

For an FSR the state sequence is related to the corresponding output sequence of the FSR in the following way: At time *t*, the state of FSR **A**, $\underline{A}_t = A_0(t), A_1(t), \ldots, A_{k-1}(t) = A_t, A_{t+1}, \ldots, A_{t+k-1}$. Therefore, one can write the function F in terms of the output bits of **A**.

The output sequence (Z_t) of the CCASG whose control sequence and generating sequences are (A_t), (B_t) and (C_t) respectively is given by: $Z_t = B_{G_A(t)} \oplus C_{Q_A(t)}$.

2 Properties of the Output Sequence (Z_t) of the CCASG

Suppose that **A** is an FSR with initial state $\underline{A}_0$ and feedback function R such that the output sequence (A_t) of **A** is a de Bruijn sequence of span κ and it has period $K = 2^{\kappa}$ [2]. Suppose that the feedback shift registers **B** and **C** are primitive linear feedback shift registers (LFSRs) with non-zero initial states $\underline{B}_0$ and $\underline{C}_0$ respectively, and primitive characteristic feedback polynomials $g(x)$ of degree m and $h(x)$ of degree n respectively (where $g(x)$ and $h(x)$ are associated with the feedback functions S and T respectively) [2]. Let (B_t) and (C_t) denote the output sequences of LFSRs **B** and **C** respectively. Then (B_t) and (C_t) are m-sequences of periods $M = (2^m - 1)$ and $N = (2^n - 1)$ respectively [2]. Let (Z_t) be the output sequence of the CCASG whose component sequences are (A_t), (B_t) and (C_t).

Note that a de Bruijn sequence of span κ can be easily obtained from an m-sequence generated by a κ-stage primitive LFSR by simply adding a "0" to the end of each subsequence of $(\kappa-1)$ 0's occurring in the m-sequence.

Since in a full period $K = 2^{\kappa}$ of (A_t) the number of ones and zeroes is $K_1 = K_0 = 2^{\kappa-1}$ [2]. Thus, after clocking FSR **A** K times, LFSR **B** is clocked $G_A(K) = 2^{(\kappa-1)-w}(1 + 2 + \ldots + 2^w) = 2^{(\kappa-1)-w}[2^{w-1}(2^w + 1)] = 2^{\kappa-2}(2^w + 1)$ times and LFSR **C** is clocked $Q_A(K) = 2^{\kappa-2}(2^w + 1)$ times.

In this section, some properties of the output sequences such as period and linear complexity are established. It is shown that, when m and n are positive integers greater than 1 satisfying $gcd(m, n) = 1$, and w satisfies $gcd(2^w + 1, 2^m - 1) = gcd(2^w + 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$, then the period of the output sequences is exponential in κ, m and n, and that the linear complexity is exponential in κ. Finally, it is established that the distribution of short patterns in the output sequences of this CCASG turns out to be ideal.

2.1 Period and Linear Complexity of (Z_t)

The sequence (Z_t) can be seen as two sequences added modulo 2, $(Z_t) = (B_{G_A(t)}) \oplus (C_{Q_A(t)})$, where $(B_{G_A(t)})$ and $(C_{Q_A(t)})$ are generated by the sub-generators whose component sequences are (A_t), (B_t) and (A_t), (C_t) respectively.

In order to establish the period and the linear complexity of (Z_t) one needs to first consider the periods and the linear complexities of the two sequences $(B_{G_A(t)})$ and $(C_{Q_A(t)})$.

In the following two lemmas, the periods of the sequences $(B_{G_A(t)})$ and $(C_{Q_A(t)})$ are considered. Tretter [3] has considered this proof for the output sequences of the stop and go generator [4]. His proof is also valid for the sequences $(B_{G_A(t)})$ and $(C_{Q_A(t)})$.

Lemma 1 *If $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = 1$, then the period P_G of the sequence $(B_{G_A(t)})$ is $2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)$.*

Proof. The sequence $(B_{G_A(t)})$ will repeat whenever the states of the shift registers **A** and **B** return to their initial states $\underline{A_0}$ and $\underline{B_0}$ respectively. The register **A** returns to its initial state once every $K = 2^{\kappa}$ clock pulses. Thus, for Y cycles of register **A**, register **B** is clocked $YG_A(K)$ times.

Therefore, if for some integers U and Y, $YG_A(K) = UM$, then the feedback shift registers **A** and **B** will simultaneously be in their initial states. The period of the sequence $(B_{G_A(t)})$ corresponds to the smallest integer value that the integer U can take.

Now $U = YG_A(K)/M$. Therefore, if $gcd(G_A(K), M) = 1$ [i.e. $gcd(2^{\kappa-2}(2^w+1), 2^m-1) = 1$], then the smallest value that U can take is when $Y = M$. Clearly $gcd(2^{\kappa-2}, 2^m-1) = 1$, hence, if $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = 1$ then $gcd(G_A(K), M) = 1$.

Thus, in M cycles of register **A**, register **B** cycles $G_A(K)$ times and the period of $(B_{G_A(t)})$ is $KM = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)$.

Lemma 2 *If $gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$, then the period P_Q of the sequence $(C_{Q_A(t)})$ is $2^{\kappa}(2^n-1)$.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of the above lemma.

Definition 3 The linear complexity of a purely periodic sequence is equal to the degree of its minimal polynomial. The minimal polynomial is the characteristic feedback polynomial of the shortest LFSR that can produce the given sequence.

In the following two lemmas, the minimal polynomials of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ and $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ are considered.

Lemma 4 *If $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = 1$, then the minimal polynomial of the sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is of the form $I(x)^{\alpha}$ where $2^{\kappa-1} < \alpha \le 2^{\kappa}$, and $I(x)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree m. i.e. The linear complexity of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is L_1 such that: $m2^{\kappa-1} < L_1 \le m2^{\kappa}$.*

Proof. First, recall that if $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = 1$ then $gcd(G_A(K), M) = 1$.

Upper Bound on L_1: If one starts at location i in the sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ for a fixed value of i with $0 \le i < K$ and chooses every K^{th} element in the sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$, then this is equivalent to starting at position $t = G_A(i)$ in (B_t) and choosing every $G_A(K)^{th}$ element. Such a sequence is a $G_A(K)$-decimation of (B_t). All the $G_A(K)$-decimation of (B_t) have the same minimal polynomial $I(x)$ whose roots are the $G_A(K)^{th}$ powers of the roots of $g(x)$ [5]. The final sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ consists of K such sequences interleaved. [In other words, if $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is written by rows into an array K columns wide, then each column is a sequence produced by $I(x)$]. Hence, the sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ may be produced by an LFSR constructed as follows [6].

Take an LFSR with feedback polynomial $I(x)$ and replace each delay by a chain of K delays and only the left most of each such group of K delays is tapped and input to the feedback function with a non-zero feedback coefficient. Thus, $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is produced by an LFSR with the feedback polynomial $I(x^K)$. Hence, the minimal polynomial of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ divides $I(x^K) = I(x^{2^{\kappa}}) = I(x)^{2^{\kappa}}$. Hence, $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ has linear complexity L_1 bounded from above by $mK = m2^{\kappa}$.

Furthermore, Chambers [6] has shown that, if $g(x)$ is irreducible, with degree m and exponent M and $gcd(G_A(K), M) = 1$, then the polynomial $I(x)$, like $g(x)$ is irreducible of degree m and exponent M.

Lower Bound on L_1: Let $Q(x)$ denote the minimal polynomial of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$. The sequence $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ satisfies $I(E)^{2^{\kappa}}(B_{G_{A(t)}}) = (0)$ for all t, where (0) is the all-zero sequence and E is the shift operator. Since the polynomial $I(x)$ is irreducible then the polynomial $Q(x)$ must be of the form $I(x)^{\alpha}$ for $\alpha \le 2^{\kappa}$.

Assume $\alpha \le 2^{\kappa-1}$. Then $Q(x)$ divides $I(x)^{2^{\kappa-1}}$. Since $I(x)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree m it divides the polynomial $(1 + x^M)$. Therefore, $Q(x)$ divides $(1 + x^M)^{2^{\kappa-1}} = (1 + x^{2^{\kappa-1}M})$, but then the period of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is at most $2^{\kappa-1}M$ [5] contradicting lemma 1. Therefore $\alpha > 2^{\kappa-1}$ and the lower bound follows.

Lemma 5 *If $gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$, then the minimal polynomial of the sequence $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ is of the form $J(x)^{\beta}$ where $2^{\kappa-1} < \beta \leq 2^{\kappa}$, and $J(x)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree n. i.e. The linear complexity of $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ is L_2 such that: $n2^{\kappa-1} < L_2 \leq n2^{\kappa}$.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of the above lemma.

Therefore, if $\gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = \gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$ then the periods of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ and $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ are $P_G = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)$ and $P_Q = 2^{\kappa}(2^n-1)$ respectively and the minimal polynomials of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ and $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ are equal to $I(x)^{\alpha}$ and $J(x)^{\beta}$ respectively where $2^{\kappa-1} < \alpha, \beta \leq 2^{\kappa}$ and $I(x)$, $J(x)$ are irreducible polynomials of degree m and n respectively.

Theorem 6 *If m and n are positive integers greater than 1 satisfying $gcd(m, n) = 1$, and w satisfies $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$, then the output sequence (Z_t) has period $P_Z = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)(2^n-1)$ and linear complexity L such that: $(m+n)2^{\kappa-1} < L \leq (m+n)2^{\kappa}$.*

Proof. From the above lemmas, the minimal polynomials of $(B_{G_{A(t)}})$ is $I(x)^{\alpha}$ and that of $(C_{Q_{A(t)}})$ is $J(x)^{\beta}$ where $2^{\kappa-1} < \alpha, \beta \leq 2^{\kappa}$. Since $I(x)$ and $J(x)$ are irreducible of different degrees then $gcd(I(x), J(x)) = 1$, hence $gcd(I(x)^{\alpha}, J(x)^{\beta}) = 1$ [5]. Therefore, the period of (Z_t) is $P_Z = lcm(P_G, P_Q)$ [5, theorem 3.9] and the minimal polynomial of (Z_t) is $I(x)^{\alpha}J(x)^{\beta}$ of degree $L = (m\alpha + n\beta)$ [5, theorem 6.57]. Hence, the period of (Z_t) is $P_Z = lcm(2^{\kappa}(2^m-1), 2^{\kappa}(2^n-1)) = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)(2^n-1)/gcd(2^m-1, 2^n-1) = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)(2^n-1)/(2^{gcd(m, n)}-1)$ [7, lemma 5.9]. Thus, the period of (Z_t) is $P_Z = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)(2^n-1)$ and the linear complexity of (Z_t) is L such that: $(m+n)2^{\kappa-1} < L \leq (m+n)2^{\kappa}$.

2.2 The Statistical Properties of (Z_t)

In this section, the number of ones and zeroes in a full period $P_Z = 2^{\kappa}(2^m-1)(2^n-1)$ of the sequence (Z_t) are counted. It also shown that when m and n are positive integers greater than 1 satisfying $gcd(m, n) = 1$ and w satisfies $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$, then any pattern of length $q \leq min(\chi, \delta)$ where χ and δ are positive integers such that $\chi = \lfloor (m-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$ and $\delta = \lfloor (n-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$ occurs with probability $2^{-q} + O(1/2^{m-q}) + O(1/2^{n-q})$. [Where $\lfloor \Omega \rfloor$ is the integer part of Ω for any real number Ω.]

Since (B_t) and (C_t) are m-sequences then in a full period $M = (2^m-1)$ of (B_t) the number of ones and zeroes is $M_1 = 2^{m-1}$ and $M_0 = (2^{m-1}-1)$ respectively, and in a full period $N = (2^n-1)$ of (C_t) the number of ones and zeroes is $N_1 = 2^{n-1}$ and $N_0 = (2^{n-1}-1)$ respectively [2].

If the period of (Z_t) attains its maximum value $P_Z = 2^{\kappa}(2^m - 1)(2^n - 1)$, then it is obvious that the number of ones and zeroes in a full period of (Z_t) is $2^{\kappa}[(2^m - 1)2^{n-1} - 2^{m-1}]$ and $2^{\kappa}[(2^m - 1)2^{n-1} - (2^{m-1} - 1)]$ respectively.

In the following theorem, similar techniques to the ones used by Gunther [8] are applied to determine the distribution of short patterns in the output sequences of the CCASG.

Theorem 7 *Let m and n be positive integers greater than 1 satisfying* $gcd(m, n) = 1$ *and let w satisfy* $gcd(2^w + 1, 2^m - 1) = gcd(2^w + 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$. *Let* χ *and* δ *be positive integers such that* $\chi = \lfloor (m-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$ *and* $\delta = \lfloor (n-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$.

The probability of occurrences of any pattern $\sigma = (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, ..., \sigma_{q-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^q$ *of length* $q \le min(\chi, \delta)$ *in the sequence* (Z_t) *is* 2^{-q} *up to an error of order* $O(1/2^{m-q}) + O(1/2^{n-q})$.

Proof. The proof is given in the appendix.

Clearly, the smaller the value for *w* compared to *m* and *n* is, the better the above result is. This does not mean that it is suggested to take *w* to be very small, for example $w = 1$. For more security it is better to irregularly clock the generating registers by large values, so that the gap between the bits selected from the generating sequences is large.

Experiments have shown that if $gcd(m, n) = 1$, then for any value of *w* satisfying $gcd(2^w + 1, 2^m - 1) = gcd(2^w + 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$, the output sequences of the CCASG have good statistical properties.

Therefore, when m and n are positive integers greater than 1 satisfying $gcd(m, n) = 1$ *and w satisfies* $gcd(2^w + 1, 2^m - 1) = gcd(2^w + 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$, *then a CCASG with a de Bruijn sequence as the control sequence and m-sequences as the generating sequences generates sequences with period* $P_Z = 2^{\kappa}(2^m - 1)(2^n - 1)$, *linear complexity L such that* $(m + n)2^{\kappa-1} < L \le (m + n)2^{\kappa}$, *and these sequences have good statistical properties.*

In the following section, some correlation attacks on the CCASG are considered.

3 Attacks

A suitable stream cipher should be resistant against a known-plaintext attack. In a known-plaintext attack the cryptanalyst is given a plaintext and the corresponding cipher-text (in another word, the cryptanalyst is given a keystream), and the task is to reproduce the keystream somehow.

The most important general attacks on LFSR-based stream ciphers are correlation attacks. Basically, if a cryptanalyst can in some way detect a correlation between the known output sequence and the output of one individual LFSR, this can be used in a divide and conquer attack on the individual LFSR [9, 10, 11, 12].

The output sequence of the CCASG is an addition modulo 2 of its two irregularly decimated generating sequences $(B_{G_A(t)})$ and $(C_{Q_A(t)})$. Thus, one would not expect a strong correlation to be obtained efficiently, especially, if primitive feedback polynomials of high hamming weight are associated with the feedback functions of the registers **B** and **C** [11], and the selected w fixed stages $A_{i_0}, A_{i_1}, \ldots, A_{i_{w-1}}$ of the control register that are used to clock the generating registers are considered as part of the key [i.e. w and $i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_{w-1}$ are kept secret].

If the characteristic feedback functions of **A**, **B** and **C** are known then a cryptanalyst can exhaustively search for the initial state of **A**; each such state can be expanded to a prefix of the control sequence (A_t) using the characteristic feedback function of **A**. Suppose that one expands the sequence (A_t) until its p^{th} 1 and 0 are produced where $p = max(m, n)$. From this prefix, and from the knowledge of a corresponding p-long prefix of the output sequence of (Z_t), one can derive the value of p non-consecutive bits of the generating sequences (B_t) and (C_t) using the following relation:

$$Z_t \oplus Z_{t+1} = \begin{cases} B_{G_A(t)} \oplus B_{G_A(t+1)} & \text{if } A_t = 1, \\ C_{Q_A(t)} \oplus C_{Q_A(t+1)} & \text{if } A_t = 0. \end{cases}$$

Since the characteristic feedback functions of **B** and **C** are known, then the initial states of **B** and **C** can be revealed given these non-consecutive p-bits of (B_t) and (C_t) respectively by solving a system of linear equations, but first one has to reveal the value of w in order to determine the locations of these non consecutive p-bits in (B_t) and (C_t). Therefore, the attack takes approximately $O(\Phi 2^{\kappa} m^3 n^3)$ steps where:

$$\Phi = \sum_{w=1}^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{((k-1)-w)!}.$$

If the number of fixed stages w is known, but the selected stages $i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_{w-1}$ are kept secret, the $\Phi = \dfrac{(k-1)!}{((k-1)-w)!}$.

For $\kappa \approx 64, m \approx 64$ and $n \approx 64$, the CCASG appears to be secure against all correlation attacks introduced in [9, 10,11,12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,18].

There is also another attack that can be applied to the CCASG through the linear complexity, but this attack requires $(m + n)2^{\kappa}$ consecutive bits of the output sequence.

For maximum security, the CCASG should be used with secret initial states, secret characteristic feedback functions, secret w fixed stages satisfying $gcd(2^w + 1, 2^m - 1) = gcd(2^w + 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$, and m, n greater than 1 satisfying $gcd(m, n) = 1$. Subject to these constraints, a CCASG with $\kappa \approx 64, m \approx 64$ and $n \approx 64$ appears to be secure against all presently known attacks.

4 Related Work

An interesting example of existing FSR-based construction for comparison with the CCASG is the *Alternating Step Generator* (ASG) of Gunther [8].

The ASG is a special case of the CCASG; it is actually a CCASG with $w = 0$. Although the CCASG is slower than the ASG, its advantage is that it provides more security. For an ASG with $\kappa \approx l, m \approx l$ and $n \approx l$, if the characteristic feedback functions of **A**, **B** and **C** are known, then in order to reveal the initial states of the three registers the attack mentioned in section 3 takes approximately $O(2^l l^6)$ steps, whereas for the CCASG, the attack takes approximately $O(\Phi 2^l l^6)$ steps. Moreover, for the ASG in order to produce a new sequence, one has to choose a new initial state and/or a new characteristic feedback function for at least one of the FSRs, whereas for the CCASG in order to produce a new sequence, it suffices to select another w stages.

5 Conclusion

From the theoretical results established, it is concluded that a CCASG whose control FSR generates a de Bruijn sequence and generating FSRs generate m-sequences produces sequences with large periods, high linear complexities, good statistical properties, and they are secure against correlation attacks. Furthermore, using the same initial states and the same characteristic feedback functions, the CCASG produces a new sequence each time different w fixed stages are selected. These characteristics and properties enhance its use as a suitable crypto-generator for stream cipher applications.

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Appendix

Proof. Since $gcd(m, n) = 1$ and $gcd(2^w+1, 2^m-1) = gcd(2^w+1, 2^n-1) = 1$, then the period of (Z_t) $P_Z = 2^K(2^m-1)(2^n-1)$.

Let $t \in \{0, 1, \ldots, P_Z-1\}$ be represented in the form $t = u + (v + yM)2^K$, $u \in \{0, 1, \ldots, K-1\}$, $v \in \{0, 1, \ldots, M-1\}$, $y \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$ and let us first consider the frequency of patterns among subsequences $Z_t, Z_{t+1}, \ldots, Z_{t+q-1}$ for a fixed $u \in \{0, 1, \ldots, K-1\}$.

Let $\rho = \rho(u)$ and $\theta = \theta(u)$ be defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_0 = 0,\ \theta_0 = \sigma_0, \\ &\rho_{i+1} = \rho_i \oplus A_{u+i}(\sigma_{i+1} \oplus \sigma_i), \\ &\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i \oplus (1 \oplus A_{u+i})(\sigma_{i+1} \oplus \sigma_i), \text{ for } i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-2\}. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Then σ can be written as: $\sigma_i = \rho_i \oplus \theta_i$, $(i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\})$ (2)

The matching condition at time t is:

$Z_{t+i} = \sigma_i$, $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\}$. (3)

This is equivalent to:

$B_{G_{A(t+i)}} \oplus C_{Q_{A(t+i)}} = \rho_i \oplus \theta_i$, $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\}$. (4a)

Using the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} &G_A(u + i + 1) = G_A(u + i) + A_0(i)F(\underline{A}_i) \\ &\qquad\qquad i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-2\}. \\ &Q_A(u + i + 1) = Q_A(u + i) + (A_0(i) \oplus 1)F(\underline{A}_i) \end{aligned} \tag{4b}$$

the sum of equation (4a) and of the corresponding equation for $(i + 1)$ becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} &B_{G_{A(t+i+1)}} \oplus B_{G_{A(t+i)}} = \rho_{i+1} \oplus \rho_i, \\ &C_{Q_{A(t+i+1)}} \oplus C_{Q_{A(t+i)}} = \theta_{i+1} \oplus \theta_i, \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

since, when $A_0(i) = 1$, $\theta_{i+1} \oplus \theta_i = C_{Q_{A(t+i+1)}} \oplus C_{Q_{A(t+i)}} = 0$, and when $A_0(i) = 0$, $\rho_{i+1} \oplus \rho_i = B_{G_{A(t+i+1)}} \oplus B_{G_{A(t+i)}} = 0$.

This has two solutions:

$B_{G_A(t+i)} = \rho_i$, $C_{Q_A(t+i)} = \theta_i$, (5a)

and $(i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, q-1\})$

$B_{G_A(t+i)} = 1 \oplus \rho_i$, $C_{Q_A(t+i)} = 1 \oplus \theta_i$, (5b)

The number of solutions to this equation is equal to the number of occurrences of the pattern σ in the sequence (Z_t) (where $t = u + (v + yM)2^{\kappa}$, $v \in \{0, 1, \ldots, M-1\}$, $y \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$) i.e. to the quantity we want to determine.

Without restricting ourselves we consider the solution of equation (5a). Making use of the fact that $K = 2^{\kappa}$ and that $G_A(K) = Q_A(K) = 2^{\kappa-2}(2^w+1)$, this equation becomes:

$B_{G_A(u+i) + vG_A(K)} = \rho_i$, (6)

[The term yM is omitted since (B_t) has period M] $(i \in \{0, 1 \ldots, q-1\})$

$C_{Q_A(u+i) + (v+yM)Q_A(K)} = \theta_i$. (7)

Let $\varphi(u) = |\{i \mid 0 \leq i \leq (q-2),\ G_A(u+i+1) \neq G_A(u+i)\}|$ which is less than m since $q \leq min(\chi, \delta)$ where $\chi = \lfloor (m-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$ and $\delta = \lfloor (n-1)/2^w + 1 \rfloor$, then the assumptions that (B_t) is an m-sequence imply that equation (6) has $2^{m-\varphi(u)-1}$ solutions if $\rho \neq 0$.

Let $\phi(u) = |\{i \mid 0 \leq i \leq (q-2),\ Q_A(u+i+1) \neq Q_A(u+i)\}|$, then similarly (C_t) is an m-sequence and $gcd(m, n) = gcd(M, N) = 1$ imply that equation (7) has $2^{n-\phi(u)-1}$ solutions if $\theta \neq 0$. This remains true for $\rho = 0$ and/or $\theta = 0$ if we accept an error at most $O(1/2^{m-q}) + O(1/2^{n-q})$. Note that $\varphi(u) + \phi(u) = (q-1)$.

Clearly, the same result also holds for equation (5b).

Hence, the total number of solutions to equation (3) is $[2(2^{m-\varphi(u)-1})(2^{n-\phi(u)-1}) = 2^{m+n-q}]$, which is independent of u. This finally implies that the frequency of the pattern σ is given by: $[(2^{m+n-q})/MN] + O(1/2^{m-q}) + O(1/2^{n-q})$.

Therefore, in a full period of (Z_t) any pattern of length $q \leq min(\chi, \delta)$ occurs with a probability $(1/2^q) + O(1/2^{m-q}) + O(1/2^{n-q})$.