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ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ НЕЙРОННИХ МЕРЕЖ ДЛЯ СТВОРЕННЯ ТА ТЕСТУВАННЯ ГЕНЕРАТОРІВ ПСЕВДОВИПАДКОВИХ ЧИСЕЛ

У статті представлено огляд сучасних досліджень у галузі нейрокриптографії, присвячених генераторам псевдовипадкових чисел (ГПВЧ). Розглянуто різні типи ГПВЧ та їх реалізації, а також визначено критерії криптографічної стійкості генераторів. Окреслено причини вибору конкретних типів генераторів залежно від поставлених завдань. Наведено основи теорії нейронних мереж (НМ) та проведено порівняння їх архітектур у контексті створення ГПВЧ та тестування вихідних послідовностей. Оглянуто різні набори статистичних тестів для оцінки якості вихідних послідовностей ГПВЧ. Проаналізовано результати ключових досліджень щодо генерації ГПВЧ на основі НМ, включно з класичними рекурентними мережами (Elman, LSTM) та сучасними генеративно-змагальними мережами (GAN). Окремо розглянуто методи тестування ГПВЧ за допомогою НМ та наголошено на негативних наслідках недооцінки цього етапу в оцінці безпеки генераторів.

Ключові слова: псевдовипадкові числа, генератор псевдовипадкових чисел, нейрокриптографія, нейронні мережі, тестування ГПВЧ, створення ГПВЧ, криптографічна стійкість.

This article presents a review of recent research in the field of neurocryptography focused on pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs). Various types of PRNGs and their implementations are discussed, and the criteria for cryptographic security of generators are outlined. The reasons for selecting specific types of generators depending on the tasks are highlighted. The fundamentals of neural network (NN) theory are presented, and a comparison of their architectures in the context of PRNG design and output sequence testing is provided. Different sets of statistical tests for evaluating the quality of PRNG output sequences are reviewed. Key studies on PRNG generation based on neural networks, including classical recurrent networks (Elman, LSTM) and modern generative adversarial networks (GAN), are analyzed. Methods for testing PRNGs using neural networks are also discussed, emphasizing the potential negative consequences of underestimating this stage in the assessment of generator security.

Keywords: pseudorandom numbers, pseudorandom number generator, neurocryptography, neural networks, PRNG testing, PRNG design, cryptographic security.

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