CECS 229 Programming Assignment #3

Due Date:

Sunday, 10/13 @ 11:59 PM

Submission Instructions:

Complete the programming problems in the file named `pa3.py`. You may test your implementation on your Repl.it workspace by running `main.py`. You should also create your own unit tests in the file `your_tester.py`, and run them by selecting option `5` from the program main menu.

When you are satisfied with your implementation, download `pa3.py` and submit it to the appropriate CodePost auto-grader folder.

Objectives:

1. Encrypt and decrypt text using an affine transformation.
2. Encrypt and decrypt text using the RSA cryptosystem.

NOTES:

1. Unless otherwise stated in the FIXME comment, you may not change the outline of the algorithm provided by introducing new loops or conditionals, or by calling any built-in functions that perform the entire algorithm or replaces a part of the algorithm.

2. You may use the utility functions found in util.py.

3. You may use any functions you implemented in previous programming assignments for this course. If you choose to use them, please make sure to copy and paste their implementation into `pa3.py` file, so that they are uploaded to CodePost when you submit your work.

Problem 1:

Complete the function `affine_encrypt(text, a, b)` that returns the cipher text encrypted using key (`a` , `b`). You must verify that the gcd(a, 26) = 1 before making the encryption. If gcd(a, 26) != 1, the function must `raise` a `ValueError` exception with message `"The given key is invalid."`.

In [ ]:
```
def affine_encrypt(text, a, b):
    """
    encrypts the plaintext 'text', using an affine transformation key (a, b)
    :param: text - str type; plaintext as a string of letters
```

```
    :param: a - int type; integer satisfying gcd(a, 26) = 1
    :param: b - int type; shift value
    :raise: ValueError if gcd(a, 26) is not 1.
    :return: str type; the encrypted message as string of uppercase letters
    """

    # FIXME: raise an error if the gcd(a, 26) is not 1

    cipher = ""
    for letter in text:
        if letter.isalpha():
            # FIXME: Use util.py to initialize 'num' to be
            # the integer corresponding to the current letter
            num = None

            # FIXME: Encrypt the current 'num' using the
            # affine transformation with key (a, b).
            # Store the result in cipher_digits.
            cipher_digits = 'None'

            if len(cipher_digits) == 1:
                # FIXME: If the cipherdigit is 0 - 9,
                # prepend the string with a 0
                # to make it a two-digit number
                cipher_digits = None

            # FIXME: Use util.py to append to the cipher the ENCRYPTED letter
            # corresponding to the current cipher digits
            cipher += 'None'

    return cipher
```

Problem 2:

Complete the function `affine_decrypt(ciphertext, a,b)` that decrypts the text given in `ciphertext` which was encrypted using key (`a` , `b`). You must verify that the gcd(a, 26) = 1. If gcd(a, 26) != 1, the function must `raise` a `ValueError` exception with message `"The given key is invalid."` .

In [ ]:

```
def affine_decrypt(ciphertext, a, b):
    """
    decrypts the given cipher, assuming it was encrypted using an affine transformatio
    :param: ciphertext - str type; a string of digits
    :param: a - int type; integer satisfying gcd(a, 26) = 1.
    :param: b - int type; shift value
    :return: str type; the decrypted message as a string of uppercase letters
    """

    a_inv = 0 # FIXME: complete this line so that a_inv holds the inverse of a under m

    text = ""
    for letter in ciphertext:
        if letter.isalpha():
            letter = letter.upper()

            # FIXME: Use util.py to find the integer `num` that corresponds
```

```
            # to the given letter
            num = None

            # FIXME: Decrypt the integer that corresponds to the current
            # encrypted letter using the decryption function for an affine
            # transformation with key (a, b) so that letter_digits holds
            # the decrypted number as a string of two digits
            letter_digits = 'None'

            if len(letter_digits) == 1:
                # FIXME: If the letter number is between 0 - 9, inclusive,
                # prepend the string with a 0
                letter_digits = None

            # FIXME: Use util.py to append to the text the decrypted
            # letter corresponding to the current letter digits
            text += 'None'
    return text
```

Problem 3:

Complete the function `rsa_encrypt(text, n, e)` which uses RSA to encrypt the string `text` using key `(n, e)`.

EXAMPLE

```
>> rsa_encrypt("REPEAT", 2537, 13)
```

```
'194319342299'
```

In [ ]:

```
def rsa_encrypt(plaintext, n, e):
    """
    encrypts plaintext using RSA and the key (n, e)
    :param: text - str type; plaintext as a string of letters
    :param: n - int type; positive integer that is the modulo in the RSA key
    :param: e - int type; positive integer that is the exponent in the RSA key
    :return: str type; the encrypted message as a string of digits
    """

    text = plaintext.replace(' ', '')  # removing whitespace

    # FIXME: Use util.py to initialize 'digits' as a string of
    # the two-digit integers that correspond to the letters of 'text'
    digits = 'None'

    # FIXME: Use util.py to initialize 'l' with the length of each RSA block
    l = 0

    # FIXME: Use a loop to pad 'digits' with enough 23's (i.e. X's)
    # so that it can be broken up into blocks of length l

    # creating a list of RSA blocks
    blocks = [digits[i:i + l] for i in range(0, len(digits), l)]

    cipher = ""
    for b in blocks:
```

```
        # FIXME: Initialize 'encrypted_block' so that it contains
        # the encryption of block 'b' as a string
        encrypted_block = 'None'

        if len(encrypted_block) < l:
            # FIXME: If the encrypted block contains less digits
            # than the block size l, prepend the block with enough
            # 0's so that the numeric value of the block
            # remains the same, but the new block size is l,
            # e.g. if l = 4 and encrypted block is '451' then prepend
            # one 0 to obtain '0451'
            encrypted_block = None

        # FIXME: Append the encrypted block to the cipher
        cipher += 'None'
    return cipher
```

Problem 4:

Complete the implementation of the function `rsa_decrypt(cipher, p, q, e)` which decrypts `cipher`, assuming it was encrypted using RSA and key $(n = p \cdot q, e)$.

EXAMPLE:

```
>> rsa_decrypt('03412005', 43, 59, 23)
```

```
STOP
```

In [ ]:

```
def rsa_decrypt(cipher, p, q, e):
    """
    decrypts the cipher, which was encrypted using RSA and the key (p * q, e)
    :param: cipher - ciphertext as a string of digits
    :param: p, q - prime numbers used as part of the key n = p * q to encrypt the ciph
    :param: e - integer satisfying gcd((p-1)*(q-1), e) = 1
    :return: str type; the decrypted message as a string of letters
    """

    n = p * q
    ciphertext = cipher.replace(' ', '')

    # FIXME: Use util.py to initialize `l` with the size of
    # each RSA block
    l = 0

    # FIXME: Use a Python list comprehension to break the ciphertext
    # into blocks of equal length 'l'. Initialize 'blocks' so that it
    # contains these blocks as elements
    blocks = []

    text = ""  # initializing the variable that will hold the decrypted text

    # FIXME: Compute the inverse of e
    e_inv = None

    for b in blocks:
        # FIXME: Use the RSA decryption function to decrypt
```

```
        # the current block
        decrypted_block = 'None'

        if len(decrypted_block) < l:
            # FIXME: If the decrypted block contains less digits
            # than the block size l, prepend the block with
            # enough 0's so that the numeric value of the block
            # remains the same, but the new block size is l,
            # e.g. if l = 4 and decrypted block is '19' then prepend
            # two 0's to obtain '0019'
            decrypted_block = None

        # FIXME: Use util.py to append to text the decrypted block
        # transformed into letters
        text += 'None'

    return text
```