

Q1. Write a function that accepts a positive integer as a parameter and then returns a representation of that number in binary (base 2).

Ans.

Hint: This is in many ways a trick question. Think!

```
def binary(n):  
    return bin(n)[2:]  
  
print(binary(10))
```

Output:

1010

Q2. Write and test a function that takes an integer as its parameter and returns the factors of that integer. (A factor is an integer which can be multiplied by another to yield the original).

Ans.

```
def find_factors(n):  
    factors = []  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        if n % i == 0:  
            factors.append(i)  
    return factors  
  
print(find_factors(12))
```

Output:

[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12]

Q3. Write and test a function that determines if a given integer is a prime number. A prime number is an integer greater than 1 that cannot be produced by multiplying two other integers.

Ans.

```
def is_prime(n):  
    if n <= 1:  
        return False  
    for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):  
        if n % i == 0:  
            return False  
    return True  
  
print(is_prime(11))  
print(is_prime(15))  
print(is_prime(1))  
print(is_prime(17))
```

Output:

```
True  
False  
False  
True
```

Q4. Computers are commonly used in encryption. A very simple form of encryption (more accurately "obfuscation") would be to remove the spaces from a message and reverse the resulting string. Write, and test, a function that takes a string containing a message and "encrypts" it in this way.

Ans.

```
def encrypt_message(message):  
    return message.replace(" ", "").[::-1]  
print(encrypt_message("Hello World"))
```

Output:

```
dlroWolleH
```

Q5. Another way to hide a message is to include the letters that make it up within seemingly random text. The letters of the message might be every fifth character, for example. Write and test a function that does such encryption. It should randomly generate an interval (between 2 and 20), space the message out accordingly, and should fill the gaps with random letters. The function should return the encrypted message and the interval used.

For example, if the message is "send cheese", the random interval is 2, and for clarity the random letters are not random:

send cheese

s e n d c h e e s e

sxyexynxydxy cxyhxyexyexysxye

Ans.

```
import random
import string

def encrypt_message(message):
    interval = random.randint(2, 20)
    encrypted_message = []
    for i in range(len(message)):
        if i % interval == 0:
            encrypted_message.append(message[i])
        else:
            random_letter = random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase)
            encrypted_message.append(random_letter)
    encrypted_message_str = ''.join(encrypted_message)
    return encrypted_message_str, interval

message = "send cheese"
encrypted, interval = encrypt_message(message)
print(f"Original message: {message}")
```

```
print(f"Encrypted message: {encrypted}")
```

```
print(f"Interval used: {interval}")
```

Output:

Original message: send cheese

Encrypted message: sfqzfrkxps

Interval used: 9

Q6. Write a program that decrypts messages encoded as above.

Ans.

```
def decrypt_message(encrypted_message, interval):
```

```
    original_message = []
```

```
    for i in range(len(encrypted_message)):
```

```
        if i % interval == 0:
```

```
            original_message.append(encrypted_message[i])
```

```
    decrypted_message = "".join(original_message)
```

```
    return decrypted_message
```

```
encrypted_message = "sxyexynxydxycxyhxyexyexysxye"
```

```
interval = 2
```

```
decrypted = decrypt_message(encrypted_message, interval)
```

```
print(f"Encrypted message: {encrypted_message}")
```

```
print(f"Decrypted message: {decrypted}")
```

Output:

Encrypted message: sxyexynxydxycxyhxyexyexysxye

Decrypted message: syxnyxcyexysy