Get Cryptic

Work through these exercises from Cryptopals Set 1 (http://cryptopals.com/sets/1) Get as far as you can.

Try to TDD the solution if able.

Optional but recommended

You should write the code to parse hexidecimal and base64 as well instead of using built in functions, it's more fun than it sounds.

Helpful information

Hex (More info)

In computing hexadecimal (also base 16, or hex) is a positional numeral system with a base of 16.

It uses sixteen distinct symbols the symbols 0–9 to represent values zero to nine, and A, B, C, D, E, F (or alternatively a, b, c, d, e, f) to represent values ten to fifteen.

Value	Hex
0-9	A-Z or a-z
A-F	10-15

Each hex digit represents exactly 4 bits of data.

```
387922 Decimal
= 010111101011010010 = 0101 1110 1011 0101 0010 Binary
= 5 14 11 5 2 Decimal
= 5 E B 5 2 Hexidecimal
= 5EB52 Hexidecimal
```

Base64 (More info)

In computing base64 is a positional numeral system with a base of 64.

It uses sixty four distinct symbols A–Z to represent values 0-25, a-z to represent values 26-51, 0-9 to represent 52-61, + to represent 62 and / to represent 63.

The final '==' sequence indicates that the last group contained only one byte, and '=' indicates that it contained two bytes.

Value	Hex
0-25	A–Z
26-51	a-z
52-61	0-9
62	+
63	1
Padding	=

Each base64 digit represents exactly 6 bits of data.

```
Text
            Man
ASCII
            М
            77
                          97
                                        110
            01001101
                          01100001
                                        01101110
            010011 010110 000101 101110
Bit pattern
                       010110
                                            101110
            010011
                                 000101
Index
            19
                       22
                                 5
                                            46
                                 F
Base64-encoded T
                       W
                                            u
            TWFu
Text
ASCII
            77
                           0
                                        0
            01001101
                          00000000
                                        99999999
Bit pattern
            010000
                                  000000
                                            000000
                       16
Base64-encoded T
                       Q
          = TO==
Text
            Ma
ASCII
                           а
                          97
            01001101
                          01100001
                                        100000000
Bit pattern
            010011 010110 000100 00000
            010011
                       010110
                                 000100
                                            000000
            19
                       22
                                 4
                                            9
Index
Base64-encoded T
                                  Е
          = TWE=
```

ASCII (More info)

See [More info] to learn about ASCII

Bitwise Operations

NOT (More info)

The **bitwise NOT**, or **complement**, is a unary operation that performs logical negation on each bit, forming the ones' complement of the given binary value. Bits that are 0 become 1, and those that are 1 become 0. For example:

```
NOT 0111 (decimal 7)
= 1000 (decimal 8)
```

AND (More info)

A bitwise AND takes two equal-length binary representations and performs the logical AND operation on each pair of the corresponding bits, by multiplying them.

Thus, if both bits in the compared position are 1, the bit in the resulting binary representation is 1 (1 \times 1 = 1); otherwise, the result is 0 (1 \times 0 = 0 and 0 \times 0 = 0). For example:

```
0101 (decimal 5)
AND 0011 (decimal 3)
= 0001 (decimal 1)
```

OR (More info)

A bitwise OR takes two bit patterns of equal length and performs the logical inclusive OR operation on each pair of corresponding bits.

The result in each position is 0 if both bits are 0, while otherwise the result is 1. For example:

```
0101 (decimal 5)

OR 0011 (decimal 3)

= 0111 (decimal 7)
```

XOR (More info)

A bitwise XOR takes two bit patterns of equal length and performs the logical exclusive OR operation on each pair of corresponding bits. The result in each position is 1 if only the first bit is 1 or only the second bit is 1, but will be 0 if both are 0 or both are 1.

In this we perform the comparison of two bits, being 1 if the two bits are different, and 0 if they are the same. For example:

```
0110 (decimal 6)

XOR 1010 (decimal 10)
= 1100 (decimal 12)
```

Arithmetic shift (More info)

In an arithmetic shift, the bits that are shifted out of either end are discarded. In a left arithmetic shift, zeros are shifted in on the right; in a right arithmetic shift, the sign bit is shifted in on the left.

This example uses an 8-bit register:

```
00010111 (decimal +23) LEFT-SHIFT

= 00101110 (decimal +46)

10010111 (decimal -105) RIGHT-SHIFT

= 11001011 (decimal -53)

00010111 (decimal +23) LEFT-SHIFT-BY-TWO

= 01011100 (decimal +92)
```