

# Homework : Bitwise rotate and XOR calculate

Cryptography plays a crucial role in the field of computer science. This assignment allow you to practice implementing a simple encryption scheme.

## Encryption

1. Input a continuous sequence of characters.
2. Convert each character's ASCII code into 8-bit binary  
(ASCII is 7-bit, but we store it in 8 bits by adding a leading 0).
3. Perform a **bitwise rotate-right by 3 bits** on the 8-bit value.
4. Apply XOR with the key.
5. Convert the resulting 8-bit binary into hexadecimal,  
and output the hexadecimal ciphertext.

## Decryption

1. Input the hexadecimal ciphertext into the program.
2. Convert each pair of hex-digits back into an 8-bit binary value.
3. Perform a **bitwise rotate-left by 3 bits** on the 8-bit value.
4. Apply XOR with the same key.

5. Convert the resulting 8-bit binary to decimal, and print the corresponding ASCII character, which is the original plaintext.

HINT: KEY:0X6D , `right_rotate_3bits(x) = (x>>3 | x<<5)`

Ex:

```
cat plaintext.txt
```

```
Hello World !
```

```
gcc encrypt.c -o encrypt
```

```
./encrypt<plaintext.txt>ciphertext.txt
```

```
cat ciphertext.txt
```

```
64C1E0E08069878023E0E16949
```

```
gcc decrypt.c -o decrypt
```

```
./decrypt<ciphertext.txt>PlainText.txt
```

```
cat PlainText.txt
```

```
Hello World !
```

Please submit two .c files and include a screenshot showing all of the processing steps. You may test with any inputs you like.

# 加密流程 (Encryption)

1. 連續輸入一串字元。
2. 將每個字元的 ASCII 碼轉換為 8-bit 二進位值  
(ASCII 本為 7-bit，但在電腦中以 8-bit 儲存，最高位補 0)。
3. 對此 8-bit 值進行 bitwise 向右旋轉 (rotate-right) 3 bit。
4. 使用指定的 key 進行 XOR 運算。
5. 將 XOR 後得到的 8-bit 二進位 轉換成 十六進位 (hexadecimal)，  
並輸出作為密文。

# 解密流程 (Decryption)

1. 將十六進位格式的密文輸入程式。
2. 將每兩個十六進位字元還原成 8-bit 二進位值。
3. 對此 8-bit 值進行 bitwise 向左旋轉 (rotate-left) 3 bit。
4. 使用相同的 key 進行 XOR 運算。
5. 將 XOR 後得到的 8-bit 二進位 轉換成 十進位 (decimal)，  
並輸出該十進位對應的 ASCII 字元 (原始明文)。

(範例如上)