**Montgomery College**

**CMSC 203**

**Assignment 3 Design**

Class: CMSC203 CRN XXXX

 Program: Assignment 3 Design

Instructor: Proffesor Tsai

 Summary of Description: (Give a brief description for a Program)

 Due Date: 10/3/2021

 Integrity Pledge: I pledge that I have completed the programming assignment independently.

 I have not copied the code from a student or any source.

Student: Aryan Anwar

**Part 1: Pseudo Code:**

Turn in pseudo-code for each of the methods specified in CryptoManager.java.   Refer to the **Pseudocode Guideline** on how to write Pseudocode.

declare char upper

declare char lower

declare int range

stringInBounds (param: string text):

for loop from i = 0 to text length:

if s at i is not within upper and lower bounds:

return false

return true

encryptCaesar(param string text, int x):

declare string caesar

for loop from i =0 to string a length:

set ceaser to char at ith location of text + x

return caesar

decrpytCaesar(param string text, int x):

declare string caesar

for loop from i=0 to string a length:

set ceaser to char at ith location of text + x

return caesar

encrpytBellaso(param string text, string key):

declare string bellaso

for loop from i=0 to string a length:

set bellaso to char at ith location of text + ith lcoation of key

return bellaso

decryptBellaso(param string text, string key):

declare string bellaso

for loop from i=0 to string a length:

set bellaso to char at ith location of text - ith lcoation of key

return bellaso

**Part 2: Comprehensive Test Plan**

Turn in a Test Plan table. Test Plan should include:

* at least two tests for the Caesar Cipher
* at least two for the Bellaso Cipher.
* at least one string that will fail because it has characters outside the acceptable ones.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Input text | Input Key | Encrypted (method1) | Encrypted (method2) | Decrypt (method1) | Decrypt (method2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Make sure your tests cover all the possible scenarios.**

**Pseudocode Guideline**

Pseudocode is code written for human understanding not a compiler. You can think of pseudocode as “English code,” code that can be understood by anyone (not just a computer scientist). Pseudocode is not language specific, which means that given a block of pseudocode, you could convert it to Java, Python, C++, or whatever language you so desire.

Pseudocode will be important to your future in Computer Science. Typically pseudocode is used to write a high-level outline of an algorithm.

As you may already know, an algorithm is a series of steps that a program takes to complete a specific task. The algorithms can get very complicated without a detailed plan, so writing pseudocode before actually coding will be very beneficial.   
  
**How to Write Pseudocode**

There are no concrete rules that dictate how to write pseudocode, however, there are commonly accepted standards. A reader should be able to follow the pseudocode and hand-simulate (run through the code using paper and pencil) what is going to happen at each step. After writing pseudocode, you should be able to easily convert your pseudocode into any programming language you like.

We use indentation to delineate blocks of code, so it is clear which lines are inside of which method (function), loop, etc. Indentation is crucial to writing pseudocode. Java may not care if you don't indent inside your **if** statements, but a human reader would be completely lost without indentation cues.

**Remember:** Human comprehension is the whole point of pseudocode. So, what does pseudocode look like?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pseudocode** | **Real Code in Java** |
| Declare an integer variable called n  Declare an integer variable sum.  Declare an integer variable f1  Declare an integer variable f2  If n is less than 2  sum =n  else  set sum to 0  set f1 and f2 to 1  repeat n times  sum = f1 + f2  f2 = f1  f1 = sum  end loop  print sum | **int** n,k, f1, f2, sum;  **if** ( n < 2 )  sum =n;  **else**  {  sum=0;  f1 = f2 = 1;    **for**(k=2; k<n; k++)  {  sum = f1 + f2;  f2 = f1;  f1 = sum;  }  }  System.***out***.println("Fibonacci of number " + n + " is "+ sum); |

**Finding the Fibonacci numbers till n:**

**Remember that pseudocode is not language specific so we are not looking for “almost Java” code, but instead, we are looking for a strong understanding of the algorithm at hand.**