
Crypto-Doc

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CONTENTS:

1	Numeric Base Recursive Builder Algorithm	1
1.1	Numeric Base Recursive Builder Algorithm	2
1.2	tablebase	4
1.3	recursive_build	5
1.4	recursive_build_sup_lvl_safe_mode	6
1.5	recursive_build_sup_lvl	7
2	Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v1	9
2.1	Description of Crypter	10
2.2	Description of De-crypter	13
2.3	reverse	15
2.4	splitTable	16
2.5	table	17
2.6	rec_table_construct_lvl1	19
2.7	rec_table_construct_final	20
2.8	rec_manage	21
2.9	ascii_to_int	22
2.10	int_to_ascii	23
2.11	cryptChaine	24
2.12	local_table_dico	25
2.13	limit_range	26
2.14	base_key	27
2.15	vec_poids	28
2.16	vec_1_poids	29
2.17	equa_2_nd	30
2.18	multlist	31
2.19	transpose_base	32
2.20	inv_transpose_base	33
2.21	crypt_procedure	34
2.22	cyclik_ascii	35
2.23	crypt_final	36
2.24	slurp	37
2.25	resolve	38
2.26	decrypt_procedure	39
3	Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v2	41
3.1	Description of Crypter	42
3.2	Description of De-crypter	46
3.3	reverse	49
3.4	splitTable	50

3.5	table	51
3.6	rec_table_construct_lv11	53
3.7	rec_table_construct_final	54
3.8	rec_manage	55
3.9	ascii_to_int	56
3.10	int_to_ascii	57
3.11	cryptChaine	58
3.12	local_table_dico	59
3.13	limit_range	60
3.14	base_key	61
3.15	vec_poids	62
3.16	vec_1_poids	63
3.17	equa_2_nd	64
3.18	multlist	65
3.19	transpose_base	66
3.20	inv_transpose_base	67
3.21	crypt_procedure	68
3.22	cyclik_ascii	69
3.23	cyclik_ascii_lv12	70
3.24	crypt_final	71
3.25	crypt_final_long	72
3.26	slurp	73
3.27	slurp2	74
3.28	miam	75
3.29	resolve	76
3.30	decrypt_procedure	77
3.31	split	78
3.32	tilps	79
4	Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v3	81
4.1	Description of Crypter	82
4.2	Description of De-crypter	87
4.3	Reverse	91
4.4	splitTable	92
4.5	table	93
4.6	rec_table_construct_lv11	95
4.7	rec_table_construct_final	96
4.8	rec_manage	97
4.9	ascii_to_int	98
4.10	int_to_ascii	99
4.11	cryptChaine	100
4.12	local_table_dico	101
4.13	limit_range	102
4.14	base_key	103
4.15	vec_poids	104
4.16	vec_1_poids	105
4.17	equa_2_nd	106
4.18	multlist	107
4.19	transpose_base	108
4.20	inv_transpose_base	109
4.21	crypt_procedure	110
4.22	cyclik_ascii	111
4.23	cyclik_ascii_lv12	112
4.24	cyclik_ascii_lv13	113

4.25	cyclik_ascii_mesquin	114
4.26	crypt_final	115
4.27	crypt_final_long	116
4.28	slurp	117
4.29	slurp2	118
4.30	slurp3	119
4.31	slurp4	120
4.32	miam	121
4.33	resolve	122
4.34	decrypt_procedure	123
4.35	split	124
4.36	tilps	125
4.37	mesqui	126
5	Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v3.1	127
5.1	Description of De-crypter	128
5.2	Description of De-crypter	132
5.3	ascii_to_int	136
5.4	int_to_ascii	137
5.5	cryptChaine	138
5.6	local_table_dico	139
5.7	limit_range	140
5.8	base_key	141
5.9	vec_poids	142
5.10	vec_1_poids	143
5.11	equa_2_nd	144
5.12	multlist	145
5.13	transpose_base	146
5.14	inv_transpose_base	147
5.15	crypt_procedure	148
5.16	cyclik_ascii	149
5.17	cyclik_ascii_lv12	150
5.18	cyclik_ascii_lv13	151
5.19	cyclik_ascii_mesquin	152
5.20	reverse	153
5.21	split_number	154
5.22	complement_at	155
5.23	get_value	156
5.24	complement_at_sup11	157
5.25	complement	158
5.26	crypt_final	159
5.27	crypt_final_long	160
5.28	slurp	161
5.29	slurp2	162
5.30	slurp3	163
5.31	slurp4	164
5.32	miam	165
5.33	resolve	166
5.34	decrypt_procedure	167
5.35	split	168
5.36	tilps	169
5.37	mesqui	170
6	Raptor Cryptographic Aternative Algorithm v1	171

6.1	Description of Crypter	172
6.2	Description of De-Crypter	174
7	Raptor Cryptographic Aternative Algorithm v2	177
7.1	Description of Crypter	178
7.2	Description of De-Crypter	181
7.3	mirror	183
8	Indices and tables	185

NUMERIC BASE RECURSIVE BUILDER ALGORITHM

1.1 Numeric Base Recursive Builder Algorithm

This is the Main Base Builder Recursive Generator Algorithm

1.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main Base Table Builder Algorithm. The algorithm is ruled by these following steps :

- **Init time** : I init Time variable using the time library from Python
- **First Step Base Table** : This is the first step of the builder, I build the basic table from the tablebase function
- **First level of recursivity** : I build the first level of recursivity in safe mode using recursive_build function
- **Full Recursive algorithm** : We get the full computation of the table via the recursive_build_sup_lvl method.
- **Time calculation** : Computation of necessary time for the construction of the full array

Returns list of list : A list of list containing all the string values representing the full generated Base Table array

1.1.2 Source Code

```
print("test full tables recursive_build_sup_lvl full range : ")
print("test full computer numeric remap : ")
rec_level_h = [6,6,6,6,6,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4]
rec_level_m = [5,5,5,5,5,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3]
rec_level_l = [4,4,4,4,4,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3]
table = []
bases = []
tmp = ()
ok = 0
mini = 11
# stop = int(sys.argv[2])
mytime = 0
fini = 0
finalt = 0
initt = time.time()
for i in range (mini,36):
    mytime=time.time()
    ind = 1
    ok = 0
    bases.append(tablebase(i))
    table.append(recursive_build(bases[i-mini]))
    # print(table[i-mini])
    # print(bases[i-mini])
    while(not ok):
        # print("i-mini = "+str(i-mini)+" | len table = "+str(len(table[i-
        ↪mini]))+" | ok = "+str(ok))
        tmp=recursive_build_sup_lvl(bases[i-mini],table[i-mini],ind)
```

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```

        table[i-mini]=tmp[0]
        # ok=tmp[1]
        ind+=1
        print("recursive level "+str(ind))
        if(ind==rec_level_l[i-mini]):
            ok=1
            # time.sleep(7)
            # if(ind==stop):
            #     ok=1
        fini=time.time()-mytime
        print("i-mini = "+str(i-mini)+" | Constructor base "+str(i)+" done in
↪ "+str(fini)+"s. length = "+str(len(table[i-mini]))+" | last value = "+str(table[i-
↪ mini][-1]))
        finalt=time.time()-initt
        print("Calulation time : "+str(finalt))

    return table

```

1.2 tablebase

```
def tablebase(base)
```

1.2.1 Algorithm

This method allow to build the first step Numeric Base Transposition Table. I use the Horner's scheme procedure to build the correct table independantly of the base index. I can build Base from 1->a to 1->z, mean Base11 to Base36.

Parameters	Type	Description
base	<i>int</i>	The base index to build

Returns list : The builded first step base table.

1.2.2 Source Code

```
res = []
letter = 'a'
# //
for i in range(0,base):
    if(i<10 or (i<=10 and base <=10)):
        res.append(str(i))
    if(i>=10 and base >10):
        res.append(letter)
        letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
return res
```

1.3 recursive_build

```
def recursive_build(table_base)
```

1.3.1 Algorithm

This function recursively build a full Base Table from an existing one. You can pass the first step table as already builded recursive table.

Parameters	Type	Description
<code>table_base</code>	<i>list</i>	Base Table array as list

Returns `str list` : The recursively builded Base Table

1.3.2 Source Code

```
res = []
# /*2
for i in table_base:
    for j in table_base:
        res.append(i+j)

return res
```

1.4 recursive_build_sup_lvl_safe_mode

```
def recursive_build_sup_lvl_safe_mode(current, indice)
```

1.4.1 Algorithm

The variable indice correspond to the pow index of the current recursive build. The current argument contain the current Base Tale array as list. Using once again the Horner's scheme, we can build each sup level without be limited by internal constraints.

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>list</i>	The current table to treat
indice	<i>int</i>	The pow indice

Returns list : A list containing the next level builded Base Table

1.4.2 Source Code

```
res = []
#//
for i in current:
    # try:
    res.append(str(indice)+str(i))
    # except:
        # print("break in method : recursive_build_sup_lvl_safe_mode")
        # break
return res
```

1.5 recursive_build_sup_lvl

```
def recursive_build_sup_lvl(table_base,current,lvl)
```

1.5.1 Algorithm

The recursive_build_sup_lvl method is used to manage recursivity of the algorithm. I mean i have wrote the iterative version of the recursive function. So you can easily use it and control it.

Parameters	Type	Description
table_base	<i>str list</i>	my first step Base table array as list
current	<i>str list</i>	my current Base table array as list
lvl	<i>int</i>	Define the level of recursivity

Returns (list,int) Tuple : The (Base Table built, Index of depth) Couple of informations.

1.5.2 Source Code

```
res = []
break_ind = 0
///  
for i in table_base:  
    try :  
        res.extend(recursive_build_sup_lvl_safe_mode(current,i))  
    except:  
        print("break in method : recursive_build_sup_lvl")  
        break_ind=1  
        break  
return (res,break_ind)
```


RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM V1

2.1 Description of Crypter

Welcom to Raptor cryptographic help

This following instructions give you the full light on the given cryptographic algorithm “Raptor”. In a firts time I will explain the main algorithm rules. Each of the function used can be found on the full source code and have a dedicated help section.

Description of the Main Raptor’s Cryptographic Algorithm

2.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main algorithm of the program. It allows from a system argv string to crypt it and get a string,key couple as result. We will use this following variables to make it work :

- **table2** : A list of list containing all the necessary Base table from Base 11 to Base 37
- **Basemin** : 2 as default, it means the minimum base index to generate
- **Basemax** : 37 as default, it means the maximum base index to generate
- **chaine** : The string chain to crypt as system argv argument
- **choice** : A choice variable to manage the main loop (continue or quit)
- **Range** : Define the range of values generate into the corresponding Numeric Base a the begining

The return of the algorithm is ruled by the flowing variables:

- **testkey** : The final half key as key
- **raw_txt** : The final crypted strin as string.

The alorithm is ruled by the following steps :

- Generating the first step Base table for each necessary numeric base via the function table and splitTable
- **Recursive build of the full Base table since the first step table using functions :**
 - **rec_table_construct_lvl1** : It draw the ‘zero theorem’ of Table construction since the first step. Must be considered as te first loop of recursive builder algorithm
 - **rec_manage** : It draw the full Base Table using recursive loop
- Instanciation of the local variables to manipulate the algorithm
- I crypt the string using the crypt_procedure function. The return is a couple (crypt text / key) wich allow to decrypt it.
- **The crypt_final method allow us to organise the crypt list into interpretables results. We store results in variables:**
 - **raw_txt** : Contains the raw crypted text as string
 - **testkey** : Contains the half key as str(int)

This algorithm is stable in his domain and must be used on it. Please not to try bigger data slice and automate it via shell script if necessary. It should be used as a data crypter using a top level slicer and manager (from the shell script as exemple).

See source below to more explanation.

2.1.2 Source Code

```

import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
choice=''
try : chaine=sys.argv[1]
except : print("")

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lvl1(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2=rec_manage(table2)
# for i in range(0,len(table2)):
#     print("Base "+str(i+2)+" : "+str(len(table2[i])))
testc=[]
testk=[]
while(choice!='q'):
    chaine=''
    res = ()
    testc[:]=[]
    testk[:]=[]
    raw_txt=''

```

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```
testkey=''
while(len(chaine)>=29 or len(chaine)==0):
    chaine=input("Veuillez entrer une chaine <29 : ")
res=crypt_procedure(chaine,table2)
testc = res[0]
testk = res[1]
for i in range(0,len(testk)):
    testkey+=str(testk[i])
raw_txt = crypt_final(res)
print("-----")
↪ print("Chaine cryptée : ")
print(raw_txt)
print("-----")
↪ print("Clé unique : ")
print(testkey)
print("-----")
↪ print("-----")
clean_txt = decrypt_procedure(raw_txt,testk,table2)
print("Chaine décryptée : ")
print(clean_txt)
choice=input("c)ontinuer ou q)uitter?")
```

2.2 Description of De-crypter

Description of the Main Raptor's Cryptographic Algorithm

2.2.1 Algorithm

This is the main solver algorithm program. It allow us to decrypt datas slices crypted with the version 1 of the Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm. To solve I need thse following variables :

- **chaîne** : The input crypted string storage
- **Basemin** : The minimum Base index
- **Basemax** : The maximum Base index
- **table2** : The list of list containing the Base Table
- **finalkey** : The key of the algorithm, the decrypting process absolutely need this key.

The solving procedure is ruled by the following steps:

- **Generating the Base Table** and store it into my table2 variable
- **Getting inputs** known as crypted string and his associated key.
- **Decrypting process** using the decrypt_procedure method (see documentation)
- **Store and return** the results of decrypting process

2.2.2 Source Code

```
import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaîne=''
print("-----")
↵")
chaîne=input("Veuillez entrer la chaîne cryptée : \n")

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range   = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
```

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```
    Range    = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lvl1(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2 = rec_manage(table2)
print("-----
↪ ")
finalkey= input("Veuillez saisir la clé : \n")
finalke = miam(finalkey)
decrypt = decrypt_procedure(chaine,finalke,table2)
print("-----
↪ ")
print("Chaine decryptée : ")
print(decrypt)
```

2.3 reverse

```
def reverse(s)
```

2.3.1 Algorithm

A function to reverse a string as argument.

Parameter	Type	Description
s	<i>String</i>	The string to reverse

Returns str : The reversed string

2.3.2 Source Code

```
str= ""
for i in s:
    str=i+str
return str
```

2.4 splitTable

```
def splitTable(table)
```

2.4.1 Algorithm

Split a string as array from the given separator.

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>string</i>	The list to split

Returns list : The splitted list

2.4.2 Source Code

```
local_list=table.split('\n')
res_list=[]
for i in range (0,len(local_list)):
    res_list.append(local_list[i])
return res_list
```

2.5 table

```
def table(base,debut,fi,inc)
```

2.5.1 Algorithm

Base table recursive builder. The generated Base table array is defined via :

- **base** : Define the base to begin the table
- **debut** : Define the first value of Base table
- **fin** : Define the last value of Base table
- **inc** : Define the incrementation step

Parameters	Type	Description
base	<i>int</i>	The first base of the table
debut	<i>int</i>	The first value of the table in the given base
fin	<i>int</i>	The last value of the table in the given base
inc	<i>int</i>	The value of incrementation step

Returns Str : A string containing all the base generated representing the array (see conversion later)

2.5.2 Source Code

```
represent=''
letter='a'
powIndex=0
count=0
if(fin>10*base):
    fin=10*base
for i in range(debut,fin):
    current=i
    if(i<base):
        if(i<10):
            represent+=str(i)
        else:
            represent+=letter
            letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
    if(i==base-1):
        letter='a'
    else:
        tmp=''
        while(current/base!=0):
            count=powIndex*10*base
            if(not current%(10*base)):
                powIndex+=1
```

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```
        #print("i = " + str(i) + " | powIndex = " + str(powIndex) + " | ")
    count = " + str(count) + " | mod = " + str(current%(10*base)))
    if(base<10):
        tmp+=str(current%base)
    else:
        if(current%base<10):
            tmp+=str(current%base)
        else:
            tmp+=letter
            if(count==0):
                letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
            else:
                count-=1
            if(current%base==base-1):
                letter='a'
        current=int(current/base)
    represent+=reverse(tmp)
    represent+="\n"
return represent
```


2.6 rec_table_construct_lv11

```
def rec_table_construct_lv11(table,base,powindex,last)
```

2.6.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm permit to edit much larger array from existing original base table. This algorithm must be used as the init loop of the final recursive method (see rec_manage method)

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The Base table array
base	<i>int</i>	The current numeric base as integer
powindex	<i>int</i>	The pow index as integer
last	<i>int</i>	unused

Returns list : The Recursively builded Base table as list

2.6.2 Source Code

```

lettrebase=table[10:base]
if(powindex == 1):
    del table[10*base]
res=table[:]
for i in range (len(table)-1,base**2-1):
    if(i%base==(base-1) and i!=len(table)-1):
        powindex+=1
        res.append(lettrebase[powindex-1]+str(table[(i-len(table)+1)%base]))
        # print("i = "+str(i)+" | i%base = "+str(i%base)+" | ib"+str(base)+" = 
↪ "+str(res[i]))
return res

```

2.7 rec_table_construct_final

```
def rec_table_construct_final(table,base,lvl)
```

2.7.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm manage array building since 2 levels of recursive construction. => Do not use for the first recursive building loop

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The first recursive level builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	The base to treat as integer
lvl	<i>int</i>	The level of recursivity in construction

Returns list : The fully specified level recursivity builded Base table

2.7.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
basetable=table[0:base]
for i in range(0,len(basetable)):
    basetable[i]=basetable[i][lvl:]
# print(basetable)
for eat in basetable:
    for this in table:
        res.append(eat+this)
# print(res)
# print(len(res))
return res
```

2.8 rec_manage

```
def rec_manage(table)
```

2.8.1 Algorithm

A recursivity manager to build properly the base table. It must be used to map the numeric values into base values. This method allow contruction of hundreds of thousand values table

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The initial Base table to complete

Returns **list** : The fully builded Base table

2.8.2 Source Code

```
for i in range(9,len(table)):
    # print("i = "+str(i))
    table2=table[i][:]
    table2=rec_table_construct_lv11(table2,i+2,1,0)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,1)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,2)
    if(i<20):
        table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,3)
    table[i]=table2[:]
return table
```

2.9 ascii_to_int

```
def ascii_to_int(chaine)
```

2.9.1 Algorithm

Utils method : ascii to integer converter.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The string to convert

Returns list : A list containing all integers values since ASCII.

2.9.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for letter in chaine:
    res.append(ord(letter))
return res
```

2.10 int_to_ascii

```
def int_to_ascii(crypt)
```

2.10.1 Algorithm

Utils method : integer to ascii converter.

Description	Type	Description
crypt	<i>int</i>	The int list to convert

Returns **str** : The converted ASCII string since int list.

2.10.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=chr(crypt[i])
return res
```

2.11 cryptChaine

```
def cryptChaine(to_crypt, table, base)
```

2.11.1 Algorithm

The simple method to crypt an ascii string as integer list.

Parameters	Type	Description
to_crypt	<i>int list</i>	The converted int list since an ascii string
table	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all fully builded Base Table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index

Returns **str list** : A string list containing all the base crypted values, Must be used as a crypted list.

2.11.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for i in range(0, len(to_crypt)):
    res.append(table[base][to_crypt[i]])
return res
```

2.12 local_table_dico

```
def local_table_dico(table2,base,rangeB)
```

2.12.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to convert a Base table to Python dictionary

Parameters	Type	Description
table2	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all the fully builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index
rangeB	<i>int</i>	Define the max step of incrementation

Returns Dictionary : A dictionary representing the specified Base table

2.12.2 Source Code

```
str_base={}
res = {}
if(rangeB>base**2):
    rangeB=base**2
for i in range (0,rangeB):
    str_base[i]=table2[base][i]
return str_base
```

2.13 limit_range

```
def limit_range(Range,base)
```

2.13.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to limit the Base range

Parameters	Type	Description
Range	<i>int</i>	The range as a limit
base	<i>int</i>	The current Base index

Returns int : The limited by range res.

2.13.2 Source Code

```
res=0
if(Range>base**2):
    res=base**2
else:
    res=Range
return res
```


2.14 base_key

```
def base_key(int_chaine)
```

2.14.1 Algorithm

This is the key builder.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The base index list as a starting builder for key

Returns **int list** : the builded key from index base list.

2.14.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(int_chaine)):
    tmp=((int_chaine[i]*int_chaine[len(int_chaine)-i-1]+10)%36)
    if(tmp<10):
        tmp+=10
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

2.15 vec_poids

```
def vec_poids(int_chaine)
```

2.15.1 Algorithm

Compute the vectorial cumulated weight of the list.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The integer list to treat

Returns **int list** : The computed accumulated weight integer list

2.15.2 Source Code

```
res = []
res.append(int_chaine[0])
for i in range(1, len(int_chaine)):
    res.append(res[i-1]+int_chaine[i])
return res
```

2.16 vec_1_poids

```
def vec_1_poids(vec_poids)
```

2.16.1 Algorithm

Compute the inverse of the vectorial cumulated weighth computation.

Parameters	Type	Description
vec_poids	<i>int list</i>	The weighth as an integer list

Returns int list : The computed list containing the inverse operation of vec_poids method

2.16.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(vec_poids)):
    res.append(1/vec_poids[i])
return res
```

2.17 equa_2_nd

```
def equa_2_nd(a,b,c)
```

2.17.1 Algorithm

Utils : An 2nd order equation solver

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int / float</i>	The a coefficient
b	<i>int / float</i>	The b coefficient
c	<i>int / float</i>	The c coefficient

Returns *int / float* : The solved equation positive root

2.17.2 Source Code

```
res = 0
racine1 = 0.0
racine2 = 0.0
delta = b**2-4*a*c
if(delta>0):
    racine1 = (-b+m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
    racine2 = (-b-m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
if(racine1>0):
    res = int(racine1)
else:
    res = int(racine2)
return res
```

2.18 multlist

```
def multlist(a,b)
```

2.18.1 Algorithm

Utils : A point by point list multiplier

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply
b	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply

Returns **int / float list** : The computed point by point multiplication

2.18.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(a)!=len(b)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(a)):
        res.append(a[i]*b[i])
return res
```

2.19 transpose_base

```
def transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

2.19.1 Algorithm

A method to transpose an integer list to the corresponding key's base index => The result will be a succession of transposed values from differents integers to differents base

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>list</i>	The integer converted since ASCII list
key	<i>list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>list</i>	The full Base Table recursively builded

Returns **str list**: The crypted list as String list

2.19.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else :
    for i in range (0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(liste[i])
        else:
            res.append(table[key[i]-2][liste[i]])
return res
```

2.20 inv_transpose_base

```
def inv_transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

2.20.1 Algorithm

The inverse method to decrypt a str list of base transposed values

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>str list</i>	The crypted list as String list
key	<i>int list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>int list</i>	The full Base table recursively builded

Returns **int list** : The decrypted list as integers

2.20.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(int(liste[i]))
        else:
            res.append(int(table[key[i]-2].index(liste[i])))
return res
```

2.21 crypt_procedure

```
def crypt_procedure(chaine,table)
```

2.21.1 Algorithm

The crypter manager to orchestrate the crypting procedure. It works from these steps:

- *We convert the given ascii string as integer list*
- *We compute the Base index list as key from the converted integer list*
- *We build the second part of the key since the mirror of the Base index list*
- *We compute the cumulated weight of the integer list*
- *We compute the point by point multiplication between cumulated weight list and original integer list*
- *We transpose the multiplied list into the given specified Base from the key*
- *We associate the crypted strin to the key as return*

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>string</i>	The string to crypt
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table recursively builded

Returns list tuple : The couple crypted string and key as result. It permits to decrypt any message.

2.21.2 Source Code

```
int_chaine = ascii_to_int(chaine)
base_keyy = base_key(int_chaine)
if(len(base_keyy)%2==0):
    key=base_keyy[0:int(len(base_keyy)/2)]
else:
    key=base_keyy[0:int((len(base_keyy)/2)+1)]
vec_poid = vec_poids(int_chaine)
crypt_lst = multlist(int_chaine,vec_poid)
crypt_lst = transpose_base(crypt_lst,base_keyy,table)
# print(crypt_lst)
return(crypt_lst,key)
```


2.22 cyclik_ascii

```
def cyclik_ascii(current)
```

2.22.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

2.22.2 Source Code

```
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%13)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

2.23 crypt_final

```
def crypt_final(tuple)
```

2.23.1 Algorithm

The layout procedure to organise crypting results.

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted strin and the associated key

Returns **str** : The crypted list as a string with correct separators

2.23.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
sep = '!'
crypt=tuple[0]
key=tuple[1]
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=sep+str(crypt[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
return res
```

2.24 slurp

```
def slurp(chaine)
```

2.24.1 Algorithm

This method allow us to rebuild a str list of crypted terms using separators set.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuilded from the raw string

2.24.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
        # print("tmp = "+tmp)
    else :
        res.append(tmp)
        # print("res = ")
        # print(res)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res=res[1:]
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

2.25 resolve

```
def resolve(liste)
```

2.25.1 Algorithm

This method compute the chained 2nd order equations to solve the numeric suit. It permit us to get the ASCII values as a list. To solve the system you have to instance the solver with the square root of term 0. Once theorem zero done, you will apply the equation solver with square root of the 0-term as b, a as 1 and c as -following term. The algorithm sort the roots and take only positives ones.

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>int list</i>	The computed multiplied list to solve

Returns **int list** : A list containing solved terms.

2.25.2 Source Code

```
res = []
x = 0
tmp2 = 0
res.append(int(m.sqrt(liste[0])))
tmp=res[0]
for i in range (1,len(liste)):
    # print("y = "+str(tmp))
    # print("x = "+str(x))
    tmp2 = equa_2_nd(1,-tmp,-liste[i])
    x=tmp2-tmp
    res.append(int(x))
    tmp=tmp2
# print(res)
return res
```

2.26 decrypt_procedure

```
def decrypt_procedure(chaine, key, table)
```

2.26.1 Algorithm

This method manage the decrypting procedure. It is ruled by the following steps :

- *Build the full key since the key argument*
- *Split the string since separators via slurp method*
- *Apply the inv_transpose_base method to get the unencrypted terms*
- *Solve the cumulated multiplued weigth with the equation solver*
- *Convert the int list as result to ASCII chain*

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw crypted text as string
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table array

Returns **str** : The unencrypted text.

2.26.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
base=key[:]
tmp = []
key.reverse()
tmp = key[:]
to_find = []
to_find=slurp(chaine)
if(len(to_find)%2==0):
    base+=tmp[0:len(key)]
else:
    base+=tmp[1:len(key)]
tmp_liste=inv_transpose_base(to_find,base,table)
int_liste=resolve(tmp_liste)
res = int_to_ascii(int_liste)
return res
```


RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM V2

3.1 Description of Crypter

Welcome to Raptor cryptographic help

This following instructions give you the full light on the given cryptographic algorithm “Raptor”. In a first time I will explain the main algorithm rules. Each of the function used can be found on the full source code and have a dedicated help section.

Description of the Main Raptor’s Cryptographic Algorithm

3.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main algorithm of the program. It allows from a system argv string to crypt it and get a string, key couple as result. We will use this following variables to make it work :

- **table2** : A list of list containing all the necessary Base table from Base 11 to Base 37
- **Basemin** : 2 as default, it means the minimum base index to generate
- **Basemax** : 37 as default, it means the maximum base index to generate
- **chaine** : The string chain to crypt as system argv argument
- **choice** : A choice variable to manage the main loop (continue or quit)
- **Range** : Define the range of values generate into the corresponding Numeric Base at the beginning

The return of the algorithm is ruled by the following variables:

- **testkey** : The final half key as key
- **raw_txt** : The final crypted string as string.

The algorithm is ruled by the following steps :

- **Generating the first step Base table** for each necessary numeric base via the function table and splitTable
- **Recursive build of the full Base table** since the first step table using functions :
 - **rec_table_construct_lv11** : It draw the ‘zero theorem’ of Table construction since the first step. Must be considered as the first loop of recursive builder algorithm
 - **rec_manage** : It draw the full Base Table using recursive loop
- **Initialization** : Instanciation of the local variables to manipulate the algorithm
- **Split** : I crypt the data string as input using slices of the string vector. Using a loop, I will crypt each slice independently from each others. It permits us to have a full crypted string more complex than the first version of algorithm
- **Crypting Slices** : Once each slice properly cutted, we have to crypt each of them using the crypt_procedure automated on a loop coursing each of them.
- **Manage Slices** : The crypted slices are managed via a second level separators set which define a second level of crypting tree. In fact each term of a slice is using a first level of separators, it gives a one-level tree. The second level permits to complexify the full algorithm result.
- **Rebuild results** : Finally, the crypt_procedure function is used to associate each crypted slice to his key and draw a correct interpreted result as list of couple (crypted string/integer key)
- **Return results** : The couple full result rebuild from slices couple is organized from the second level separators to draw a 2-level tree

This algorithm is stable in his domain and must be used on it. Please not to try bigger data slice and automate it via shell script if necessary. It should be used as a data crypter using a top level slicer and manager (from the shell script as exemple).

See source below to more explanation.

3.1.2 Source Code

```
import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]

#system check routine
if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

#init routine
maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lvl1(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2=rec_manage(table2)
```

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```

# print("Max int = "+str(sys.maxsize))
# for i in range(9,len(table2)):
#     print("Length Base "+str(i+2)+" = "+str(len(table2[i])))

#second level local declaration
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
choice = ''
userchoice=0
#definition of sets
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lvl2=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
testc = []
testk = []
int_chaine = []
lvl2_key_miam = []

#main algorithm
while(choice!='q'):
    # init_all()
    current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
    long_chaine[:] = []
    long_crypt[:] = []
    testc[:] = []
    testk[:] = []
    int_chaine[:] = []
    lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
    testkey=''
    raw_txt=''
    clean_txt = ''
    longi = 0

    res = ()
    if(userchoice):
        chaine = ''
        chaine=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine à crypter : ")
    if(len(chaine)>=20):
        long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil)
        longi+=1
    if(not longi):
        res=crypt_procedure(chaine,table2)
    else :
        for i in range(0,len(long_chaine)):
            long_crypt.append(crypt_procedure(long_chaine[i],table2))
            # print(long_crypt[-1][0])
    if(not longi):
        testc = res[0]
        testk = res[1]

```

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```

else :
    for i in range (0,len(long_crypt)):
        for j in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][0])):
            testc.append(str(long_crypt[i][0][j]))
        for k in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][1])):
            testk.append(str(long_crypt[i][1][k]))
        current_sep_lvl2=cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current_sep_lvl2)
        testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
        testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2

int_chaine=(ascii_to_int(chaine))
# sepk=sep[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
for i in range(0,len(testk)):
    testkey+=str(testk[i])
    # testkey+=sepk
    # sepk=cyclik_ascii(sepk)

if(not longi):
    raw_txt = crypt_final(res,int_chaine)
else:
    raw_txt += crypt_final_long(testc,int_chaine)

print("-----")
print("Chaine cryptée : \n")
print(raw_txt)
print("-----")
print("Clé unique : \n")
print(testkey)
print("-----")

```

3.2 Description of De-crypter

Description of the Main Raptor's Cryptographic Algorithm

3.2.1 Algorithm

This is the main solver algorithm program. It allow us to decrypt datas slices crypted with the version 1 of the Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm. To solve I need thse following variables :

- **raw_txt** : The input crypted string storage
- **Basemin** : The minimum Base index
- **Basemax** : The maximum Base index
- **table2** : The list of list containing the Base Table
- **testkey** : The key of the algorithm, the decrypting process absolutely need this key.

The solving procedure is ruled by the following steps:

- **Generating the Base Table** and store it into my table2 variable
 - **Getting inputs** known as crypted string and his associated key.
 - **Decrypting process** using the decrypt_procedure method (see documentation)
 - **Store and return** the results of decrypting process
-

3.2.2 Source Code

```
import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
choice = ' '
userchoice=0
#definition of sets
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lv12=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
long_chaine = []
```

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```

long_crypt    = []
testc         = []
testk         = []
int_chaine    = []
lvl2_key_miam = []

#system check routine
if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range    = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range    = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

#init routine
maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lvl1(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2=rec_manage(table2)

while(choice!='q'):
    # init_all()
    current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
    long_chaine[:] = []
    long_crypt[:] = []
    testc[:] = []
    testk[:] = []
    int_chaine[:] = []
    lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
    testkey=''
    raw_txt=''
    clean_txt = ''
    longi = 0

    raw_txt=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine cryptée : \n")

```

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```

testkey=input("Veuillez saisir la clé : \n")

if(len(raw_txt)>=100):
    long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil)
    longi+=1

if(not longi):
    clean_txt = decrypt_procedure(raw_txt,testk,table2)
else:
    lvl2_liste = []
    lvl2_key   = []
    lvl2_liste = slurp2(raw_txt)
    lvl2_key   = slurp2(testkey)
    lvl2_key_miam = []
    # print(lvl2_liste)
    # print(lvl2_key)
    for i in range (0,len(lvl2_key)):
        lvl2_key_miam.append(miam(lvl2_key[i]))
    # print(lvl2_key_miam)
    for i in range (0,len(lvl2_liste)-1):
        clean_txt+= decrypt_procedure(lvl2_liste[i],lvl2_key_miam[i],
↪table2)
    print("Chaine décryptée : \n")
    print(clean_txt)
    choice=input("c)ontinuer ou q)uitter")
    if(choice!='q'):
        userchoice+=1

```

3.3 reverse

```
def reverse(s)
```

3.3.1 Algorithm

A function to reverse a string as argument.

Parameter	Type	Description
s	<i>String</i>	The string to reverse

Returns str : The reversed string

3.3.2 Source Code

```
str= ""
for i in s:
    str=i+str
return str
```

3.4 splitTable

```
def splitTable(table)
```

3.4.1 Algorithm

Split a string as array from the given separator.

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>string</i>	The list to split

Returns list : The splitted list

3.4.2 Source Code

```
local_list=table.split('\n')
res_list=[]
for i in range (0,len(local_list)):
    res_list.append(local_list[i])
return res_list
```


3.5 table

```
def table()
```

3.5.1 Algorithm

Base table recursive builder. The generated Base table array is defined via :

- **base** : Define the base to begin the table
- **debut** : Define the first value of Base table
- **fin** : Define the last value of Base table
- **inc** : Define the incrementation step

Parameters	Type	Description
base	<i>int</i>	The first base of the table
debut	<i>int</i>	The first value of the table in the given base
fin	<i>int</i>	The last value of the table in the given base
inc	<i>int</i>	The value of incrementation step

Returns Str : A string containing all the base generated representing the array (see conversion later)

3.5.2 Source Code

```
represent=''
letter='a'
powIndex=0
count=0
if(fin>10*base):
    fin=10*base
for i in range(debut,fin):
    current=i
    if(i<base):
        if(i<10):
            represent+=str(i)
        else:
            represent+=letter
            letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
    if(i==base-1):
        letter='a'
    else:
        tmp=''
        while(current/base!=0):
            count=powIndex*10*base
            if(not current%(10*base)):
                powIndex+=1
```

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```
        #print("i = " + str(i) + " | powIndex = "+ str(powIndex) + " | ")
    count = " + str(count) + " | mod = " + str(current%(10*base)))
    if(base<10):
        tmp+=str(current%base)
    else:
        if(current%base<10):
            tmp+=str(current%base)
        else:
            tmp+=letter
            if(count==0):
                letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
            else:
                count-=1
            if(current%base==base-1):
                letter='a'
        current=int(current/base)
    represent+=reverse(tmp)
    # represent = tmp
    represent+="\n"
return represent
```

3.6 rec_table_construct_lvl1

```
def rec_table_construct_lvl1()
```

3.6.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm permit to edit much larger array from existing original base table. This algorithm must be used as the init loop of the final recursive method (see rec_manage method)

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The Base table array
base	<i>int</i>	The current numeric base as integer
powindex	<i>int</i>	The pow index as integer
last	<i>int</i>	unused

Returns **list** : The Recursively builded Base table as list

3.6.2 Source Code

```

lettrebase=table[10:base]
if(powindex == 1):
    del table[10*base]
res=table[:]
for i in range (len(table)-1,base**2-1):
    if(i%base==(base-1) and i!=len(table)-1):
        powindex+=1
        res.append(lettrebase[powindex-1]+str(table[(i-len(table)+1)%base]))
        # print("i = "+str(i)+" | i%base = "+str(i%base)+" | ib"+str(base)+" = 
↪ "+str(res[i]))
return res

```

3.7 rec_table_construct_final

```
def rec_table_construct_final()
```

3.7.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm manage array building since 2 levels of recursive construction. => Do not use for the first recursive building loop

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The first recursive level builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	The base to treat as integer
lvl	<i>int</i>	The level of recursivity in construction

Returns list : The fully specified level recursivity builded Base table

3.7.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
basetable=table[0:base]
for i in range(0,len(basetable)):
    basetable[i]=basetable[i][lvl:]
for eat in basetable:
    for this in table:
        res.append(eat+this)
return res
```

3.8 rec_manage

```
def rec_manage(table)
```

3.8.1 Algorithm

A recursivity manager to build properly the base table. It must be used to map the numeric values into base values. This method allow contruction of hundreds of thousand values table

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The initial Base table to complete

Returns **list** : The fully builded Base table

3.8.2 Source Code

```
j=0
for i in range(9,len(table)):
    table2=table[i][:]
    table2=rec_table_construct_lv11(table2,i+2,1,0)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,1)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,2)
    table[i]=table2[:]
for i in range (9,18):
    j=3
    table2=table[i][:]
    while(len(table2)<10000000):
        table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,j)
        j+=1
    table[i]=table2[:]
return table
```

3.9 ascii_to_int

```
def ascii_to_int(chaine)
```

3.9.1 Algorithm

Utils method : ascii to integer converter.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The string to convert

Returns list : A list containing all integers values since ASCII.

3.9.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for letter in chaine:
    res.append(ord(letter))
return res
```

3.10 int_to_ascii

```
def int_to_ascii(crypt)
```

3.10.1 Algorithm

Utils method : integer to ascii converter.

Description	Type	Description
crypt	<i>int list</i>	The int list to convert

Returns **str** : The converted ASCII string since int list.

3.10.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=chr(crypt[i])
return res
```

3.11 cryptChaine

```
def cryptChaine(to_crypt, table, base)
```

3.11.1 Algorithm

The simple method to crypt an ascii string as integer list.

Parameters	Type	Description
to_crypt	<i>int list</i>	The converted int list since an ascii string
table	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all fully builded Base Table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index

Returns **str list** : A string list containing all the base crypted values. Must be used as a crypted list.

3.11.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for i in range(0, len(to_crypt)):
    res.append(table[base][to_crypt[i]])
return res
```


3.12 local_table_dico

```
def local_table_dico(table2,base,rangeB)
```

3.12.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to convert a Base table to Python dictionary

Parameters	Type	Description
table2	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all the fully builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index
rangeB	<i>int</i>	Define the max step of incrementation

Returns Dictionary : A dictionary representing the specified Base table

3.12.2 Source Code

```
str_base={}
res = {}
if(rangeB>base**2):
    rangeB=base**2
for i in range (0,rangeB):
    str_base[i]=table2[base][i]
return str_base
```

3.13 limit_range

```
def limit_range(Range,base)
```

3.13.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to limit the Base range

Parameters	Type	Description
Range	<i>int</i>	The range as a limit
base	<i>int</i>	The current Base index

Returns int : The limited by range res.

3.13.2 Source Code

```
res=0
if(Range>base**2):
    res=base**2
else:
    res=Range
return res
```

3.14 base_key

```
def base_key(int_chaine)
```

3.14.1 Algorithm

This is the key builder.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The base index list as a starting builder for key

Returns **int list** : the builded key from index base list.

3.14.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(int_chaine)):
    tmp=((int_chaine[i]*int_chaine[len(int_chaine)-i-1]+10)%36)
    if(tmp<10):
        tmp+=10
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

3.15 vec_poids

```
def vec_poids(int_chaine)
```

3.15.1 Algorithm

Compute the vectorial cumulated weight of the list.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The integer list to treat

Returns **int list** : The computed accumulated weight integer list

3.15.2 Source Code

```
res = []
res.append(int_chaine[0])
for i in range(1, len(int_chaine)):
    res.append(res[i-1]+int_chaine[i])
return res
```

3.16 vec_1_poids

```
def vec_1_poids(vec_poids)
```

3.16.1 Algorithm

Compute the inverse of the vectorial cumulated weighth computation.

Parameters	Type	Description
vec_poids	<i>int list</i>	The weighth as an integer list

Returns int list : The computed list containing the inverse operation of vec_poids method

3.16.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(vec_poids)):
    res.append(1/vec_poids[i])
return res
```

3.17 equa_2_nd

```
def equa_2_nd(a,b,c)
```

3.17.1 Algorithm

Utils : An 2nd order equation solver

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int / float</i>	The a coefficient
b	<i>int / float</i>	The b coefficient
c	<i>int / float</i>	The c coefficient

Returns *int / float* : The solved equation positive root

3.17.2 Source Code

```
res = 0
racine1 = 0.0
racine2 = 0.0
delta = b**2-4*a*c
if(delta>0):
    racine1 = (-b+m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
    racine2 = (-b-m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
if(racine1>0):
    res = int(racine1)
else:
    res = int(racine2)
return res
```

3.18 multlist

```
def multlist(a,b)
```

3.18.1 Algorithm

Utils : A point by point list multiplier

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply
b	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply

Returns **int / float list** : The computed point by point multiplication

3.18.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(a)!=len(b)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(a)):
        res.append(a[i]*b[i])
return res
```

3.19 transpose_base

```
def transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

3.19.1 Algorithm

A method to transpose an integer list to the corresponding key's base index => The result will be a succession of transposed values from differents integers to differents base

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>list</i>	the integer converted since ASCII list
key	<i>list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>list</i>	The full Base Table recursively builded

Returns **str list** : The crypted list as String list

3.19.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else :
    for i in range (0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(liste[i])
        else:
            res.append(table[key[i]-2][liste[i]])
return res
```


3.20 inv_transpose_base

```
def inv_transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

3.20.1 Algorithm

The inverse method to decrypt a str list of base transposed values

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>str list</i>	The crypted list as String list
key	<i>int list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>int list</i>	The full Base table recursively builded

Returns **int list** : The decrypted list as integers

3.20.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(int(liste[i]))
        else:
            res.append(int(table[key[i]-2].index(liste[i])))
return res
```

3.21 crypt_procedure

```
def crypt_procedure(chaine,table)
```

3.21.1 Algorithm

The crypter manager to orchestrate the crypting procedure. It works from these steps:

- *We convert the given ascii string as integer list*
- *We compute the Base index list as key from the converted integer list*
- *We build the second part of the key since the mirror of the Base index list*
- *We compute the cumulated weight of the integer list*
- *We compute the point by point multiplication between cumulated weight list and original integer list*
- *We transpose the multiplied list into the given specified Base from the key*
- *We associate the crypted strin to the key as return*

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>string</i>	The string to crypt
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table recursively builded

Returns list tuple (crypt_lst,key) : The couple crypted string and key as result. It permits to decrypt any message.

3.21.2 Source Code

```
int_chaine = ascii_to_int(chaine)
base_keyy = base_key(int_chaine)
if(len(base_keyy)%2==0):
    key=base_keyy[0:int(len(base_keyy)/2)]
else:
    key=base_keyy[0:int((len(base_keyy)/2)+1)]
vec_poid = vec_poids(int_chaine)
crypt_lst = multlist(int_chaine,vec_poid)
crypt_lst = transpose_base(crypt_lst,base_keyy,table)
return(crypt_lst,key)
```

3.22 cyclik_ascii

```
def cyclik_ascii(current)
```

3.22.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

3.22.2 Source Code

```
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%13)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

3.23 cyclik_ascii_lvl2

```
def cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current)
```

3.23.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs. Get a second cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

3.23.2 Source Code

```
sep=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%6)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

3.24 crypt_final

```
def crypt_final(tuple)
```

3.24.1 Algorithm

The layout procedure to organise crypting results.

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted strin and the associated key

Returns **str** : The crypted list as a string with correct separators

3.24.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
crypt=tuple[0]
key=tuple[1]
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=sep+str(crypt[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
return res
```

3.25 crypt_final_long

```
def crypt_final_long(tuple)
```

3.25.1 Algorithm

Chaining the final-level algorithm to get complex crypto-procedure

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted string and the associated key

Returns **str** : The full second level crypted string

3.25.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
for i in range (0,len(liste)):
    res+=sep+str(liste[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
return res
```

3.26 slurp

```
def slurp(chaine)
```

3.26.1 Algorithm

This method allow us to rebuild a str list of crypted terms using separators set.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuilded from the raw string

3.26.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
        # print("tmp = "+tmp)
    else :
        res.append(tmp)
        # print("res = ")
        # print(res)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res=res[1:]
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

3.27 slurp2

```
def slurp2(chaine)
```

3.27.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp method. It defined a second level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

3.27.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
res = []
sep=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
    else:
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res.append(tmp)
return res
```


3.28 miam

```
def miam(key)
```

3.28.1 Algorithm

Key builder from the half key as integer list. It rebuild the missing half with a mirror copy of the first one.

Parameters	Type	Description
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list

Returns **int list** : The full key rebuilded from the half key

3.28.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
count=1
res=[]
for this in key:
    # print("this = "+str(this))
    # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
    if(count%2==0):
        tmp+=str(this)
        count=1
        # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    else:
        tmp=str(this)
        count+=1
for i in range(0,len(res)):
    res[i]=int(res[i])
return res
```

3.29 resolve

```
def resolve(liste)
```

3.29.1 Algorithm

This method compute the chained 2nd order equations to solve the numeric suit. It permit us to get the ASCII values as a list. To solve the system you have to instance the solver with the square root of term 0. Once theorem zero done, you will apply the equation solver with square root of the 0-term as b, a as 1 and c as -following term. The algorithm sort the roots and take only positives ones.

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>int list</i>	The computed multiplied list to solve

Returns **int list** : A list containing solved terms.

3.29.2 Source Code

```
res = []
x = 0
tmp2 = 0
res.append(int(m.sqrt(liste[0])))
tmp=res[0]
for i in range (1,len(liste)):
    tmp2 = equa_2_nd(1,-tmp,-liste[i])
    x=tmp2-tmp
    res.append(int(x))
    tmp=tmp2
return res
```

3.30 decrypt_procedure

```
def decrypt_procedure(chaine, key, table)
```

3.30.1 Algorithm

This method manage the decrypting procedure. It is ruled by the following steps :

- **Build the full key since the key argument**
- **Split the string** since separators via slurp method
- **Apply the inv_tranpose_base method** to get the unencrypted terms
- **Solve the cumulated multiplied weigth** with the equation solver
- **Convert the int list** as result to ASCII chain

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw crypted text as string
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table array

Returns **str** : The unencrypted text.

3.30.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
base=key[:]
tmp = []
key.reverse()
tmp = key[:]
to_find = []
to_find=slurp(chaine)
if(len(to_find)%2==0):
    base+=tmp[0:len(key)]
else:
    base+=tmp[1:len(key)]
tmp_liste=inv_transpose_base(to_find,base,table)
# print(tmp_liste)
int_liste=resolve(tmp_liste)
res = int_to_ascii(int_liste)
return res
```

3.31 split

```
def split(chaine,seuil)
```

3.31.1 Algorithm

Split the given string argument 'chaine' into slices from threshold size 'seuil'. Each of this slices are allowed into the cryptographic algorithm.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The full string to treat
seuil	<i>int</i>	Define the threshold size of the slices

Returns **str list** : The slices list as result

3.31.2 Source Code

```
res = []
tmp = ''
index = 0
div=int(len(chaine)/seuil)
for i in range(0,div):
    tmp=''
    # print("index = "+str(index)+" | seuil = "+str(seuil)+" | i = "+str(i))
    for j in range(index,(index+seuil)):
        tmp+=chaine[j]
        # print("j = "+str(j)+" | tmp = "+str(tmp))
        if(j==(index+seuil-1)):
            index=j+1
    res.append(tmp)
if((index-1)<len(chaine)):
    tmp=chaine[index:]
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

3.32 tilps

```
def tilps(chaine)
```

3.32.1 Algorithm

The reverse method of the split function. From a given str list, we rebuild the full length string

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str list</i>	The String slices as a list

Returns str : The full string rebuilt from the slices list

3.32.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(chaine)):
    res+=chaine[i]
return res
```


RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM V3

4.1 Description of Crypter

Welcom to Raptor cryptographic help

This following instructions give you the full light on the given cryptographic algorithm “Raptor”. In a firts time I will explain the main algorithm rules. Each of the function used can be found on the full source code and have a dedicated help section.

Description of the Main Raptor’s Cryptographic Algorithm

4.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main algorithm of the program. It allows from a system argv string to crypt it and get a string,key couple as result. We will use this following variables to make it work :

- **table2** : A list of list containing all the necessary Base table from Base 11 to Base 37
- **Basemin** : 2 as default, it means the minimum base index to generate
- **Basemax** : 37 as default, it means the maximum base index to generate
- **chaine** : The string chain to crypt as system argv argument
- **choice** : A choice variable to manage the main loop (continue or quit)
- **Range** : Define the range of values generate into the corresponding Numeric Base a the begining

The return of the algorithm is ruled by the following variables:

- **testkey** : The final half key as key
- **raw_txt** : The final crypted strin as string.

This is the main Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v3. It is ruled by the following steps :

- **Initialization** of differents variables and of the Base table via the table generator methods
- **Splitting** part of the given raw string as input. This string will be splitted into differents slices, wiche be crypted one by one and associated to his key via the third level separators wich define the third level of the crypting tree.
- **Crypting procedure** for each of the slices obtained by the split method above. These crypted results will be stored as a list of list, respectively a list of slices, defined by a list of crypted terms.
- **Manage the results** via slurp2 and slurp3 methods. The results are properly stored at this time to be correctly interpreted later.
- **Give a wrong path** for decrypting using some fake values to both of crypted txt and key as strings. It means any Brute force attack will be ignored.
- **Returns** the couple (crypt txt, key) wich is efficient to be decrypted by the solver.

This algorithm is stable in his domain and must be used on it. Please not to try bigger data slice and automate it via shell script if necessary. It should be used as a data crypter using a top level slicer and manager (from the shell script as exemple).

See source below to more explanation.

4.1.2 Source Code

```

import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lv11(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2=rec_manage(table2)

# print("Max int = "+str(sys.maxsize))
# for i in range(9,len(table2)):
#     print("Length Base "+str(i+2)+" = "+str(len(table2[i])))
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
seuil_lv12=70
choice = ' '
userchoice=0

```

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```

sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lvl2=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
sep_lvl3=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']
mesquin=['M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z']

long_long_chaine = []
tmp_long_chaine = []
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
testc = []
testk = []
int_chaine = []
lvl2_key_miam = []
tmp_crypt = []

while(choice!='q'):
    # init_all()
    current_sep_lvl3 = "A"
    current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
    long_chaine = []
    long_crypt = []
    long_long_crypt = []
    testc = []
    testk = []
    int_chaine = []
    lvl2_key_miam = []
    long_long_chaine = []
    tmp_long_chaine = []
    tmp_crypt = ()
    testkey=''
    raw_txt=''
    clean_txt = ''
    longi = 0
    longii= 0

    res = ()
    if(userchoice):
        chaine = ""
        chaine=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine à crypter (>20): ")
        if(len(chaine)>=seuil and len(chaine)<seuil_lvl2):
            long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil)
            longi+=1
        else:
            if(len(chaine)>=seuil_lvl2):
                tmp_long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil_lvl2)
                for i in range(0,len(tmp_long_chaine)):
                    long_long_chaine.append(split(tmp_long_chaine[i],seuil))
                longii+=1

    if(not longi and not longii):

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```

        res=crypt_procedure(chaine,table2)
    else :
        if(longi):
            for i in range(0,len(long_chaine)):
                long_crypt.append(crypt_procedure(long_chaine[i],table2))
        if(longii):
            for i in range (0,len(long_long_chaine)):
                for j in range(0,len(long_long_chaine[i])):
                    tmp_crypt = crypt_procedure(long_long_
↪chaine[i][j],table2)
                    long_long_crypt.append(tmp_crypt)

            # print(long_crypt[-1][0])
    if(not longi and not longii):
        testc = res[0]
        testk = res[1]
    else :
        if (longi):
            for i in range (0,len(long_crypt)):
                for j in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][0])):
                    testc.append(str(long_crypt[i][0][j]))
                for k in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][1])):
                    testk.append(str(long_crypt[i][1][k]))
                current_sep_lvl2=cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current_sep_lvl2)
                testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
                testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
        if(longii):

            for l in range (0,len(long_long_crypt)):
                # print(long_long_crypt[l])
                for j in range(0,len(long_long_crypt[l][0])):
                    testc.append(str(long_long_crypt[l][0][j]))
                for k in range(0,len(long_long_crypt[l][1])):
                    testk.append(str(long_long_crypt[l][1][k]))
                current_sep_lvl2=cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current_sep_lvl2)
                testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
                testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
                # print("l = "+str(l)+" | len long[l] = "+str(len(long_
↪long_crypt[l][0])))

                if(len(long_long_crypt[l][0])<seuil):
                    current_sep_lvl3=cyclik_ascii_lvl3(current_sep_
↪lvl3)

                    testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3
                    testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3

            # print(testc)
            # print(testk)

            # current_sep_lvl3=cyclik_ascii_lvl3(current_sep_lvl3)
            # testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3
            # testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3

    int_chaine=(ascii_to_int(chaine))
    # sepk=sep[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
    for i in range(0,len(testk)):

```

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```
        testkey+=str(testk[i])
        # testkey+=sepk
        # sepk=cyclik_ascii(sepk)

    if(not longi and not longii):
        raw_txt = crypt_final(res,int_chaine)
    else:
        raw_txt += crypt_final_long(testc,int_chaine)
    raw_txt=mesqui(raw_txt,seuil)
    testkey=mesqui(testkey,seuil)
    print("-----")
    print("Chaine cryptée : \n")
    print(raw_txt)
    print("-----")
    print("Clé unique : \n")
    print(testkey)
    print("-----")
```

4.2 Description of De-crypter

Description of the Main Raptor's Cryptographic Algorithm

4.2.1 Algorithm

This is the main solver algorithm program. It allow us to decrypt datas slices crypted with the version 1 of the Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm. To solve I need thse following variables :

- **raw_txt** : The input crypted string storage
- **Basemin** : The minimum Base index
- **Basemax** : The maximum Base index
- **table2** : The list of list containing the Base Table
- **testkey** : The key of the algorithm, the decrypting process absolutely need this key.

The solving procedure is ruled by the following steps:

- **Generating the Base Table** and store it into my table2 variable
- **Getting inputs** known as crypted string and his associated key.
- **Organize data slice** removing separators via the slurps methods
- **Decrypting process** using the decrypt_procedure method (see documentation)
- **Store and return** the results of decrypting process

4.2.2 Source Code

```
import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
```

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```

        Range    = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin

for i in range(Basemin,Basemax):
    table2.append(table(i,0,Range,1))

for i in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[i]=splitTable(table2[i])

for j in range (0,len(table2)):
    table2[j]=rec_table_construct_lvl1(table2[j],j+2,1,0)
    for k in range(0,j+2):
        table2[j][k]=(str(0)+table2[j][k])
table2=rec_manage(table2)

# print("Max int = "+str(sys.maxsize))
# for i in range(9,len(table2)):
#     print("Length Base "+str(i+2)+" = "+str(len(table2[i])))
long_chaine = []
long_crypt  = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
seuil_lvl2=70
choice = ''
userchoice=0
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lvl2=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
sep_lvl3=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']
mesquin=['M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z']

long_long_chaine = []
tmp_long_chaine  = []
long_chaine      = []
long_crypt       = []
testc           = []
testk           = []
int_chaine       = []
lvl2_key_miam    = []
tmp_crypt        = []

current_sep_lvl3 = "A"
current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
long_chaine      = []
long_crypt       = []
long_long_crypt  = []

```

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```

testc      = []
testk      = []
int_chaine = []
lvl2_key_miam = []
long_long_chaine = []
tmp_long_chaine = []
tmp_crypt  = ()
testkey=''
raw_txt=''
clean_txt = ''
longi = 0
longii = 0

while(choice!='q'):

    raw_txt=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine cryptée : \n")
    testkey=input("Veuillez saisir la clé : \n")

    if(len(raw_txt)>=seuil*6 and len(raw_txt)<seuil_lvl2*6):
        long_chaine = split(raw_txt,seuil*6)
        longi+=1
    else:
        if(len(raw_txt)>=seuil_lvl2*6):
            tmp_long_chaine = split(raw_txt,seuil_lvl2*6)
            for i in range(0,len(tmp_long_chaine)):
                long_long_chaine.append(split(tmp_long_chaine[i],
↪seuil*6))
                longii+=1

    raw_txt = slurp3(raw_txt)
    testkey = slurp3(testkey)
    if(not longi and not longii):
        clean_txt = decrypt_procedure(raw_txt,testk,table2)
    else:
        if(longi):
            lvl2_liste = []
            lvl2_key   = []
            lvl2_liste = slurp2(raw_txt)
            lvl2_key   = slurp2(testkey)
            lvl2_key_miam = []
            # print(lvl2_liste)
            # print(lvl2_key)
            for i in range (0,len(lvl2_key)):
                lvl2_key_miam.append(miam(lvl2_key[i]))
            # print(lvl2_key_miam)
            for i in range (0,len(lvl2_liste)-1):
                clean_txt+= decrypt_procedure(lvl2_liste[i],lvl2_key_
↪miam[i],table2)
            if(longii):
                lvl3_liste = []
                lvl3_key   = []
                lvl3_liste = slurp4(raw_txt)

```

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```

    lvl3_key = slurp4(testkey)
    lvl2_liste = []
    lvl2_key = []
    lvl2_key_miam = []
    final_key = []
    for i in range (0,len(lvl3_key)):
        lvl2_key.append(slurp2(lvl3_key[i]))
    for i in range (0,len(lvl3_liste)-1):
        lvl2_liste.append(slurp2(lvl3_liste[i]))
    for i in range(0,len(lvl2_key)-1):
        lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
        for j in range (0,len(lvl2_key[i])):
            lvl2_key_miam.append(miam(lvl2_key[i][j]))
            # print("miam")
            # print(lvl2_key_miam)
        del lvl2_key_miam[-1]
        final_key.append(lvl2_key_miam)
        # print("final")
        # print(final_key)
        # print("liste : "+str(len(lvl2_liste))+" | key
↪ "+str(len(final_key)))

        for k in range (0,len(lvl2_liste[i])-1):
            # print("lvl2[i][k] : ")
            # print(lvl2_liste[i][k])
            # print(final_key[0][k])
            clean_txt+=decrypt_procedure(lvl2_liste[i][k],
↪ final_key[0][k],table2)

            # print(str(k) + "/" + str(len(lvl2_liste[i])-2))
            # print(str(i)+" / "+str(len(lvl2_key)-1))

    print("Chaine décryptée : \n")
    print(clean_txt)
    choice=input("c)ontinuer ou q)uitter")
    if(choice!='q'):
        userchoice+=1

```


4.3 Reverse

```
def reverse(s)
```

4.3.1 Algorithm

A function to reverse a string as argument.

Parameter	Type	Description
s	<i>String</i>	The string to reverse

Returns str : The reversed string

4.3.2 Source Code

```
str= ""
for i in s:
    str=i+str
return str
```

4.4 splitTable

```
def splitTable(table)
```

4.4.1 Algorithm

Split a string as array from the given separator.

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>string</i>	The list to split

Returns list : The splitted list

4.4.2 Source Code

```
local_list=table.split('\n')
res_list=[]
for i in range (0,len(local_list)):
    res_list.append(local_list[i])
return res_list
```

4.5 table

```
def table(base,debut,fin,inc)
```

4.5.1 Algorithm

Base table recursive builder. The generated Base table array is defined via :

- **base** : Define the base to begin the table
- **debut** : Define the first value of Base table
- **fin** : Define the last value of Base table
- **inc** : Define the incrementation step

Parameters	Type	Description
base	<i>int</i>	The first base of the table
debut	<i>int</i>	The first value of the table in the given base
fin	<i>int</i>	The last value of the table in the given base
inc	<i>int</i>	The value of incrementation step

Returns Str : A string containing all the base generated representing the array (see conversion later)

4.5.2 Source Code

```
represent=''
letter='a'
powIndex=0
count=0
if(fin>10*base):
    fin=10*base
for i in range(debut,fin):
    current=i
    if(i<base):
        if(i<10):
            represent+=str(i)
        else:
            represent+=letter
            letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
    if(i==base-1):
        letter='a'
    else:
        tmp=''
        while(current/base!=0):
            count=powIndex*10*base
            if(not current%(10*base)):
                powIndex+=1
```

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```

        #print("i = " + str(i) + " | powIndex = "+ str(powIndex) + " | ")
↪count = " + str(count) + " | mod = " + str(current%(10*base)))
    if(base<10):
        tmp+=str(current%base)
    else:
        if(current%base<10):
            tmp+=str(current%base)
        else:
            tmp+=letter
            if(count==0):
                letter=chr(ord(letter)+1)
            else:
                count-=1
            if(current%base==base-1):
                letter='a'
        current=int(current/base)
    represent+=reverse(tmp) #comment this lonely line to run out the program↪
↪:/
    # represent = tmp
    represent+="\n"
return represent

```

4.6 rec_table_construct_lv11

```
def rec_table_construct_lv11(table,base,powindex,last)
```

4.6.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm permit to edit much larger array from existing original base table. This algorithm must be used as the init loop of the final recursive method (see rec_manage method)

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The Base table array
base	<i>int</i>	The current numeric base as integer
powindex	<i>int</i>	The pow index as integer
last	<i>int</i>	unused

Returns list : The Recursively builded Base table as list

4.6.2 Source Code

```

lettrebase=table[10:base]
if(powindex == 1):
    del table[10*base]
res=table[:]
for i in range (len(table)-1,base**2-1):
    if(i%base==(base-1) and i!=len(table)-1):
        powindex+=1
        res.append(lettrebase[powindex-1]+str(table[(i-len(table)+1)%base]))
        # print("i = "+str(i)+" | i%base = "+str(i%base)+" | ib"+str(base)+" = 
↪ "+str(res[i]))
return res

```

4.7 rec_table_construct_final

```
def rec_table_construct_final(table,base,lvl)
```

4.7.1 Algorithm

Recursive Construction method from the Base table. The recursive algorithm manage array building since 2 levels of recursive construction. => Do not use for the first recursive building loop

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The first recursive level builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	The base to treat as integer
lvl	<i>int</i>	The level of recursivity in construction

Returns list : The fully specified level recursivity builded Base table

4.7.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
basetable=table[0:base]
for i in range(0,len(basetable)):
    basetable[i]=basetable[i][lvl:]
# print(basetable)
for eat in basetable:
    for this in table:
        res.append(eat+this)
# print(res)
# print(len(res))
return res
```

4.8 rec_manage

```
def rec_manage(table)
```

4.8.1 Algorithm

A recursivity manager to build properly the base table. It must be used to map the numeric values into base values. This method allow contruction of hundreds of thousand values table

Parameters	Type	Description
table	<i>list</i>	The initial Base table to complete

Returns **list** : The fully builded Base table

4.8.2 Source Code

```
j=0
for i in range(9,len(table)):
    # print("i = "+str(i))
    table2=table[i][:]
    table2=rec_table_construct_lv11(table2,i+2,1,0)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,1)
    table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,2)
    table[i]=table2[:]
for i in range (9,18):
    j=3
    table2=table[i][:]
    while(len(table2)<10000000):
        table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,j)
        j+=1
    table[i]=table2[:]
# for i in range (19,28):
#     table2=table[i][:]
#     table2=rec_table_construct_final(table2,i+2,3)
#     table[i]=table2[:]
return table
```

4.9 ascii_to_int

```
def ascii_to_int(chaine)
```

4.9.1 Algorithm

Utils method : ascii to integer converter.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The string to convert

Returns list : A list containing all integers values since ASCII.

4.9.2 Source Code

```
res = []  
for letter in chaine:  
    res.append(ord(letter))  
return res
```


4.10 int_to_ascii

```
def int_to_ascii(crypt)
```

4.10.1 Algorithm

Utils method : integer to ascii converter.

Description	Type	Description
crypt	<i>int list</i>	The int list to convert

Returns **str** : The converted ASCII string since int list.

4.10.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=chr(crypt[i])
return res
```

4.11 cryptChaine

```
def cryptChaine(to_crypt, table, base)
```

4.11.1 Algorithm

The simple method to crypt an ascii string as integer list.

Parameters	Type	Description
to_crypt	<i>int list</i>	The converted int list since an ascii string
table	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all fully builded Base Table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index

Returns **str list** : A string list containing all the base crypted values. Must be used as a crypted list.

4.11.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for i in range(0, len(to_crypt)):
    res.append(table[base][to_crypt[i]])
return res
```

4.12 local_table_dico

```
def local_table_dico(table2,base,rangeB)
```

4.12.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to convert a Base table to Python dictionary

Parameters	Type	Description
table2	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all the fully builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index
rangeB	<i>int</i>	Define the max step of incrementation

Returns Dictionary : A dictionary representing the specified Base table

4.12.2 Source Code

```
str_base={}
res = {}
if(rangeB>base**2):
    rangeB=base**2
for i in range (0,rangeB):
    str_base[i]=table2[base][i]
return str_base
```

4.13 limit_range

```
def limit_range(Range,base)
```

4.13.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to limit the Base range

Parameters	Type	Description
Range	<i>int</i>	The range as a limit
base	<i>int</i>	The current Base index

Returns int : The limited by range res.

4.13.2 Source Code

```
res=0
if(Range>base**2):
    res=base**2
else:
    res=Range
return res
```

4.14 base_key

```
def base_key(int_chaine)
```

4.14.1 Algorithm

This is the key builder.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The base index list as a starting builder for key

Returns **int list** : the builded key from index base list.

4.14.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(int_chaine)):
    tmp=((int_chaine[i]*int_chaine[len(int_chaine)-i-1]+10)%36)
    if(tmp<10):
        tmp+=10
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

4.15 vec_poids

```
def vec_poids(int_chaine)
```

4.15.1 Algorithm

Compute the vectorial cumulated weight of the list.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The integer list to treat

Returns **int list** : The computed accumulated weight integer list

4.15.2 Source Code

```
res = []
res.append(int_chaine[0])
for i in range(1, len(int_chaine)):
    res.append(res[i-1]+int_chaine[i])
return res
```

4.16 vec_1_poids

```
def vec_1_poids(vec_poids)
```

4.16.1 Algorithm

Compute the inverse of the vectorial cumulated weighth computation.

Parameters	Type	Description
vec_poids	<i>int list</i>	The weighth as an integer list

Returns int list : The computed list containing the inverse operation of vec_poids method

4.16.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(vec_poids)):
    res.append(1/vec_poids[i])
return res
```

4.17 equa_2_nd

```
def equa_2_nd(a,b,c)
```

4.17.1 Algorithm

Utils : An 2nd order equation solver

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int / float</i>	The a coefficient
b	<i>int / float</i>	The b coefficient
c	<i>int / float</i>	The c coefficient

Returns *int / float* : The solved equation positive root

4.17.2 Source Code

```
res = 0
racine1 = 0.0
racine2 = 0.0
delta = b**2-4*a*c
if(delta>0):
    racine1 = (-b+m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
    racine2 = (-b-m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
if(racine1>0):
    res = int(racine1)
else:
    res = int(racine2)
return res
```


4.18 multlist

```
def multlist(a,b)
```

4.18.1 Algorithm

Utils : A point by point list multiplier

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply
b	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply

Returns **int / float list** : The computed point by point multiplication

4.18.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(a)!=len(b)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(a)):
        res.append(a[i]*b[i])
return res
```

4.19 transpose_base

```
def transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

4.19.1 Algorithm

A method to transpose an integer list to the corresponding key's base index => The result will be a succession of transposed values from differents integers to differents base

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>list</i>	the integer converted since ASCII list
key	<i>list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>list</i>	The full Base Table recursively builded

Returns **str list**: The crypted list as String list

4.19.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else :
    for i in range (0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(liste[i])
        else:
            res.append(table[key[i]-2][liste[i]])
return res
```

4.20 inv_transpose_base

```
def inv_transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

4.20.1 Algorithm

The inverse method to decrypt a str list of base transposed values

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>str list</i>	The crypted list as String list
key	<i>int list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>int list</i>	The full Base table recursively builded

Returns **int list** : The decrypted list as integers

4.20.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(int(liste[i]))
        else:
            res.append(int(table[key[i]-2].index(liste[i])))
return res
```

4.21 crypt_procedure

```
def crypt_procedure(chaine,table)
```

4.21.1 Algorithm

The crypter manager to orchestrate the crypting procedure. It works from these steps:

- *We convert the given ascii string as integer list*
- *We compute the Base index list as key from the converted integer list*
- *We build the second part of the key since the mirror of the Base index list*
- *We compute the cumulated weight of the integer list*
- *We compute the point by point multiplication between cumulated weight list and original integer list*
- *We transpose the multiplied list into the given specified Base from the key*
- *We associate the crypted strin to the key as return*

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>string</i>	The string to crypt
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table recursively builded

Returns list tuple : The couple crypted string and key as result. It permits to decrypt any message.

4.21.2 Source Code

```
int_chaine = ascii_to_int(chaine)
base_keyy = base_key(int_chaine)
if(len(base_keyy)%2==0):
    key=base_keyy[0:int(len(base_keyy)/2)]
else:
    key=base_keyy[0:int((len(base_keyy)/2)+1)]
vec_poid = vec_poids(int_chaine)
crypt_lst = multlist(int_chaine,vec_poid)
crypt_lst = transpose_base(crypt_lst,base_keyy,table)
# Complexify
# print(crypt_lst)
return(crypt_lst,key)
```

4.22 cyclik_ascii

```
def cyclik_ascii(current)
```

4.22.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

4.22.2 Source Code

```
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%13)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

4.23 cyclik_ascii_lvl2

```
def cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current)
```

4.23.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs. Get a second cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

4.23.2 Source Code

```
sep=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%6)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

4.24 cyclik_ascii_lvl3

```
def cyclik_ascii_lvl3(current)
```

4.24.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into Upper letters from A to L. Get a third cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

4.24.2 Source Code

```
sep=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L']  
tmp=r.randint(0,11)  
res = sep[tmp]  
return res
```

4.25 cyclik_ascii_mesquin

```
def cyclik_ascii_mesquin(current, int_chaine)
```

4.25.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into Upper letters from M to Z. Get a third cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns str : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

4.25.2 Source Code

```
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']
tmp=r.randint(0,11)
res=mesquin[tmp]
return res
```


4.26 crypt_final

```
def crypt_final(tuple,int_chaine)
```

4.26.1 Algorithm

The layout procedure to organise crypting results.

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted strin and the associated key

Returns **str** : The crypted list as a string with correct separators

4.26.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
crypt=tuple[0]
key=tuple[1]
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=sep+str(crypt[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
return res
```

4.27 crypt_final_long

```
def crypt_final_long(liste,int_chaine)
```

4.27.1 Algorithm

Chaining the final-level algorithm to get complex crypto-procedure

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted string and the associated key

Returns **str** : The full second level crypted string

4.27.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
for i in range (0,len(liste)):
    res+=sep+str(liste[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
# print(res)
return res
```

4.28 slurp

```
def slurp(chaine)
```

4.28.1 Algorithm

This method allow us to rebuild a str list of crypted terms using separators set.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuilded from the raw string

4.28.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
        # print("tmp = "+tmp)
    else :
        res.append(tmp)
        # print("res = ")
        # print(res)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res=res[1:]
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

4.29 slurp2

```
def slurp2(chaine)
```

4.29.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp method. It defined a second level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list**: The list of crypted terms rebuilded from the raw string.

4.29.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
res = []
sep=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
    else:
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

4.30 slurp3

```
def slurp3(chaine)
```

4.30.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp2 method. It defined a third level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

4.30.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in mesquin):
        tmp+=str(elem)
return tmp
```

4.31 slurp4

```
def slurp4(chaine)
```

4.31.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp2 method. It defined a third level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

4.31.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
    else:
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

4.32 miam

```
def miam(key)
```

4.32.1 Algorithm

Key builder from the half key as integer list. It rebuild the missing half with a mirror copy of the first one.

Parameters	Type	Description
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list

Returns **int list** : The full key rebuild from the half key

4.32.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
count=1
res=[]
for this in key:
    # print("this = "+str(this))
    # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
    if(count%2==0):
        tmp+=str(this)
        count=1
        # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    else:
        tmp=str(this)
        count+=1
for i in range(0,len(res)):
    res[i]=int(res[i])
return res
```

4.33 resolve

```
def resolve(liste)
```

4.33.1 Algorithm

This method compute the chained 2nd order equations to solve the numeric suit. It permit us to get the ASCII values as a list. To solve the system you have to instance the solver with the square root of term 0. Once theorem zero done, you will apply the equation solver with square root of the 0-term as b, a as 1 and c as -following term. The algorithm sort the roots and take only positives ones.

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>int list</i>	The computed multiplied list to solve

Returns **int list** : A list containing solved terms.

4.33.2 Source Code

```
res = []
x = 0
tmp2 = 0
res.append(int(m.sqrt(liste[0])))
tmp=res[0]
for i in range (1,len(liste)):
    # print("y = "+str(tmp))
    # print("x = "+str(x))
    tmp2 = equa_2_nd(1,-tmp,-liste[i])
    x=tmp2-tmp
    res.append(int(x))
    tmp=tmp2
# print(res)
return res
```


4.34 decrypt_procedure

```
def decrypt_procedure(chaine, key, table)
```

4.34.1 Algorithm

This method manage the decrypting procedure. It is ruled by the following steps :

- **Build the full key** since the key argument
- **Split the string** since separators via slurp method
- **Apply the inv_transpose_base method** to get the unencrypted terms
- **Solve the cumulated multiplied weigth** with the equation solver
- **Convert the int list** as result to ASCII chain

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw crypted text as string
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table array

Returns **str** : The unencrypted text.

4.34.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
base=key[:]
tmp = []
key.reverse()
tmp = key[:]
to_find = []
to_find=slurp(chaine)
if(len(to_find)%2==0):
    base+=tmp[0:len(key)]
else:
    base+=tmp[1:len(key)]
# Complexify
tmp_liste=inv_transpose_base(to_find,base,table)
# print(tmp_liste)
int_liste=resolve(tmp_liste)
res = int_to_ascii(int_liste)
return res
```

4.35 split

```
def split(chaine,seuil)
```

4.35.1 Algorithm

Split the given string argument 'chaine' into slices from threshold size 'seuil'. Each of this slices are allowed into the cryptographic algorithm.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The full string to treat
seuil	<i>int</i>	Define the threshold size of the slices

Returns **str list** : The slices list as result

4.35.2 Source Code

```
res = []
tmp = ''
index = 0
div=int(len(chaine)/seuil)
for i in range(0,div):
    tmp=''
    # print("index = "+str(index)+" | seuil = "+str(seuil)+" | i = "+str(i))
    for j in range(index,(index+seuil)):
        tmp+=chaine[j]
        # print("j = "+str(j)+" | tmp = "+str(tmp))
        if(j==(index+seuil-1)):
            index=j+1
    res.append(tmp)
if((index-1)<len(chaine)):
    tmp=chaine[index:]
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

4.36 tilps

```
def tilps(chaine)
```

4.36.1 Algorithm

The reverse method of the split function. From a given str list, we rebuild the full length string

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str list</i>	The String slices as a list

Returns str : The full string rebuilt from the slices list

4.36.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(chaine)):
    res+=chaine[i]
return res
```

4.37 mesqui

```
def mesqui(txt,seuil)
```

4.37.1 Algorithm

This method is used to create a wrong path of decrypting method. Using a similar Separators terms, I define a ‘fake’ terms list wich have absolutely no meanings for the rest of the algorithm. Using it as the last step of algorithm, it doesn’t allow any brute force attack to decrypt. The threshold value ‘seuil’ will define the amount of distribution of fake separators.

Parameters	Type	Description
txt	<i>str</i>	The raw string to treat
seuil	<i>int</i>	The threshold variable to assign the ‘fake terms’ length

Returns **str** : The fully ‘fake splitted’ crypted string

4.37.2 Source Code

```
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']
res=''
sep='M'
for i in range(0,len(txt)):
    res+=txt[i]
    if(i%int((seuil))==0):
        res+=sep
        sep=cyclik_ascii_mesquin(sep,int_chaine)
return res
```

RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM V3.1

This is the main Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v3.1. It use the base_opt module to build Base Table array and follow the same principe of olders ones adding the new feature of dynamically complement results values.

5.1 Description of De-crypter

Welcom to Raptor cryptographic help

This following instructions give you the full light on the given cryptographic algorithm “Raptor”. In a firts time I will explain the main algorithm rules. Each of the function used can be found on the full source code and have a dedicated help section.

Description of the Main Raptor’s Cryptographic Algorithm

5.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main algorithm of the program. It allows from a system argv string to crypt it and get a string,key couple as result. We will use this following variables to make it work :

- **table2** : A list of list containing all the necessary Base table from Base 11 to Base 37
- **Basemin** : 2 as default, it means the minimum base index to generate
- **Basemax** : 37 as default, it means the maximum base index to generate
- **chaine** : The string chain to crypt as system argv argument
- **choice** : A choice variable to manage the main loop (continue or quit)
- **Range** : Define the range of values generate into the corresponding Numeric Base a the begining

The return of the algorithm is ruled by the following variables:

- **testkey** : The final half key as key
- **raw_txt** : The final crypted strin as string.

This is the main Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm v3. It is ruled by the following steps :

- **Initialization** of differents variables and of the Base table via the table generator methods
- **Splitting** part of the given raw string as input. This string will be splitted into differents slices, wiche be crypted one by one and associated to his key via the third level separators wich define the third level of the crypting tree.
- **Crypting procedure** for each of the slices obtained by the split method above. These crypted results will be stored as a list of list, respectively a list of slices, defined by a list of crypted terms.
- **Manage the results** via slurp2 and slurp3 methods. The results are properly stored at this time to be correctly interpreted later.
- **Give a wrong path** for decrypting using some fake values to both of crypted txt and key as strings. It means any Brute force attack will be ignored.
- **Returns** the couple (crypt txt, key) wich is efficient to be decrypted by the solver.

This algorithm is stable in his domain and must be used on it. Please not to try bigger data slice and automate it via shell script if necessary. It should be used as a data crypter using a top level slicer and manager (from the shell script as exemple).

See source below to more explanation.

5.1.2 Source Code

```

import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin
table2=table()
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
seuil_lvl2=70
choice = ' '
userchoice=0
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lvl2=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
sep_lvl3=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']
mesquin=['M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z']

long_long_chaine = []
tmp_long_chaine = []
long_chaine = []
long_crypt = []
testc = []
testk = []
int_chaine = []
lvl2_key_miam = []
tmp_crypt = []

```

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```

while(choice!='q'):
    # init_all()
    current_sep_lvl3 = "A"
    current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
    long_chaine[:] = []
    long_crypt[:] = []
    long_long_crypt = []
    testc[:] = []
    testk[:] = []
    int_chaine[:] = []
    lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
    long_long_chaine[:] = []
    tmp_long_chaine[:] = []
    tmp_crypt = ()
    testkey = ''
    raw_txt = ''
    clean_txt = ''
    longi = 0
    longii = 0
    res = ()

    if(userchoice):
        chaine = ''
        chaine=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine à crypter : ")
    if(len(chaine)>=seuil and len(chaine)<seuil_lvl2):
        long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil)
        longi+=1
    else:
        if(len(chaine)>=seuil_lvl2):
            tmp_long_chaine = split(chaine,seuil_lvl2)
            for i in range(0,len(tmp_long_chaine)):
                long_long_chaine.append(split(tmp_long_chaine[i],seuil))
            longii+=1
    if(not longi and not longii):
        res=crypt_procedure(chaine,table2)
    else :
        if(longi):
            for i in range(0,len(long_chaine)):
                long_crypt.append(crypt_procedure(long_chaine[i],table2))
        if(longii):
            for i in range (0,len(long_long_chaine)):
                for j in range(0,len(long_long_chaine[i])):
                    tmp_crypt = crypt_procedure(long_long_
↪ chaine[i][j],table2)
                    long_long_crypt.append(tmp_crypt)
            # print(long_crypt[-1][0])
    if(not longi and not longii):
        testc = res[0]
        testk = res[1]
    else :
        if (longi):
            for i in range (0,len(long_crypt)):

```

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```

        for j in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][0])):
            testc.append(str(long_crypt[i][0][j]))
        for k in range(0,len(long_crypt[i][1])):
            testk.append(str(long_crypt[i][1][k]))
        current_sep_lvl2=cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current_sep_lvl2)
        testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
        testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
    if(longii):
        for l in range (0,len(long_long_crypt)):
            # print(long_long_crypt[l])
            for j in range(0,len(long_long_crypt[l][0])):
                testc.append(str(long_long_crypt[l][0][j]))
            for k in range(0,len(long_long_crypt[l][1])):
                testk.append(str(long_long_crypt[l][1][k]))
            current_sep_lvl2=cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current_sep_lvl2)
            testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
            testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl2
            # print("l = "+str(l)+" | len long[l] = "+str(len(long_
↪ long_crypt[l][0])))
            if(len(long_long_crypt[l][0])<seuil):
                current_sep_lvl3=cyclik_ascii_lvl3(current_sep_
↪ lvl3)

                testc[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3
                testk[-1]+=current_sep_lvl3

            # print(testc)
            # print(testk)
int_chaine=(ascii_to_int(chaine))
for i in range(0,len(testk)):
    testkey+=str(testk[i])
if(not longi and not longii):
    raw_txt = crypt_final(res,int_chaine,table2)
else:
    raw_txt += crypt_final_long(testc,int_chaine,table2)
raw_txt=mesqui(raw_txt,seuil)
testkey=mesqui(testkey,seuil)
print("-----")
print("Chaine cryptée : \n")
print(raw_txt)
print("-----")
print("Clé unique : \n")
print(testkey)
print("-----")
choice=input("c)ontinuer ou q)uitter")
if(choice!='q'):
    userchoice+=1

```

5.2 Description of De-crypter

Description of the Main Raptor's Cryptographic Algorithm

5.2.1 Algorithm

Description of the Main Raptor's Cryptographic Algorithm

This is the main solver algorithm program. It allow us to decrypt datas slices crypted with the version 1 of the Raptor Cryptographic Algorithm. To solve I need thse following variables :

- **raw_txt** : The input crypted string storage
- **Basemin** : The minimum Base index
- **Basemax** : The maximum Base index
- **table2** : The list of list containing the Base Table
- **testkey** : The key of the algorithm, the decrypting process absolutely need this key.

The solving procedure is ruled by the following steps:

- **Generating the Base Table** and store it into my table2 variable
 - **Getting inputs** known as crypted string and his associated key.
 - **Organize data slice** removing separators via the slurps methods
 - **Decrypting process** using the decrypt_procedure method (see documentation)
 - **Store and return** the results of decrypting process
-

5.2.2 Source Code

```
import sys
import math as m
import random as r

represent=''
table2 = []
dic = {}
main_dic={}
choice = ' '
chaine=''
chaine=sys.argv[1]

if(len(sys.argv)!=4):
    Basemin = 2
    Basemax = 37
    Range = 36**2
else :
    Basemin = int(sys.argv[1])
```

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```

    Basemax = int(sys.argv[2])
    Range    = int(sys.argv[3])

if(Basemin<2 or Basemax>37):
    print("Affichage impossible veuillez selectionner une plage de valeur contenue_
↪ dans [2,36]")
    exit(0)

maxi=Basemax-Basemin
table2=table()
long_chaine = []
long_crypt  = []
longi=0
seuil = 20
seuil_lvl2=70
choice = ''
userchoice=0
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
sep_lvl2=[":", ";", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
sep_lvl3=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']
mesquin=['M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z']

long_long_chaine = []
tmp_long_chaine  = []
long_chaine      = []
long_crypt       = []
testc            = []
testk            = []
int_chaine       = []
lvl2_key_miam    = []
tmp_crypt        = []

while(choice!='q'):
    # init_all()
    current_sep_lvl3 = "A"
    current_sep_lvl2 = ":"
    long_chaine[:]   = []
    long_crypt[:]    = []
    long_long_crypt  = []
    testc[:]         = []
    testk[:]         = []
    int_chaine[:]    = []
    lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
    long_long_chaine[:] = []
    tmp_long_chaine[:] = []
    tmp_crypt        = ()
    testkey          = ''
    raw_txt          = ''
    clean_txt        = ''
    longi            = 0
    longii           = 0

```

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```

res                = ()

raw_txt=input("Veuillez entrer la chaine cryptée : \n")
testkey=input("Veuillez saisir la clé : \n")
if(len(raw_txt)>=seuil*6 and len(raw_txt)<seuil_lvl2*6):
    long_chaine = split(raw_txt,seuil)
    longi+=1
else:
    if(len(raw_txt)>=seuil_lvl2*6):
        tmp_long_chaine = split(raw_txt,seuil_lvl2*6)
        for i in range(0,len(tmp_long_chaine)):
            long_long_chaine.append(split(tmp_long_chaine[i],seuil))
        longii+=1

raw_txt = slurp3(raw_txt)
testkey = slurp3(testkey)
if(not longi and not longii):
    clean_txt = decrypt_procedure(raw_txt,testk,table2)
else:
    if(longi):
        lvl2_liste = []
        lvl2_key   = []
        lvl2_liste = slurp2(raw_txt)
        lvl2_key   = slurp2(testkey)
        lvl2_key_miam = []
        # print(lvl2_liste)
        # print(lvl2_key)
        for i in range (0,len(lvl2_key)):
            lvl2_key_miam.append(miam(lvl2_key[i]))
        # print(lvl2_key_miam)
        for i in range (0,len(lvl2_liste)-1):
            clean_txt+= decrypt_procedure(lvl2_liste[i],lvl2_key_
↪miam[i],table2)
    if(longii):
        lvl3_liste = []
        lvl3_key   = []
        lvl3_liste = slurp4(raw_txt)
        lvl3_key   = slurp4(testkey)
        lvl2_liste = []
        lvl2_key   = []
        lvl2_key_miam = []
        final_key  = []
        for i in range (0,len(lvl3_key)):
            lvl2_key.append(slurp2(lvl3_key[i]))
        for i in range (0,len(lvl3_liste)-1):
            lvl2_liste.append(slurp2(lvl3_liste[i]))
        for i in range(0,len(lvl2_key)-1):
            lvl2_key_miam[:] = []
            for j in range (0,len(lvl2_key[i])):
                lvl2_key_miam.append(miam(lvl2_key[i][j]))
            # print("miam")
            # print(lvl2_key_miam)

```

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```

del lvl2_key_miam[-1]
final_key.append(lvl2_key_miam)
# print("final")
# print(final_key)
# print("liste : "+str(len(lvl2_liste))+" | key
↪ "+str(len(final_key)))

for k in range (0,len(lvl2_liste[i])-1):
    # print("lvl2[i][k] : ")
    # print(lvl2_liste[i][k])
    # print(final_key[0][k])
    clean_txt+=decrypt_procedure(lvl2_liste[i][k],
↪ final_key[0][k],table2)

    # print(str(k) + "/" + str(len(lvl2_liste[i])-2))
    # print(str(i)+" / "+str(len(lvl2_key)-1))

print("Chaine décryptée : \n")
print(clean_txt)
choice=input("c)ontinuer ou q)uitter")
if(choice!='q'):
    userchoice+=1

```

5.3 ascii_to_int

```
def ascii_to_int(chaine)
```

5.3.1 Algorithm

Utils method : ascii to integer converter.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The string to convert

Returns list : A list containing all integers values since ASCII.

5.3.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for letter in chaine:
    res.append(ord(letter))
return res
```

5.4 int_to_ascii

```
def int_to_ascii(crypt)
```

5.4.1 Algorithm

Utils method : integer to ascii converter.

Description	Type	Description
crypt	<i>int list</i>	The int list to convert

Returns **str** : The converted ASCII string since int list.

5.4.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    res+=chr(crypt[i])
return res
```

5.5 cryptChaine

```
def cryptChaine(to_crypt, table, base)
```

5.5.1 Algorithm

The simple method to crypt an ascii string as integer list.

Parameters	Type	Description
to_crypt	<i>int list</i>	The converted int list since an ascii string
table	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all fully builded Base Table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index

Returns **str list** : A string list containing all the base crypted values. Must be used as a crypted list.

5.5.2 Source Code

```
res = []
for i in range(0, len(to_crypt)):
    res.append(table[base][to_crypt[i]])
return res
```


5.6 local_table_dico

```
def local_table_dico(table2,base,rangeB)
```

5.6.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to convert a Base table to Python dictionary

Parameters	Type	Description
table2	<i>list of list</i>	An array containing all the fully builded Base table
base	<i>int</i>	Define the Base index
rangeB	<i>int</i>	Define the max step of incrementation

Returns Dictionary : A dictionary representing the specified Base table

5.6.2 Source Code

```
str_base={}
res = {}
if(rangeB>base**2):
    rangeB=base**2
for i in range (0,rangeB):
    str_base[i]=table2[base][i]
return str_base
```

5.7 limit_range

```
def limit_range(Range,base)
```

5.7.1 Algorithm

Utils method : A method to limit the Base range

Parameters	Type	Description
Range	<i>int</i>	The range as a limit
base	<i>int</i>	The current Base index

Returns int : The limited by range res.

5.7.2 Source Code

```
res=0
if(Range>base**2):
    res=base**2
else:
    res=Range
return res
```

5.8 base_key

```
def base_key(int_chaine)
```

5.8.1 Algorithm

This is the key builder.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The base index list as a starting builder for key

Returns **int list** : the builded key from index base list.

5.8.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(int_chaine)):
    tmp=((int_chaine[i]*int_chaine[len(int_chaine)-i-1]+10)%36)
    if(tmp<10):
        tmp+=10
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

5.9 vec_poids

```
def vec_poids(int_chaine)
```

5.9.1 Algorithm

Compute the vectorial cumulated weight of the list.

Parameters	Type	Description
int_chaine	<i>int list</i>	The integer list to treat

Returns **int list** : The computed accumulated weight integer list

5.9.2 Source Code

```
res = []
res.append(int_chaine[0])
for i in range(1, len(int_chaine)):
    res.append(res[i-1]+int_chaine[i])
return res
```

5.10 vec_1_poids

```
def vec_1_poids(vec_poids)
```

5.10.1 Algorithm

Compute the inverse of the vectorial cumulated weighth computation.

Parameters	Type	Description
vec_poids	<i>int list</i>	The weighth as an integer list

Returns int list : The computed list containing the inverse operation of vec_poids method

5.10.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range (0,len(vec_poids)):
    res.append(1/vec_poids[i])
return res
```

5.11 equa_2_nd

```
def equa_2_nd(a,b,c)
```

5.11.1 Algorithm

Utils : An 2nd order equation solver

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int / float</i>	The a coefficient
b	<i>int / float</i>	The b coefficient
c	<i>int / float</i>	The c coefficient

Returns *int / float* : The solved equation positive root

5.11.2 Source Code

```
res = 0
racine1 = 0.0
racine2 = 0.0
delta = b**2-4*a*c
if(delta>0):
    racine1 = (-b+m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
    racine2 = (-b-m.sqrt(delta))/2*a
if(racine1>0):
    res = int(racine1)
else:
    res = int(racine2)
return res
```

5.12 multlist

```
def multlist(a,b)
```

5.12.1 Algorithm

Utils : A point by point list multiplier

Parameters	Type	Description
a	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply
b	<i>int/float list</i>	The list to multiply

Returns **int / float list** : The computed point by point multiplication

5.12.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(a)!=len(b)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(a)):
        res.append(a[i]*b[i])
return res
```

5.13 transpose_base

```
def transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

5.13.1 Algorithm

A method to transpose an integer list to the corresponding key's base index => The result will be a succession of transposed values from differents integers to differents base

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>list</i>	the integer converted since ASCII list
key	<i>list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>list</i>	The full Base Table recursively builded

Returns **str list** : The crypted list as String list

5.13.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else :
    for i in range (0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(liste[i])
        else:
            res.append(table[key[i]-2][liste[i]])
return res
```


5.14 inv_transpose_base

```
def inv_transpose_base(liste,key,table)
```

5.14.1 Algorithm

The inverse method to decrypt a str list of base transposed values

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>str list</i>	The crypted list as String list
key	<i>int list</i>	The Base index list as key
table	<i>int list</i>	The full Base table recursively built

Returns **int list** : The decrypted list as integers

5.14.2 Source Code

```
res = []
if(len(liste)!=len(key)):
    return []
else:
    for i in range(0,len(liste)):
        if(key[i]==10):
            res.append(int(liste[i]))
        else:
            res.append(int(table[key[i]-2].index(liste[i])))
return res
```

5.15 crypt_procedure

```
def crypt_procedure(chaine,table)
```

5.15.1 Algorithm

The crypter manager to orchestrate the crypting procedure. It works from these steps:

- *We convert the given ascii string as integer list*
- *We compute the Base index list as key from the converted integer list*
- *We build the second part of the key since the mirror of the Base index list*
- *We compute the cumulated weight of the integer list*
- *We compute the point by point multiplication between cumulated weight list and original integer list*
- *We transpose the multiplied list into the given specified Base from the key*
- *We associate the crypted strin to the key as return*

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>string</i>	The string to crypt
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table recursively builded

Returns list tuple : The couple crypted string and key as result. It permits to decrypt any message.

5.15.2 Source Code

```
int_chaine = ascii_to_int(chaine)
base_keyy = base_key(int_chaine)
if(len(base_keyy)%2==0):
    key=base_keyy[0:int(len(base_keyy)/2)]
else:
    key=base_keyy[0:int((len(base_keyy)/2)+1)]
vec_poid = vec_poids(int_chaine)
crypt_lst = multlist(int_chaine,vec_poid)
crypt_lst = transpose_base(crypt_lst,base_keyy,table)
# print(crypt_lst)
return(crypt_lst,key)
```

5.16 cyclik_ascii

```
def cyclik_ascii(current)
```

5.16.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

5.16.2 Source Code

```
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%13)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

5.17 cyclik_ascii_lvl2

```
def cyclik_ascii_lvl2(current)
```

5.17.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into punctuation signs. Get a second cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns **str** : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

5.17.2 Source Code

```
sep=[".", ",", "<", "=", ">", "?", "@"]
tmp=((sep.index(current)+1)%6)
res =sep[tmp]
return res
```

5.18 cyclik_ascii_lvl3

```
def cyclik_ascii_lvl3(current)
```

5.18.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into Upper letters from A to L. Get a third cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns str : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

5.18.2 Source Code

```
sep=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L']
tmp=r.randint(0,11)
res = sep[tmp]
return res
```

5.19 cyclik_ascii_mesquin

```
def cyclik_ascii_mesquin(current,int_chaine)
```

5.19.1 Algorithm

Compute a cyclik ascii separators into Upper letters from M to Z. Get a third cyclic ascii set modulo length

Parameters	Type	Description
current	<i>str</i>	The current poncuation separator

Returns str : The following separator from the defined 'sep' Set.

5.19.2 Source Code

```
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']  
tmp=r.randint(0,11)  
res=mesquin[tmp]  
return res
```

5.20 reverse

```
def reverse(liste)
```

5.20.1 Algorithm

A function to reverse a string as argument.

Parameter	Type	Description
s	<i>String</i>	The string to reverse

Returns **str** : The reversed string

5.20.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
for i in range(0,len(liste)):
    res.append(liste[len(liste)-i-1])
return res
```

5.21 split_number

```
def split_number(num)
```

5.21.1 Algorithm

Integer splitter using the inverse Horner scheme and get it as a list of digits.

Parameters	Type	Description
num	<i>int</i>	The integer to be splitted

Returns list : The splitted integer as list

5.21.2 Source Code

```
res=[]
while(num>0):
    res.append(num % 10)
    num=int(num/10)
return reverse(res)
```


5.22 complement_at

```
def complement_at(x,base=2)
```

5.22.1 Algorithm

Get the direct Base complemented value from the original x value. The Base must be inferior or equal to 10.

Parameters	Type	Description
x	<i>int</i>	The value to be complemented
base	<i>int</i>	The current base

Returns int : The complemented value as an integer

5.22.2 Source Code

```
return (base-1-x)
```

5.23 get_value

```
def get_value(x, table, base)
```

5.23.1 Algorithm

A value getter to obtain an index from the original Base converted string value. This method is working as the list 'index' method and allow us to get the raw full integer corresponding to the list of list value.

Parameters	Type	Description
x	<i>str</i>	The value to search
table	<i>list of list</i>	The full Base Table
base	<i>int</i>	The index of the base

Returns int : The real decimal value of the specified term in his own Base.

5.23.2 Source Code

```
ind=0
while(table[base][ind]!=x):
    ind+=1
return ind
```

5.24 complement_at_sup11

```
def complement_at_sup11(x, table, base=11)
```

5.24.1 Algorithm

This function is used to compute the complement value from the original one in his own base. I use a temporary variable to store the numeric value of the compement and restitute it in his own base.

Parameters	Type	Description
x	<i>str</i>	A string representation of my base converted value
table	<i>list of list</i>	The full Base Table array
base	<i>int</i>	The base index of the current value

Returns **str** : The complimented value in his own Base.

5.24.2 Source Code

```
nb_char=len(x)
local_max=0
for i in range(0,nb_char):
    local_max+=(base-1)*base**i
num_value=local_max-get_value(x,table,base)
return table[base][num_value]
```

5.25 complement

```
def complement(x, table, base=2)
```

5.25.1 Algorithm

The complement function is the full algorithm combining the complement_at_sup11 and complement_at functions. I specify the way to take between both of them using an if then else structure.

Parameters	Type	Description
x	<i>str</i>	A string representation of my base converted value
table	<i>list of list</i>	The full Base Table array
base	<i>int</i>	The base index of the current value

Returns **str** : The complemented value in his own Base.

5.25.2 Source Code

```
final_res=0
if(base<=10):
    splitted=split_number(int(x))
    for i in range(0,len(splitted)):
        splitted[i]=complement_at(splitted[i],base)
        final_res*=10
        final_res+=splitted[i]
    return final_res
else:
    final_res=complement_at_sup11(x,table,base)
    return final_res
```

5.26 crypt_final

```
def crypt_final(tuple,int_chaine,table)
```

5.26.1 Algorithm

The layout procedure to organise crypting results. The uodate consist to complement each of terms in his corresponding base. It allow a superior level of crypting. I use the separators set as well.

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted strin and the associated key

Returns **str** : The crypted list as a string with correct separators

5.26.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
crypt=tuple[0]
key=tuple[1]
tmp_len=len(key)
if(len(key)%2==0):
    for i in range(1,tmp_len):
        key.append(key[tmp_len-i-1])
else:
    for i in range(0,tmp_len):
        key.append(key[tmp_len-i-1])
for i in range (0,len(crypt)):
    # injective crypt[i]
    res+=sep+str(complement(crypt[i],table,key[i]))
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
return res
```

5.27 crypt_final_long

```
def crypt_final_long(liste,int_chaine,table)
```

5.27.1 Algorithm

Chaining the final-level algorithm to get complex crypto-procedure

Parameters	Type	Description
tuple	<i>tuple</i>	List couple representing the crypted string and the associated key

Returns **str** : The full second level crypted string

5.27.2 Source Code

```
sept=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
res = ''
sep =sept[int(int_chaine[1]*m.cos(int_chaine[0]))%13]
for i in range (0,len(liste)):
    res+=sep+str(liste[i])
    sep=cyclik_ascii(sep)
# print(res)
return res
```

5.28 slurp

```
def slurp(chaine)
```

5.28.1 Algorithm

This method allow us to rebuild a str list of crypted terms using separators set.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuildd from the raw string

5.28.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
        # print("tmp = "+tmp)
    else :
        res.append(tmp)
        # print("res = ")
        # print(res)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res=res[1:]
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

5.29 slurp2

```
def slurp2(chaine)
```

5.29.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp method. It defined a second level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

5.29.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
res = []
sep=[":",";","<","=", ">","?", "@"]
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
    else:
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res.append(tmp)
return res
```


5.30 slurp3

```
def slurp3(chaine)
```

5.30.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp2 method. It defined a third level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

5.30.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in mesquin):
        tmp+=str(elem)
return tmp
```

5.31 slurp4

```
def slurp4(chaine)
```

5.31.1 Algorithm

This method is similar of the slurp2 method. It defined a third level of crypting management.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw string crypted message

Returns **str list** : The list of crypted terms rebuild from the raw string.

5.31.2 Source Code

```
tmp=''
res = []
sep=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L']
for elem in chaine:
    if(not elem in sep):
        tmp+=str(elem)
    else:
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=''
    if(elem==' '):
        break
res.append(tmp)
return res
```

5.32 miam

```
def miam(key)
```

5.32.1 Algorithm

Key builder from the half key as integer list. It rebuild the missing half with a mirror copy of the first one.

Parameters	Type	Description
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list

Returns **int list** : The full key rebuilded from the half key

5.32.2 Source Code

```
tmp=' '
count=1
res=[]
for this in key:
    # print("this = "+str(this))
    # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
    if(count%2==0):
        tmp+=str(this)
        count=1
        # print("tmp = "+str(tmp))
        res.append(tmp)
        tmp=' '
    else:
        tmp=str(this)
        count+=1
for i in range(0,len(res)):
    res[i]=int(res[i])
return res
```

5.33 resolve

```
def resolve(liste)
```

5.33.1 Algorithm

This method compute the chained 2nd order equations to solve the numeric suit. It permit us to get the ASCII values as a list. To solve the system you have to instance the solver with the square root of term 0. Once theorem zero done, you will apply the equation solver with square root of the 0-term as b, a as 1 and c as -following term. The algorithm sort the roots and take only positives ones.

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	<i>int list</i>	The computed multiplied list to solve

Returns **int list** : A list containing solved terms.

5.33.2 Source Code

```
res = []
x = 0
tmp2 = 0
res.append(int(m.sqrt(liste[0])))
tmp=res[0]
for i in range (1,len(liste)):
    # print("y = "+str(tmp))
    # print("x = "+str(x))
    tmp2 = equa_2_nd(1,-tmp,-liste[i])
    x=tmp2-tmp
    res.append(int(x))
    tmp=tmp2
# print(res)
return res
```

5.34 decrypt_procedure

```
def decrypt_procedure(chaine, key, table)
```

5.34.1 Algorithm

This method manage the decrypting procedure. It is ruled by the following steps :

- Build the full key since the key argument
- Split the string since separators via slurp method
- Complement eah ch term in his own value
- Apply the inv_tranpose_base method to get the uncrpyted terms
- Solve the cumulated multiplued weigth with the equation solver
- Convert the int list as result to ASCII chain

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The raw crypted text as string
key	<i>int list</i>	The half key as int list
table	<i>list of list</i>	The Base Table array

Returns **str** : The uncrpyted text.

5.34.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
base=key[:]
tmp = []
key.reverse()
tmp = key[:]
to_find = []
to_find=slurp(chaine)
print(len(to_find))
print(len(key))
for i in range(0,len(to_find)):
    #injective inverse to_find[i]
    to_find[i]=complement(to_find[i],table,base[i])
tmp_liste=inv_transpose_base(to_find,base,table)
int_liste=resolve(tmp_liste)
res = int_to_ascii(int_liste)
return res
```

5.35 split

```
def split(chaine,seuil)
```

5.35.1 Algorithm

Split the given string argument 'chaine' into slices from threshold size 'seuil'. Each of this slices are allowed into the cryptographic algorithm.

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str</i>	The full string to treat
seuil	<i>int</i>	Define the threshold size of the slices

Returns **str list** : The slices list as result

5.35.2 Source Code

```
res = []
tmp = ''
index = 0
div=int(len(chaine)/seuil)
for i in range(0,div):
    tmp=''
    # print("index = "+str(index)+" | seuil = "+str(seuil)+" | i = "+str(i))
    for j in range(index,(index+seuil)):
        tmp+=chaine[j]
        # print("j = "+str(j)+" | tmp = "+str(tmp))
        if(j==(index+seuil-1)):
            index=j+1
    res.append(tmp)
if((index-1)<len(chaine)):
    tmp=chaine[index:]
    res.append(tmp)
return res
```

5.36 tilps

```
def tilps(chaine)
```

5.36.1 Algorithm

The reverse method of the split function. From a given str list, we rebuild the full length string

Parameters	Type	Description
chaine	<i>str list</i>	The String slices as a list

Returns str : The full string rebuilt from the slices list

5.36.2 Source Code

```
res = ''
for i in range (0,len(chaine)):
    res+=chaine[i]
return res
```

5.37 mesqui

```
def mesqui(txt,seuil)
```

5.37.1 Algorithm

This method is used to create a wrong path of decrypting method. Using a similar Separators terms, I define a ‘fake’ terms list wich have absolutely no meanings for the rest of the algorithm. Using it as the last step of algorithm, it doesn’t allow any brute force attack to decrypt. The threshold value ‘seuil’ will define the amount of distribution of fake separators.

Parameters	Type	Description
txt	<i>str</i>	The raw string to treat
seuil	<i>int</i>	The threshold variable to assign the ‘fake terms’ length

Returns **str** : The fully ‘fake splitted’ crypted string

5.37.2 Source Code

```
mesquin=['M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z']
res=''
sep='M'
for i in range(0,len(txt)):
    res+=txt[i]
    if(i%int((seuil))==0):
        res+=sep
        sep=cyclik_ascii_mesquin(sep,int_chaine)
return res
```


RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ATERNATIVE ALGORITHM V1

6.1 Description of Crypter

Main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative Algorithm

6.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative algorithm. During my researches, I have thought about an other version of the algorithm optimised for the long data stream as string. The first algorithm use exponential integer values list instead of this one wich allow to treat bigger slices using a divider. Each term will be divide during the algorithm. This algorithm is rules by following steps :

- **Getting inputs**
 - **Converting ASCII** to Integers values to get a numeric list
 - **Dividing chain** : eachterm is divided by the next one
 - **Multiplying** each i_term to the $i+1_term$ modulo the $i+2_term$ to get the key modulo 26. It means $key(i)=((data(i)*data(i+1)) \text{ modulo } data(i+2)) \text{ modulo } 26$
 - **Multiplying** each term of the crypt list with 10000 to get integers values from float.
 - **Key padding** to confirm key appending the two first elements of the key at the end and the top one numric list at the end
 - **Transposing** to the associated key index Base the full data list
 - **Adding separators** from the sep Set to split each term from another
-

6.1.2 Source Code

```
from base_opt import *
import random as r

sep=['!', '"', '#', '$', '%', '&', '(', ')', '*', '+', ',', '-', '.', '/']
vir=[]

# Construction de la table des bases
table=table()

# Algorithme de cryptage

# txt=input("Entrez un texte")
txt="salut bande de nazes"
# txt="salut bande de nazes, on va tester une chaine de grande longueur pour verifier si
↳ l'algorithme fonctionne toujours"
l=[]
res=[]
for i in range(len(txt)):
    l.append(ord(txt[i]))
```

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```

print(l)
print("#####")

first=int(l[0])
for i in range(0,len(l)-1):
    res.append(float(l[i+1]/l[i]))
key=[]
for i in range(0,len(l)-2):          # Finir la chaine de texte par trois_
    ↪ caractères "usuels", par exemple "..."
    key.append(int((l[i]*l[i+1])%l[i+2])) # Eventuellement ameliorer la clé en la_
    ↪ complementant a 36 sur [10,36]
    key[i]=(key[i])%26

print(res)
print("#####")

for i in range(len(res)):
    res[i]=int(res[i]*10000)
res.append(first)
key.append(key[0])      #key padding
key.append(key[1])

print(len(res))
print(len(key))
print(key)
print("#####")
print(res)
print("#####")

crypt=[]
for i in range(len(res)):
    crypt.append(table[key[i]][res[i]])

# rajouter des operations de listes reversibles

string=""
for i in range(len(crypt)):
    string+=crypt[i]
    string+=sep[r.randint(0,13)]

print(string)
print("#####")

```

6.2 Description of De-Crypter

Main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative Algorithm

6.2.1 Algorithm

To decrypt the obtained string sequence from the Crypter, you have to follow these steps :

- **Rebuild** original term list from the string using the sep Set
 - **Transpose** each term in his corresponding Base from the key to get integers values.
 - **Dividing** each of term by 10000 to restitute float values
 - **The zero step of decrypting** is the multiplication of the first term of the list with the first value of the begining Ascii converted list (appending it to the key to make it confidential)
 - **Restitute** each i_term multiplying with i-1_term
 - **Rounding and restitute** via conversion the original ASCII chain.
-

6.2.2 Source Code

```
from base_opt import *
import random as r

rez=[]
tmp=''
ind=0
first = key[-1]
key= key[:-1]
for item in string:
    if not item in sep:
        tmp+=item
        # print(tmp)
    else:
        rez.append(table[key[ind]].index(tmp))
        tmp=''
        ind+=1
firstt=rez[-1]
rez=rez[:-1]

print(rez)
print("#####")

# Algorithme de d cryptage

for i in range(0,len(rez)):
    rez[i]=rez[i]/10000
```

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```
print(rez)
print("#####")

rezz=[]
rezz.append(first*rez[0])

print(rez)
print("#####")

for i in range(1,len(rez)):
    rezz.append(rez[i]*rezz[i-1])

print(rezz)

final=[]

for i in range(len(rezz)):
    final.append(chr(round(rezz[i])))
txt=[]
txt.append(chr(first))
for i in range(len(final)):
    txt+=final[i]

print(txt)
```


RAPTOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC ATERNATIVE ALGORITHM V2

7.1 Description of Crypter

Main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative Algorithm

7.1.1 Algorithm

This is the main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative algorithm v2. The difference between both versions is the type of the numbers list. The second version is using a representation of float crypted preserving the full precision of the values. This one is stable on his definition's domain and could be considered as the first one as 'fast crypting algorithm'. There are different ways to use :

- **Cybersecurity of business and organization** (Hospitals, banks, etc)
- **Crypting data stream** on the web
- **Crypting authentication** informations

This algorithm is ruled by the followings steps :

- **Define two different sets :**
 - **The sep Set** representing terms separators
 - **The vir Set** representing the comma in float values
 - **Getting raw string** as input
 - **Converting ASCII values** to their decimal correspondence
 - **Dividing each $i+1$ term of the list by the i term** of the list
 - **Building key** from the given formula : $\text{key}(i) = ((l(i) * l(i+1)) \bmod l(i+2)) \bmod 26$
 - **Multiplying each term by 10000**
 - **Building the mirror key** from the original one
 - **Compute each fraction** division float value. Each fraction is defined by $\text{res}(i) / \text{key}(i+1)$. Each part of the value is represented into a single integer value
 - **Multiplying each float res by 10** to get larger values (useful to Base Table converter)
 - **Convert** into key-indexed Base Table values
 - **Defining commas and separators** from the vir and sep Sets
 - **Return the full crypted string**
-

7.1.2 Source Code

```
from base_opt import *
import random as r

# Algorithme de cryptage

# txt=input("Entrez un texte")
```

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```

txt="salut bande de nazes"
# txt="une autre chaine pour"
# txt="salut bande de nazes, on va tester une chaine de grande longueur pour verifier si
↳ l'algorithme fonctionne toujours"
l=[]
res=[]
for i in range(len(txt)):
    l.append(ord(txt[i]))

print("l = ")
print(l)
print("#####")

first=int(l[0])
for i in range(0,len(l)-1):
    res.append(float(l[i+1]/l[i]))
key=[]
for i in range(0,len(l)-2):
    # Finir la chaine de texte par trois
    ↳ caractères "usuels", par exemple "..."
    key.append(int((l[i]*l[i+1])%l[i+2])) # Eventuellement ameliorer la clé en la
    ↳ complementant a 36 sur [10,36]
    key[i]=(key[i])%26

print("res =")
print(res)
print("#####")

for i in range(len(res)):
    res[i]=int(res[i]*10000)
res.append(first)
key.append(key[0])      #key padding
key.append(key[1])
print(len(res))
print(len(key))
print("key = ")
print(key)
print("#####")
print("res =")
print(res)
print("#####")

tmp=0
Float_res=[]
Mirror_key=[]
Mirror_key=mirror(key)
Mirror_key.append(first)
# Compute each fraction division float value. Each fraction is defined by res(i)/key(i+1)
# Each part of the value is represented into a single integer value
for i in range(len(res)):
    tmp = res[i]/(key[i]+1)
    Float_res.append(int(tmp))
    Float_res.append(int((tmp-int(tmp))*1000))

```

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```

    tmp=0.0

print("Float_res = ")
print(Float_res)
print("#####")
print(len(Float_res))
print(len(Mirror_key))
#Multiplying each float res by 10 to get larger values (useful to Base Table converter)
for i in range(len(Float_res)):
    Float_res[i]*=10

#Convert into key-indexed Base Table values
crypt=[]
for i in range(len(Float_res)):
    crypt.append(table[Mirror_key[i]][Float_res[i]])
print(crypt)
print("#####")
# rajouter des operations de listes reversibles

string=""
ind=0
# Defining commas and separators from the vir and sep Sets
for i in range(len(crypt)):
    string+=crypt[i]
    if(ind%2==0):
        string+=vir[r.randint(0,25)]
    else:
        string+=sep[r.randint(0,13)]
    ind+=1

# Return the full crypted string
print("string = ")
print(string)
print("#####")

```

7.2 Description of De-Crypter

Main Raptor Cryptographic Alternative Algorithm

7.2.1 Algorithm

To decrypt the obtained string sequence from the Crypter, you have to follow these steps :

- **Rebuild the terms list** from the given string using sep and vir Sets
- **Convert crypted value** to their integer index
- **Devide each of value by 10** to get the smaller origianl values
- **Rebuild float values** from the integer couples values
- **Round multiplication** of float value and Mirror key value to rebuild terms
- **Divide each computed values** from multiplication of i_term fo the float list with the last computed term by 10000 to get origianls terms
- **Round and convert to ASCII** values to get the original string

7.2.2 Source Code

```
from base_opt import *
import random as r

rez=[]
tmp=''
ind=0
first=Mirror_key[-1]
Mirror_key=Mirror_key[:-1]

# Rebuild the terms list from the given string using sep and vir Sets
for item in string:
    if not item in sep and not item in vir:
        tmp+=item
        # print(tmp)
    else:
        # Convert crypted value to their integer index
        rez.append(table[Mirror_key[ind]].index(tmp))
        tmp=''
        ind+=1
firstt=rez[-1]
rez=rez[:-1]

print("rez =")
print(rez)
print("#####")
```

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```

# Devide each of value by 10 to get the smaller origianl values
for i in range(len(rez)):
    rez[i]/=10
Float_rez=[]
# Rebuild float values from the integer couples values
for i in range(0,len(rez)):
    if(i%2==0):
        tmp=rez[i]
    else:
        Float_rez.append(tmp+rez[i]/1000)
        tmp=0.0

print("Float_rez = ")
print(Float_rez)
print("#####")

# Algorithme de d cryptage

# Round multiplication of float value and Mirror key value to rebuild terms
rez=[]
for i in range(len(Float_rez)):
    rez.append(round(Float_rez[i]*(Mirror_key[i]+1)))

print("rez =")
print(rez)
print("#####")

rezz=[]
rezz.append((first*rez[0])/10000)

print("rez =")
print(rez)
print("#####")

# Divide each computed values from multiplication of i_term fo the float list with the
# last computed term by 10000 to get origianls terms
for i in range(1,len(rez)):
    rezz.append((rez[i]*rezz[i-1])/10000)

print(rezz)

final=[]
# Round and convert to ASCII values to get the original string
for i in range(len(rezz)):
    final.append(chr(round(rezz[i])))
txt=[]
txt.append(chr(first))
for i in range(len(final)):
    txt+=final[i]

print(txt)

```

7.3 mirror

```
def mirror(liste)
```

7.3.1 Algorithm

The mirror function build a mirror list from the given one.

Parameters	Type	Description
liste	list	The list to be treat

Returns list : The mirror list from the given parameter.

7.3.2 Source Code

```
res=liste[:]
for i in range(1,len(liste)):
    res.append(liste[-i])
res.append(liste[0])
return res
```


INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`