

Assignment 01 (AND and XOR operation)

Roll No.335

Batch: B

Code:

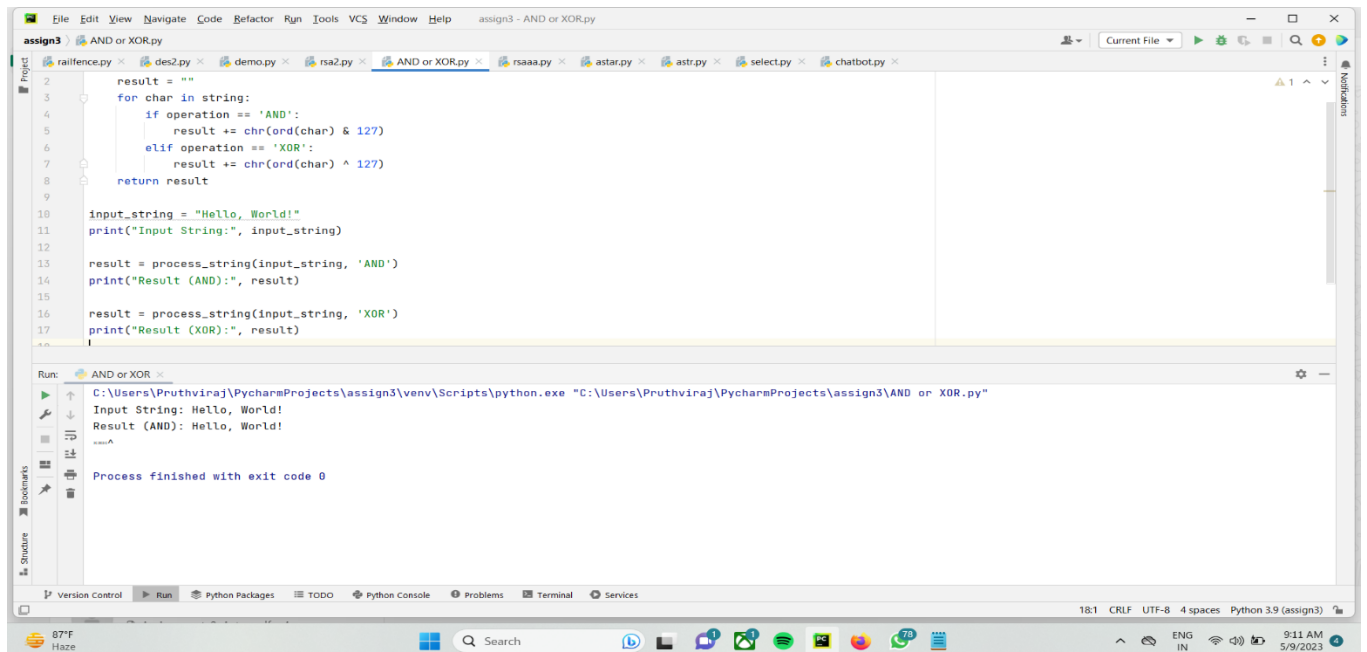
```
def process_string(string, operation):
    result = ""
    for char in string:
        if operation == 'AND':
            result += chr(ord(char) & 127)
        elif operation == 'XOR':
            result += chr(ord(char) ^ 127)
    return result

input_string = "Hello, World!"
print("Input String:", input_string)

result = process_string(input_string, 'AND')
print("Result (AND):", result)

result = process_string(input_string, 'XOR')
print("Result (XOR):", result)
```

output:



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor window shows the Python code for the assignment. The code defines a function `process_string` that takes a string and an operation ('AND' or 'XOR') as input. It iterates through each character of the string, applying the specified operation using bitwise AND or XOR with the value 127. The input string is "Hello, World!". The code then calls the function for both 'AND' and 'XOR' operations and prints the results.

The Run window at the bottom shows the output of the program:

```
AND or XOR
Input String: Hello, World!
Result (AND): Hello, World!
Result (XOR): Hello, World!

Process finished with exit code 0
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file encoding is UTF-8, 4 spaces indentation, and Python 3.9 (assign3).

Assignment No. 02(Rail Fence Cipher)

Roll No.335

Batch: B

Code:

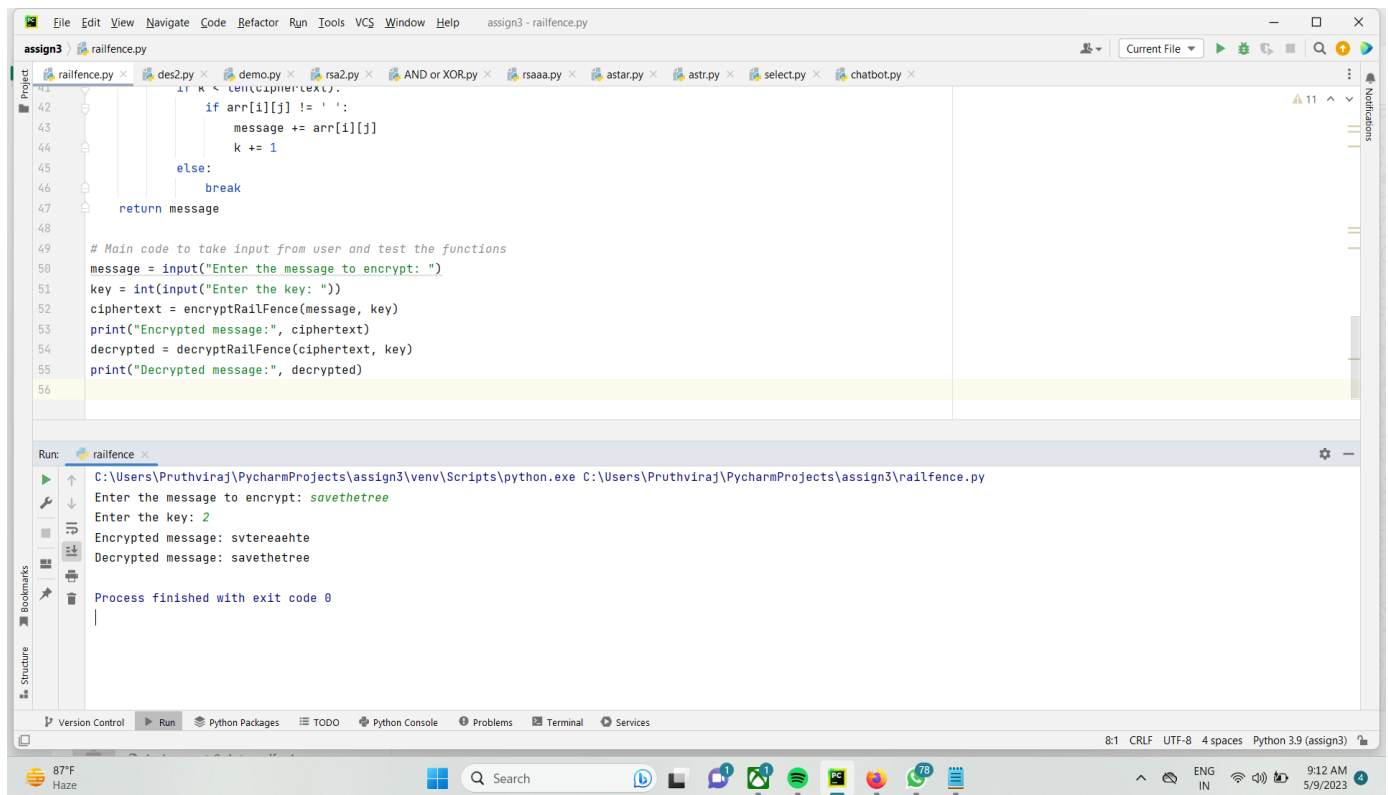
```
import math

# Encryption function for Rail Fence Cipher
def encryptRailFence(message, key):
    message = message.replace(" ", "") # remove spaces from message
    num_rows = key
    num_cols = math.ceil(len(message) / num_rows)
    arr = [[' ' for j in range(num_cols)] for i in range(num_rows)]
    k = 0
    for j in range(num_cols):
        for i in range(num_rows):
            if k < len(message):
                arr[i][j] = message[k]
                k += 1
            else:
                break
    ciphertext = ""
    for i in range(num_rows):
        for j in range(num_cols):
            ciphertext += arr[i][j]
    return ciphertext

# Decryption function for Rail Fence Cipher
def decryptRailFence(ciphertext, key):
    ciphertext = ciphertext.replace(" ", "") # remove spaces from ciphertext
    num_rows = key
    num_cols = math.ceil(len(ciphertext) / num_rows)
    arr = [[' ' for j in range(num_cols)] for i in range(num_rows)]
    k = 0
    for i in range(num_rows):
        for j in range(num_cols):
            if k < len(ciphertext):
                arr[i][j] = ciphertext[k]
                k += 1
            else:
                break
    message = ""
    k = 0
    for j in range(num_cols):
        for i in range(num_rows):
            if k < len(ciphertext):
                if arr[i][j] != ' ':
                    message += arr[i][j]
                    k += 1
            else:
                break
    return message
```

```
# Main code to take input from user and test the functions
message = input("Enter the message to encrypt: ")
key = int(input("Enter the key: "))
ciphertext = encryptRailFence(message, key)
print("Encrypted message:", ciphertext)
decrypted = decryptRailFence(ciphertext, key)
print("Decrypted message:", decrypted)
```

Output:



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The main editor window shows the `railfence.py` file with the following code:

```
42 if k < len(ciphertext):
43     if arr[i][j] != ' ':
44         message += arr[i][j]
45         k += 1
46     else:
47         break
48 return message
49
50 # Main code to take input from user and test the functions
51 message = input("Enter the message to encrypt: ")
52 key = int(input("Enter the key: "))
53 ciphertext = encryptRailFence(message, key)
54 print("Encrypted message:", ciphertext)
55 decrypted = decryptRailFence(ciphertext, key)
56 print("Decrypted message:", decrypted)
```

The Run window at the bottom shows the execution output:

```
Run: railfence
C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\railfence.py
Enter the message to encrypt: savethetree
Enter the key: 2
Encrypted message: svtareahte
Decrypted message: savethetree

Process finished with exit code 0
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file encoding is UTF-8, 4 spaces, and Python 3.9 (assign3). The system tray shows the date and time as 9:12 AM on 5/9/2023.

Assignment No. 04(RSA algorithm)

Roll No.335

Batch: B

Code:

```
import math
message = int(input("Enter the message to be encrypted: "))

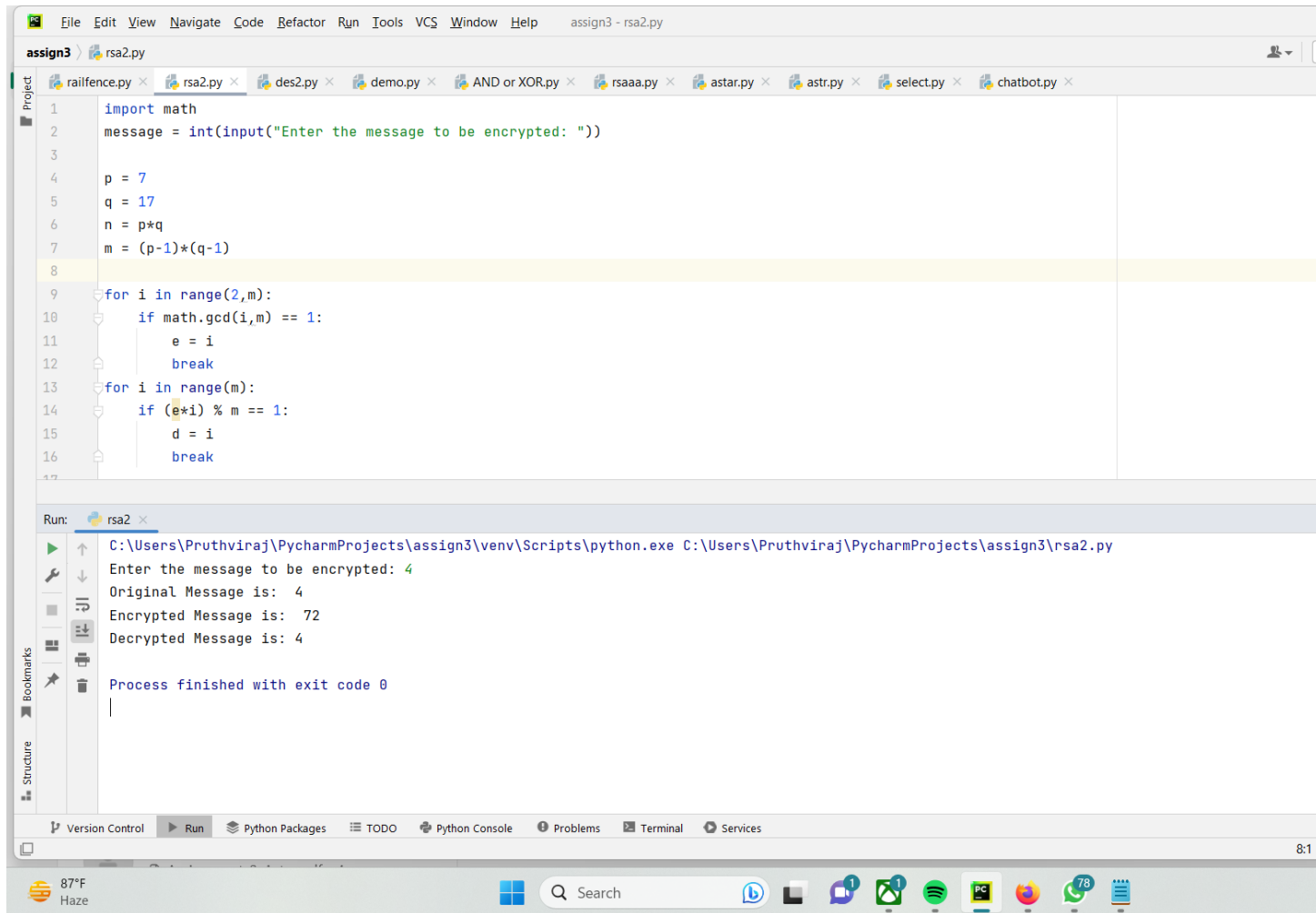
p = 7
q = 17
n = p*q
m = (p-1)*(q-1)

for i in range(2,m):
    if math.gcd(i,m) == 1:
        e = i
        break
for i in range(m):
    if (e*i) % m == 1:
        d = i
        break

def encrypt(me):
    c = pow(message, e, n)
    return c
def decrypt(ct):
    p = pow(ct, d, n)
    return p

print("Original Message is: ", message)
CT = encrypt(message)
print("Encrypted Message is: ", CT)
PT = decrypt(CT)
print("Decrypted Message is:", PT)
```

Output:



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes menus for File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, and Help. The project name is 'assign3' and the current file is 'rsa2.py'. The editor shows the following Python code:

```
1 import math
2 message = int(input("Enter the message to be encrypted: "))
3
4 p = 7
5 q = 17
6 n = p*q
7 m = (p-1)*(q-1)
8
9 for i in range(2,m):
10     if math.gcd(i,m) == 1:
11         e = i
12         break
13 for i in range(m):
14     if (e*i) % m == 1:
15         d = i
16         break
```

Below the editor, the 'Run' window shows the execution of 'rsa2.py'. The command executed is 'C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\rsa2.py'. The output is as follows:

```
Enter the message to be encrypted: 4
Original Message is: 4
Encrypted Message is: 72
Decrypted Message is: 4
Process finished with exit code 0
```

The bottom status bar shows the temperature as 87°F and the location as Haze. The Windows taskbar at the very bottom includes the Start button, a search bar, and several application icons.

Assignment No.5(Diffi-Hellman Algorithm)

Roll No. 335

Batch: B

Code:

HTML File:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange</h1>
  <p>Enter a prime number and a base value:</p>
  <form>
    <label for="prime">Prime number:</label>
    <input type="number" id="prime" name="prime"><br><br>
    <label for="base">Base value:</label>
    <input type="number" id="base" name="base"><br><br>
    <button type="button" onclick="generateKeys()">Generate Keys</button>
  </form>
  <p>Public keys:</p>
  <p>Alice: <span id="alicePubKey"></span></p>
  <p>Bob: <span id="bobPubKey"></span></p>
  <p>Shared secret:</p>
  <p><span id="sharedSecret"></span></p>

  <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Jscript File:

```
function isPrime(n) {
  if (n < 2) return false;
  for (let i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(n); i++) {
    if (n % i === 0) return false;
  }
  return true;
}

function generateKeys() {
```

```

const prime = parseInt(document.getElementById("prime").value);
const base = parseInt(document.getElementById("base").value);

if (!isPrime(prime)) {
    alert("Please enter a prime number.");
    return;
}

const alicePrivateKey = Math.floor(Math.random() * (prime - 2)) + 2;
const bobPrivateKey = Math.floor(Math.random() * (prime - 2)) + 2;

const alicePublicKey = modExp(base, alicePrivateKey, prime);
const bobPublicKey = modExp(base, bobPrivateKey, prime);

const sharedSecret = modExp(alicePublicKey, bobPrivateKey, prime);

document.getElementById("alicePubKey").textContent = alicePublicKey;
document.getElementById("bobPubKey").textContent = bobPublicKey;
document.getElementById("sharedSecret").textContent = sharedSecret;
}

function modExp(base, exponent, modulus) {
    if (modulus === 1) return 0;

    let result = 1;
    base = base % modulus;
    while (exponent > 0) {
        if (exponent % 2 === 1) {
            result = (result * base) % modulus;
        }
        exponent = Math.floor(exponent / 2);
        base = (base * base) % modulus;
    }
    return result;
}

```


Output:

Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

Enter a prime number and a base value:

Prime number:

Base value:

Public keys:

Alice: 2

Bob: 2

Shared secret:

4

Assignment No. 01(BFS & DFS)

Roll No. 335

Batch: B

Code:

```
graph = {
    '1' : ['2', '5'],
    '2' : ['3', '4'],
    '5' : ['6'],
    '3' : [],
    '4' : ['6'],
    '6' : []
}

visited = []
queue = []

def breadthFirstSearch(visited, graph, node):
    visited.append(node)
    queue.append(node)

    while queue:
        m = queue.pop(0)
        print (m, end = " ")

        for neighbour in graph[m]:
            if neighbour not in visited:
                visited.append(neighbour)
                queue.append(neighbour)

print("Breadth-First Search: ")
breadthFirstSearch(visited, graph, '1')

# Program Output:-

# Breadth-First Search:
# 1 2 5 3 4 6

# Depth First Search:

graph = {
    '1' : ['2', '5'],
    '2' : ['3', '4'],
    '5' : ['6'],
    '3' : [],
    '4' : ['6'],
    '6' : []
}

visited = set()
```

```
def depthFirstSearch(visited, graph, node):
    if node not in visited:
        print (node)
        visited.add(node)
        for neighbour in graph[node]:
            depthFirstSearch(visited, graph, neighbour)

print("Depth-First Search")
depthFirstSearch(visited, graph, '1')
```

Output:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, and Help. The main editor window displays a file named `assign3 - bfsdfs.py` with the following Python code:

```
1 graph = {
2     '1': ['2', '5'],
3     '2': ['3', '4'],
4     '5': ['6'],
5     '3': [],
6     '4': ['6'],
7     '6': []
8 }
9
```

Below the editor, the Run console shows the output of the program:

```
Run: bfsdfs
C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\bfsdfs.py
Breadth-First Search:
1 2 5 3 4 6 Depth-First Search
1
2
3
4
6
5

Process finished with exit code 0
```

The bottom status bar indicates the file is at line 8, column 29, with the message "PEP 8: W292 no newline at end of file". The system tray at the bottom shows the date and time as 57:38.

Assignment No.02 (Selection Sort)

Roll No. 335

Batch : B

Code:

```
def selection_sort_greedy(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    print("\nList before Sorting: ", arr, "\n")
    for i in range(n):
        min_idx = i
        for j in range(i+1, n):
            if arr[j] < arr[min_idx]:
                min_idx = j
        arr[i], arr[min_idx] = arr[min_idx], arr[i]
        print("List After Pass ", i+1, ": ", arr)
    return arr

n=int(input("Length of List: "))
arr=[]
for i in range(n):
    element=int(input("Enter List Element: "))
    arr.append(element)
print("\nSorted List is:", selection_sort_greedy(arr))
```

Output:

```
File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS Window Help assign3 - select.py
assign3 select.py
1 def selection_sort_greedy(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     print("\nList before Sorting: ", arr, "\n")
4     for i in range(n):
5         min_idx = i
6         for j in range(i+1, n):
7             if arr[j] < arr[min_idx]:
8                 min_idx = j
9         arr[i], arr[min_idx] = arr[min_idx], arr[i]
10        print("List After Pass ", i+1, ": ", arr)
11    return arr

Run: select
C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\Pruthviraj\PycharmProjects\assign3\select.py
Length of List: 5
Enter List Element: 44
Enter List Element: 20
Enter List Element: 91
Enter List Element: 26
Enter List Element: 39

List before Sorting: [44, 20, 91, 26, 39]

List After Pass 1 : [20, 44, 91, 26, 39]
List After Pass 2 : [20, 26, 91, 44, 39]
List After Pass 3 : [20, 26, 39, 44, 91]
List After Pass 4 : [20, 26, 39, 44, 91]
List After Pass 5 : [20, 26, 39, 44, 91]

Sorted List is: [20, 26, 39, 44, 91]

Process finished with exit code 0
```


Assignment No. 03(A star Algorithm)

Roll No. 335

Batch: B

Code:

```
class box ( ):
    """A box class for A* Pathfinding"""

    def __init__(self, parent=None, position=None):
        self.parent = parent
        self.position = position
        self.g = 0
        self.h = 0
        self.f = 0

    def __eq__(self, other):
        return self.position == other.position

def astar(maze, start, end):
    """Returns a list of tuples as a path from the given start to the given
    end in the given board"""

    # Create start and end node
    start_node = box (None, start)
    start_node.g = start_node.h = start_node.f = 0
    end_node = box (None, end)
    end_node.g = end_node.h = end_node.f = 0

    # Initialize both open and closed list
    open_list = []
    closed_list = []

    # Add the start node
    open_list.append (start_node)

    # Loop until you find the end
    while len (open_list) > 0:

        # Get the current node
        current_node = open_list[0]
        current_index = 0
        for index, item in enumerate (open_list):
            if item.f < current_node.f:
                current_node = item
                current_index = index

        # Pop current off open list, add to closed list
        open_list.pop (current_index)
        closed_list.append (current_node)

        # Found the goal
        if current_node == end_node:
```

```

path = []
current = current_node
while current is not None:
    path.append (current.position)
    current = current.parent
return path[::-1] # Return reversed path

# Generate children
children = []
for new_position in [(0, -1), (0, 1), (-1, 0), (1, 0), (-1, -1), (-1,
1), (1, -1), (1, 1)]: # Adjacent squares

    # Get node position
    node_position = (current_node.position[0] + new_position[0],
current_node.position[1] + new_position[1])

    # Make sure within range
    if node_position[0] > (len (maze) - 1) or node_position[0] < 0 or
node_position[1] > (
        len (maze[len (maze) - 1]) - 1) or node_position[1] < 0:
        continue

    # Make sure walkable terrain
    if maze[node_position[0]][node_position[1]] != 0:
        continue

    # Create new node
    new_node = box (current_node, node_position)

    # Append
    children.append (new_node)

# Loop through children
for child in children:

    # Child is on the closed list
    for closed_child in closed_list:
        if child == closed_child:
            continue

    # Create the f, g, and h values
    child.g = current_node.g + 1
    child.h = ((child.position[0] - end_node.position[0]) ** 2) + (
        (child.position[1] - end_node.position[1]) ** 2)
    child.f = child.g + child.h

    # Child is already in the open list
    for open_node in open_list:
        if child == open_node and child.g > open_node.g:
            continue

    # Add the child to the open list
    open_list.append (child)

```



```

def main():
    board = [[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]]

    start = (0, 0)
    end = (6, 6)
    path = astar(board, start, end)
    print(path)
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        main()

```

Output:

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
assign_2.py - AI_Assignments - Visual Studio Code

EXPLORER
AI_ASSIGNMENTS
  assign_2.py
  assign1.java 1
  assign1BSF.java 5
  Dijkstra.java 1
  Graph.class
  Graph.java 1
  Inlist.java 1

108
109
110
111
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116
117

    start = (0, 0)
    end = (6, 6)

    path = astar(board, start, end)
    print(path)

    if __name__ == '__main__':
        main()

PROBLEMS 0 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS D:\AI_Assignments> python -u "d:\AI_Assignments\assign_2.py"
[(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 3), (5, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)]
PS D:\AI_Assignments>

Ln 111, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python Go Live
34°C Sunny 15:43 07-05-2021

```


Assignment No.5 (chatbot)

Roll No. 335

Batch: B

Code:

```
import random

# Define possible chatbot responses
responses = {
    "hello": ["Hi there!", "Hello!", "Hi!"],
    "how are you": ["I'm doing well, thank you!", "Great, thanks for asking!", "I'm fine, how are you?"],
    "what's your name": ["My name is Chatbot!", "I'm Chatbot, nice to meet you!"],
    "bye": ["Goodbye!", "See you later!", "Bye!"],
    "default": ["I'm sorry, I didn't understand that.", "Could you please repeat that?"]
}

# Define function to generate chatbot response
def generate_response(message):
    message = message.lower ( )

    for key in responses:
        if key in message:
            return random.choice (responses[key])

    return random.choice (responses["default"])

# Define main function to handle user input and chatbot response
def main():
    print ("Hello! I'm a chatbot. What's your name?")
    name = input ( )
    print (f"Nice to meet you, {name}! How can I assist you today?")

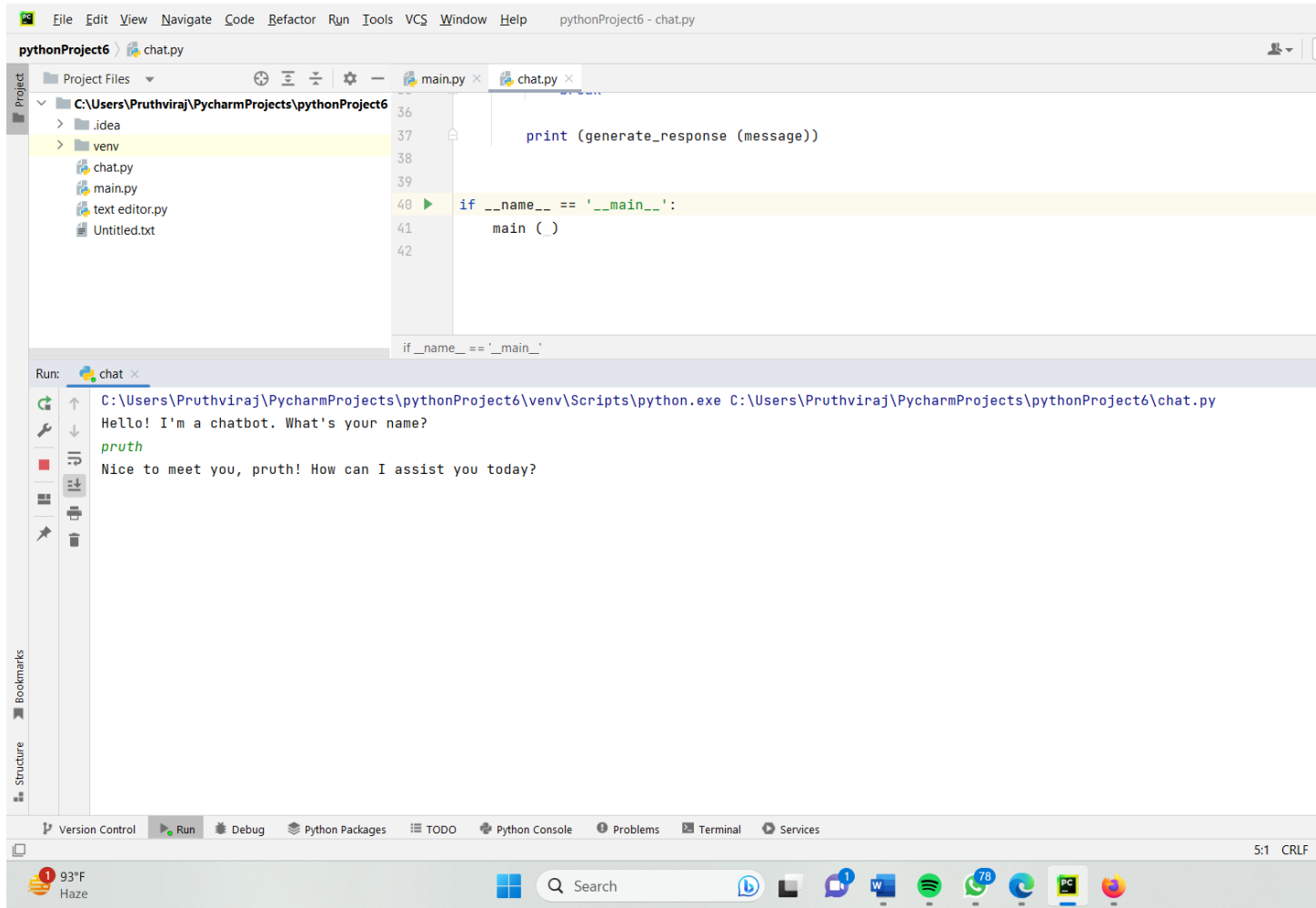
    while True:
        message = input ( )

        if message.lower ( ) == "bye":
            print (generate_response ("bye"))
            break

        print (generate_response (message))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main ( )
```

Output:



Assignment: 04(CSP N- queen problem)

Roll No: 335

Batch: B

Code:

```
""" Python3 program to solve N Queen Problem
using Branch or Bound """

N = 8

""" A utility function to print solution """

def printSolution(board):
    for i in range (N):
        for j in range (N):
            print (board[i][j], end=" ")
        print ( )

""" A Optimized function to check if
a queen can be placed on board[row][col] """

def isSafe(row, col, slashCode, backslashCode,
           rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
           backslashCodeLookup):
    if (slashCodeLookup[slashCode[row][col]] or
        backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[row][col]] or
        rowLookup[row]):
        return False
    return True

""" A recursive utility function
to solve N Queen problem """

def solveNQueensUtil(board, col, slashCode, backslashCode,
                    rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                    backslashCodeLookup):
    """ base case: If all queens are
    placed then return True """
    if (col >= N):
        return True
    for i in range (N):
        if (isSafe (i, col, slashCode, backslashCode,
                    rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                    backslashCodeLookup)):

            """ Place this queen in board[i][col] """
            board[i][col] = 1
            rowLookup[i] = True
```

```

        slashCodeLookup[slashCode[i][col]] = True
        backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[i][col]] = True

        """ recur to place rest of the queens """
        if (solveNQueensUtil (board, col + 1,
                               slashCode, backslashCode,
                               rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                               backslashCodeLookup)):

            return True

        """ If placing queen in board[i][col]
        doesn't lead to a solution, then backtrack """

        """ Remove queen from board[i][col] """
        board[i][col] = 0
        rowLookup[i] = False
        slashCodeLookup[slashCode[i][col]] = False
        backslashCodeLookup[backslashCode[i][col]] = False

        """ If queen can not be place in any row in
        this column col then return False """
        return False

def solveNQueens():
    board = [[0 for i in range (N)]
              for j in range (N)]

    # helper matrices
    slashCode = [[0 for i in range (N)]
                  for j in range (N)]
    backslashCode = [[0 for i in range (N)]
                     for j in range (N)]

    # arrays to tell us which rows are occupied
    rowLookup = [False] * N

    # keep two arrays to tell us
    # which diagonals are occupied
    x = 2 * N - 1
    slashCodeLookup = [False] * x
    backslashCodeLookup = [False] * x

    # initialize helper matrices
    for rr in range (N):
        for cc in range (N):
            slashCode[rr][cc] = rr + cc
            backslashCode[rr][cc] = rr - cc + 7

    if (solveNQueensUtil (board, 0, slashCode, backslashCode,
                          rowLookup, slashCodeLookup,
                          backslashCodeLookup) == False):
        print ("Solution does not exist")
        return False

    # solution found
    printSolution (board)
    return True

```

```
# This code is contributed by SHUBHAMSINGH10
```

OUTPUT:

