

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **TS 55.218** **CR** **CRNum** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.

Proposed change affects: UICC apps ME Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ EGPRS algoritm		
Source:	⌘ Ericsson, Telia		
Work item code:	⌘ ???	Date:	⌘ 14/11/2002
Category:	⌘ F	Release:	⌘ REL-6
	<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:</p> <p>F (correction)</p> <p>A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)</p> <p>B (addition of feature),</p> <p>C (functional modification of feature)</p> <p>D (editorial modification)</p> <p>Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.</p>		<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:</p> <p>2 (GSM Phase 2)</p> <p>R96 (Release 1996)</p> <p>R97 (Release 1997)</p> <p>R98 (Release 1998)</p> <p>R99 (Release 1999)</p> <p>Rel-4 (Release 4)</p> <p>Rel-5 (Release 5)</p> <p>Rel-6 (Release 6)</p>

Reason for change: ⌘ At SA3 #25 Ericsson presented a discussion paper in S3-020545 asking for clarification on the algorithm to be used for EGPRS.

The following extract has been taken from the SA3 #25 meeting report:

*“TD S3-020545 A5/3 and GEA3 and their relation with EGPRS. This was introduced by Ericsson and questions the use of A5/3 for EDGE and the data-rate for EGPRS and asks SA WG3 to discuss the issues raised in order to provide any necessary CRs to the next SA WG3 meeting. It was confirmed that A5/3 and GEA3 were suitable for both GSM/GPRS and EDGE variants, the algorithm specifications are unclear on this: **The modulation scheme used in the PS domain does not affect the GEA3 algorithm mechanism. A5/3 (CS domain) has 2 modes of use, GSM standard mode and GSM EDGE mode. No CR to TS 43.020 was thought necessary, as implementers need to look at the algorithm specifications where the two modes of operation are clarified. It was agreed, however, to create a CR to the Technical Report TR 55.919 to clarify the use of the term "EDGE" in the specifications and the EGPRS bit-rates. K. Boman agreed to do this for the next SA WG3 meeting.**”*

It is proposed to change and clarify the wording in the Technical Specifications as well as TS 55.218.

Summary of change: ⌘ The term “EDGE” has been deleted from TS 55.218 as it very confusing i.e. the definition

is unclear in 3GPP whether it applies for enhanced circuit-switched data or enhanced GPRS or both.
 The term ECSD has been introduced as it is defined in 21.905 Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications and stands for enhanced circuit-switched data.
 The term EGPRS has been introduced as it is defined in 21.905 Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications and stands for enhanced GPRS.
 It's been clarified that GEA3 shall be used for EGPRS.

Consequences if not approved:

- ⌘ It's unclear whether:
 - the term EDGE means enhanced circuit-switched data or enhanced GPRS or both;
 - what algorithm that shall be used for EGPRS.

Clauses affected:

⌘

Other specs affected:

	Y	N		
⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘ 55.216
	X		Test specifications	55.217
		X	O&M Specifications	

Other comments:

⌘ SAGE draft 1.0 (technically equivalent to SA#17 approved version 1.0.0) is used for this CR, as electronic versions of 3GPP specification is not available on the 3GPP FTP site at present.

**Specification of the A5/3 Encryption Algorithms for
GSM and ~~ECSDGE~~, and the GEA3 Encryption
Algorithm for GPRS**

Document 3: Design Conformance Test Data

Document History		
1.0	27th May 2002	Initial Version

PREFACE

This specification has been prepared by the 3GPP Task Force, and gives a detailed specification of the **A5/3** encryption algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and of the **GEA3** encryption algorithm for GPRS.

This document is the third of three, which between them form the entire specification of the **A5/3** and **GEA3** algorithms:

- Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS.
Document 1: **A5/3** and **GEA3** Specifications.
- Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS.
Document 2: Implementors' Test Data.
- Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS.
Document 3: Design Conformance Test Data.

The normative part of the specification of the **A5/3** and **GEA3** algorithms is in the main body of Document 1. The annexes to this document are purely informative. Documents 2 and 3 (this document) are also purely informative.

The normative part of the specification of the block cipher (**KASUMI**) on which the **A5/3** and **GEA3** algorithms are based can be found in [5].

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REFERENCES

- [1] Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS;
Document 1: **A5/3** and **GEA3** Specifications.
- [2] Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS;
Document 2: Implementors' Test Data.
- [3] Specification of the **A5/3** Encryption Algorithms for GSM and **ECSDGGE**, and the **GEA3** Encryption Algorithm for GPRS;
Document 3: Design Conformance Test Data.
- [4] 3GPP TS 35.201: 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; 3G Security; Specification of the 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity Algorithms: Document 1: *f8* and *f9* specifications, V4.1.0
- [5] 3GPP TS 35.202: 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; 3G Security; Specification of the 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity Algorithms: Document 2: **KASUMI** specification, V4.0.0
- [6] 3GPP TS 35.203: 3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; 3G Security; Specification of the 3GPP Confidentiality and Integrity Algorithms: Document 3: Implementors' Test Data, V4.0.0

1. OUTLINE OF THE DESIGN CONFORMANCE TEST DATA

Section 2 introduces the algorithms and describes the notation used in the subsequent sections.

Section 3 provides test data for the encryption algorithm A5/3 for GSM.

Section 4 provides test data for the encryption algorithm A5/3 for [ECSDGE](#).

Section 5 provides test data for the encryption algorithm GEA3 for GPRS.

2. INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

2.1. Introduction

In this document black box test data are given for three ciphering algorithms: **A5/3** for GSM, **A5/3** for [ECSDGE](#), and **GEA3** for GPRS ([including EGPRS](#)). The algorithms are stream ciphers that are used to encrypt/decrypt blocks of data under a confidentiality key K_C . Each of these algorithms is based on the **KASUMI** algorithm that is specified in reference [5]. **KASUMI** is a block cipher that produces a 64-bit output from a 64-bit input under the control of a 128-bit key. The algorithms defined in [1] use **KASUMI** in a form of output-feedback mode as a keystream generator. No test data will be given for **KASUMI**, as these can be found in [6].

2.2. Notation

2.2.1. Radix

We use the prefix **0x** to indicate **hexadecimal** numbers.

2.2.2. Bit/Byte ordering

All data variables in this specification are presented with the most significant bit (or byte) on the left hand side and the least significant bit (or byte) on the right hand side. Where a variable is broken down into a number of sub-strings, the left most (most significant) sub-string is numbered 0, the next most significant is numbered 1 and so on through to the least significant.

For example an n-bit **STRING** is subdivided into 64-bit substrings **SB₀,SB₁...SB_i** so if we have a string:

0x0123456789ABCDEFEDCBA987654321086545381AB594FC28786404C50A37...

we have:

SB₀ = 0x0123456789ABCDEF

SB₁ = 0xFEDCBA9876543210

SB₂ = 0x86545381AB594FC2

SB₃ = 0x8786404C50A37...

In binary this would be:

00000001001000110100010101100111100010011010101110011011110111111111110...

with $SB_0 = 000000010010001101000101011001111000100110101011100110111101111$
 $SB_1 = 1111111011011100101110101001100001110110010101000011001000010000$
 $SB_2 = 1000011001010100010100111000000110101011010110010100111111000010$
 $SB_3 = 1000011110000110010000000100110001010000101000110111...$

2.2.3. Presentation of input/output data

The basic data processed by the algorithm A5/3 are blocks of two times 114 bits (GSM) resp. 348 bits (ECSD~~DGE~~). In general in this document the data is presented in hexadecimal format as bytes, thus the last byte shown as part of an input or output data block may include 0 to 6 bits that are ignored once the block size has been reached (the least significant bits of the byte are ignored).

2.3. List of Variables

BLOCK1	a string of keystream bits output by the A5/3 algorithm — 114 bits for GSM, 348 bits for ECSD DGE .
BLOCK2	a string of keystream bits output by the A5/3 algorithm — 114 bits for GSM, 348 bits for ECSD DGE .
COUNT	a 22-bit frame dependent input to both the GSM and ECSD DGE A5/3 algorithms.
DIRECTION	a 1-bit input to the GEA3 algorithm, indicating the direction of transmission (uplink or downlink).
INPUT	a 32-bit frame dependent input to the GEA3 algorithm.
K_C	the cipher key that is an input to each of the three cipher algorithms defined here. Although at the time of writing the standards specify that K_C is 64 bits long, the algorithm specifications here allow it to be of any length between 64 and 128 inclusive, to allow for possible future enhancements to the standards.
KLEN	the length of K_C in bits, between 64 and 128 inclusive (see above).
M	an input to the GEA3 algorithm, specifying the number of octets of output to produce.
OUTPUT	the stream of output octets from the GEA3 algorithm.

2.4. Coverage

For each of the algorithms the test data have been selected such that, provided the entire set of tests is run:

- Each key bit will have been in both the '1' and the '0' states.
- Each bit of the initialisation fields (COUNT, DIRECTION) will have been in both the '1' and the '0' states.
- Every entry in the internal S-boxes of KASUMI will have been used.

The KASUMI coverage is already being reached with the 64 bit test sets of each algorithm.

3. ALGORITHM A5/3 FOR GSM

3.1. Overview

The test data sets presented here are for the algorithm A5/3 for GSM. For GSM, the DIRECTION bit is not applicable and is set to zero.

3.2. Format

Each test starts by showing the various inputs (K_C , COUNT) to the function. Thereafter both keystream blocks are shown. The first test set will also list all values in their binary representations.

3.3. Test Set 1

3.3.1. Binary Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	001010111101011001011001111110000010110001011011110000000000
COUNT	1001001111001000001111

BLOCK1:

```
10001000100111101110101010101111100111101101000110111010000110
1010111011110110000100001101100010001100101110010001
```

BLOCK2:

```
01011100101000110100000001101010101000100100010011001111011010
0111001111000001000111101010101101101000101101111101
```

3.3.2. Hexadecimal Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	0x2BD6459F82C5BC00
COUNT	0x24F20F

BLOCK1: 0x889EEAAF9ED1BA1ABBD8436232E440

BLOCK2: 0x5CA3406AA244CF69CF047AADA2DF40

3.4. Test Set 2

KLEN	64
Kc	0x952C49104881FF48
COUNT	0x061527

BLOCK1: 0xAB7DB38A573A325DAA76E4CB800A40

BLOCK2: 0x4C4B594FEA9D00FE8978B7B7BC1080

3.5. Test Set 3

KLEN	64
Kc	0xEFA8B2229E720C2A
COUNT	0x33FD3F

BLOCK1: 0x0E4015755A336469C3DD8680E30340

BLOCK2: 0x6F10669E2B4E18B042431A28E47F80

3.6. Test Set 4

KLEN	64
Kc	0x3451F23A43BD2C87
COUNT	0x0E418C

BLOCK1: 0x75F7C4C51560905DFBA05E46FB54C0

BLOCK2: 0x192C95353CDF979E054186DF15BF00

3.7. Test Set 5

KLEN	64
Kc	0xCAA2639BE82435CF
COUNT	0x2FF229

BLOCK1: 0x301437E4D4D6565D4904C631606EC0

BLOCK2: 0xF0A3B8795E264D3E1A82F684353DC0

3.8. Test Set 6

KLEN	64
Kc	0x7AE67E87400B9FA6
COUNT	0x2F24E5

BLOCK1: 0xF794290FEF643D2EA348A7796A2100

BLOCK2: 0xCB6FA6C6B8A705AF9FEFE975818500

3.9. Test Set 7

KLEN	64
Kc	0x58AF69935540698B
COUNT	0x05446B

BLOCK1: 0x749CA4E6B691E5A598C461D5FE4740

BLOCK2: 0x31C9E444CD04677ADAA8A082ADBC40

3.10. Test Set 8

KLEN	64
Kc	0x017F81E5F236FE62
COUNT	0x156B26

BLOCK1: 0x2A6976761E60CC4E8F9F52160276C0

BLOCK2: 0xA544D8475F2C78C35614128F1179C0

3.11. Test Set 9

KLEN	64
Kc	0x1ACA8B448B767B39
COUNT	0x0BC3B5

BLOCK1: 0xA4F70DC5A2C9707F5FA1C60EB10640

BLOCK2: 0x7780B597B328C1400B5C74823E8500

3.12. Test Set 10

KLEN	80
Kc	0x5ACB1D644C0D512041A5
COUNT	0x1D5157

BLOCK1: 0x8EFAEC49C355CCD995C2BF649FD480

BLOCK2: 0xF3A2910CAEDF587E976171AAF33B80

3.13. Test Set 11

KLEN	80
Kc	0x9315819243A043BEBE6E
COUNT	0x2E196F

BLOCK1: 0xAA08DB46DD3DED78A612085C529D00

BLOCK2: 0x0250463DA0E3886F9BC2E3BB0D73C0

3.14. Test Set 12

KLEN	128
Kc	0x3D43C388C9581E337FF1F97EB5C1F85E
COUNT	0x35D2CF

BLOCK1: 0xA2FE3034B6B22CC4E33C7090BEC340

BLOCK2: 0x170D7497432FF897B91BE8AECBA880

3.15. Test Set 13

KLEN	128
Kc	0xA4496A64DF4F399F3B4506814A3E07A1
COUNT	0x212777

BLOCK1: 0x89CDEE360DF9110281BCF57755A040

BLOCK2: 0x33822C0C779598C9CBFC49183AF7C0

4. ALGORITHM A5/3 FOR **ECSDDGE**

4.1. Overview

The test data sets presented here are for the algorithm A5/3 for **ECSDDGE**.

For **ECSDDGE**, the DIRECTION bit is not applicable and is set to zero. **ECSDDGE** allows block sizes up to 348 bits for BLOCK1 and BLOCK2. As A5/3 for **ECSDDGE** always produces two times 348 bits, the superfluous bits of each output block have to be discarded.

4.2. Format

Each test starts by showing the various inputs (K_C , COUNT) to the function. Thereafter both keystream blocks are shown. The first test set will also list all values in their binary representations.

4.3. Test Set 1

4.3.1. Binary Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	001010111101011001011001111110000010110001011011110000000000
COUNT	1001001111001000001111

BLOCK1:

```
11110111010111100110011000111010110011101010001000011110110010
01110100001011110111101001100010110110110000110011101110000001
10010010100110011110100000110000101000011010001011100010111110
01000101000011001001101011111011110101000101010000100010011011
01101101101100001111001001110001101011111011100101100000100111
11100100000101001000000010110011011100
```

BLOCK2:

```
111101010000101000010011011010001011100101101101101000111101111
11111011010011111001101101100000111101000101001111010010000111
0110001101100110110011001100110101011011111101011101000010110
1100100111110010011011010010011111001011110111011101101011011
0000101101010000010010010000010111100100111101101011010111001
10001010111000001001101001111010101001
```

4.3.2. Hexadecimal Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	0x2BD6459F82C5BC00
COUNT	0x24F20F

BLOCK1:

```
0xF75E663ACEA21EC9D0BDE98B6C33B819299E830A1A2E2F914326BEF51508
9B6DB0F271AFB9609F905202CDC0
```

BLOCK2:

```
0xF51426D172DB47BFED3E6D83D14F4876366CCCD5BFAE85B27C9B49F2F777
5B0B504905F27B5AE62B8269EA90
```

4.4. Test Set 2

KLEN	64
Kc	0x952C49104881FF48
COUNT	0x061271

BLOCK1:

0x7A48E94F5949D6145C6A8918C9136ABEF03D44EF8815F01981999A06E1D2
4A324EE2553879B85F88CF8A5A70

BLOCK2:

0x056D9F4C43D82878A6EA70C6007DF5BC27FF134A06889E5164AFCEE6ED99
D2DEF25BC0DDB25B7C77E9210910

4.5. Test Set 3

KLEN	64
Kc	0xEFA8B2229E720C2A
COUNT	0x33FD3F

BLOCK1:

0x09B49CE620E4A36B7956186C8F248B6150DC2362B3F41F6F28F486D9A80B
B879DA4FE349E72EF9755A501590

BLOCK2:

0x02B17EE1DF32D9302567E470EA3A26B0FFCDE60DFB8A28C10609AEC74CA1
EEDF3BAA3334C28E7E4DDA38A4A0

4.6. Test Set 4

KLEN	64
Kc	0x3451F23A43BD2C87
COUNT	0x0041BC

BLOCK1:

0x1257046374CDC415B8B920FBBA0B5AC14165A157704F0C0ADB14F457708B
F71B2B19291C796395AECCE0512C0

BLOCK2:

0xFBE2DE7861EBDD918FB450E4AA66C4405B8A90C80A1F94F07316A60EC429
9E1DB5CBEE1A900344914F194EF0

4.7. Test Set 5

KLEN	64
Kc	0xCAA2639BE82435CF
COUNT	0x1FF209

BLOCK1:

0x1640244FFF0A22021A3B8B7604661B518ADEACE830191F024D16E1808168
7799129E37466C67B4805E71D4E0

BLOCK2:

0xE62268E32C9A61FF2386849D6330A09D4A8AB99D9D905D0E4191B8D6DFAD
3E924FBB026B214D5AC5E3D9CCC0

4.8. Test Set 6

KLEN	80
Kc	0x5ACB1D644C0D512041A5
COUNT	0x156B26

BLOCK1:

0xAE630E6400A71DD02B24789C13157DE0B89525B040EF772341E3F5B5E353
3C488998C5904A47C399874CC120

BLOCK2:

0x1995B34B89FB53BF9278FED919EE8CCE20AE54E2EF295D92DD74D871D344
82A40ECE60ECB9ED15CCD9337C90

4.9. Test Set 7

KLEN	80
Kc	0x9315819243A043BEBE6E
COUNT	0x2E196F

BLOCK1:

0xB4AF6C69B33BD7A3921BDE4C7780FADDE7B169D82D63DC969577588C37BA
C61E5C07C10B18F4E466E244AB70

BLOCK2:

0x376F8B04E7F675844CD704F207D5D60ACD2050D4D4A94E37C3E911758735
419894BF2213F910D8F3DCCBE970

4.10. Test Set 8

KLEN	128
Kc	0x3D43C388C9581E337FF1F97EB5C1F85E
COUNT	0x35D2CF

BLOCK1:

0x566A5690468114D018FC796FAA1C58EA96BC49BA3CCC426E19F3E800D508
BBC65608B97CD5F1AA7DCE0510B0

BLOCK2:

0x1418CD8B91E369BD363ECF2C70644AD0819E33DACF33925AAE31A6BDCEA2
6391F918DFDEB60ECDF66AC603D0

4.11. Test Set 9

KLEN	128
Kc	0xA4496A64DF4F399F3B4506814A3E07A1
COUNT	0x212777

BLOCK1:

0x9440D02F6267722222FF55767A15679A446A9F1BB84EE1B25792BC6E2EFC
0A3D7A423C506808021AB401E020

BLOCK2:

0x8266AA6D07CE062AB6DB85F53B9244052093BDAD7A9D06DBEF9C1FB73959
CFC5BFE4F25062429873E7DB5000

5. Algorithm GEA3 for GPRS

5.1. Overview

The test data sets presented here are for the algorithm GEA3 for GPRS.

5.2. Format

Each test starts by showing the various inputs (K_C , COUNT, DIRECTION, M) to the function. Thereafter both keystream blocks are shown. The first test set will also list all values in their binary representations.

5.3. Test Set 1

5.3.1. Binary Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	001010111101011001011001111110000010110001011011110000000000
INPUT	10001110100101000010000110100011
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

```
01011111001101011001011100001001110111101001010100001101000000
01000001011011000101111011011011001001000000011001010000101000
00001111100010000000101101001000110111001100110111000010101011
11111011101101010000010101110110111110111101000011010101001110
1110101110110010000111010000011100111100110010111011111101100
10110101110000011010111101011110101111111111010011011100011111
11001001011011100011100101110000110100010100001111011100101100
10011000100100000001010100100000100110
```

5.3.2. Hexadecimal Representation

KLEN	64
Kc	0x2BD6459F82C5BC00
INPUT	0x8E9421A3
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

```
0x5F359709DE950D0105B17B6C90194280F880B48DCCDC2AFEED415DBEF435
4EEBB21D073CCBBFB2D706BD7AFFD371FC96E3970D143DCB2624054826
```

5.4. Test Set 2

KLEN	64
Kc	0x952C49104881FF48
INPUT	0x5064DB71
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

0xFDC03D738C8E14FF0320E59AAF75760799E9DA78DD8F888471C4AEAAC184
9633A26CD84F459D265B83D7D9B9A0B1E54F4D75E331640DF19E0DB0E0

5.5. Test Set 3

KLEN	64
Kc	0xEFA8B2229E720C2A
INPUT	0x4BDBD5E5
DIRECTION	1
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x4718A2ADFC90590949DDADAB406EC3B925F1AF1214673909DAAB96BB4C18
B1374BB1E99445A81CC856E47C6E49E9DBB9873D0831B2175CA1E109BA

5.6. Test Set 4

KLEN	64
Kc	0x3451F23A43BD2C87
INPUT	0x893FE14F
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

0xB46B1E284E3F8B63B86D9DF0915CFCEDDF2F061895BF9F82BF2593AE4847
E94A4626C393CF8941CE15EA7812690D8415B88C5730FE1F5D410E16A2

5.7. Test Set 5

KLEN	64
Kc	0xCAA2639BE82435CF
INPUT	0x8FE17885
DIRECTION	1
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x9FEFAF155A26CF35603E727CDAA87BA067FD84FF98A50B7FF0EC8E95A0FB
70E79CB93DEE2B7E9AB59D050E1262401571F349C68229DDF0DECC4E85

5.8. Test Set 6

KLEN	64
Kc	0x1ACA8B448B767B39
INPUT	0x4F7BC3B5
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x514F6C3A3B5A55CA190092F7BB6E80EF3EDB738FCDCE2FF90BB387DDE75B
BC32A04A67B898A3DFB8198FFFC37D437CF69E7F9C13B51A868720E750

5.9. Test Set 7

KLEN	80
Kc	0x5ACB1D644C0D512041A5
INPUT	0xF0A7F9D0
DIRECTION	1
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x1CC337BCFA4E339713BD8B4C42C2E7571BE86B6B7C56EDB662199B1705BA
CB692D377DB61812B31B58A923F7F13AEFD21AAFBB28739979124A3EE5

5.10. Test Set 8

KLEN	80
Kc	0x9315819243A043BEBE6E
INPUT	0x0B5B6901
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x23D335BE02460D89AB609C32E2DF8CB04F336FB358FB74778AC0331EBE00
FFAE8D218EEE5CD181B3BC1580B6D0D7FD6DAC2DFF34654AD9545EB293

5.11. Test Set 9

KLEN	128
Kc	0x3D43C388C9581E337FF1F97EB5C1F85E
INPUT	0x48571AB9
DIRECTION	0
M	59

OUTPUT:

0xFC7314EF00A63ED0116F236C5D25C54EEC56A5B71F9F18B4D7941F84E422
ACBDE5EEA9A204679002D14F312F3DEE2A1AC917C3FBDC3696143C0F5D

5.12. Test Set 10

KLEN	128
Kc	0xA4496A64DF4F399F3B4506814A3E07A1
INPUT	0xEB04ADE2
DIRECTION	1
M	59

OUTPUT:

0x2AEB5970FB06B718027D048488AAF24FB3B74EA4A6B1242FF85B108FF816
A303C72757D9AAD862B835D1D287DBC141D0A28D79D87BB137CD1198CD