BP Code Calc Exe WORK

be warned, though, there's a lot of written memory. still, this one was fun, and i thought i'd share it, even though it's kind of cheating. i probably should not have set the calibration duration to be so long, so if you are curious about the low-level aspects of this one, i suggest watching the next challenge. the first 3 bytes are the first half of the serial number, they are encoded into the field. to unencrypt them, you reverse the bytes, or you decode the bits from the s-boxes (32, according to the specification) (see below). the next 3 bytes are the second half of the serial number. these bytes are used for key derivation, and thus have to be read and stored in a way that doesn't allow for tampering. the specification says that you can use any kind of padding, but that the padding must be chosen to always be consistent. i assume that means that on your own, by default, you use some sort of crc8 or crc64, or possibly even a hash. i don't really know how that's supposed to work, but they have to store that in a way that it can be extracted on the fly, without having to decode all the fields first. the customer data is calculated by xoring the flag and the customer data. since the customer data is always 7 bytes, the flag is always 0. just xor it with the customer data, then xor the result with the flag. the result is always a flag byte, so let's just call the result f7. the way the test works is by calculating the ciphertext and comparing it to the plaintext. for that, we need to calculate the decryption operation. we want the flags back in place, so we just copy over the flags, and leave all the other stuff unchanged. the same for the included customer data. the rest is just building the bits from the byte array that are all 0, then oring them with the whole mess to get back the original flag and data that were xored.

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You're welcome! Sorry it's so late. I tryed to look in to tensorflow and it turned out that you need to do the reshape on the x_images and y_outputs tensors. Then you can call the train procedure again. Sorry I can't give you a code for that right now, but that should be a good starting point. Hi, Thanks for this tutorial! It was great to see how a neural network works. I've looked through your code and understand what is going on. It's very useful. I just wanted to point out that I'm assuming that y_pred is of the same shape as y_actual, i.e. 1-d. This is crucial because otherwise the error (gradient) are going to be multi-dimensional which can get very confusing. It would be good to add a note to your code in the function that n_samples might not be a scalar. I'm not too concerned with the loop taking a few seconds to execute because I'm just using it to calculate the cost to see if the training is converging. The code computes an error as I expected and then the train step is repeated until the next iteration. Your code is great and I definitely recommend your tutorial. Thanks! Hi Xuan: I dont know whether I am just missing it or not. But I tried your code to implement a hidden layer and works perfectly. Do I need to assign output of hidden layer to a neuron and use some other activation function? It didnt work if I directly used softmax. I know there are already softmax implemented in scipy, but that is a loss function. I dont want to use the loss function. I want to use the error backpropagation. So I have to give a different activation function to the output neuron. For example, I want to have a neuron output a value between 0 and 1, so it can be identified as either a 0 or a 1. I think I did that right. I modified the test file to use backpropagation and it worked well. I dont know what I can do more. Can you offer any suggestion? Thanks. Happy coding! 5ec8ef588b