Caesar's Cipher

Source: Edabit
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Algorithms, cryptography, strings

Julius Caesar protected his confidential information by encrypting it using a cipher. Caesar's cipher (check **Resources** section for more info) shifts each letter by a number of letters. If the shift takes you past the end of the alphabet, just rotate back to the front of the alphabet. In the case of a rotation by `3`, *w, x, y* and *z* would map to *z, a, b* and *c*.

Create a function that takes a string `s` (text to be encrypted) and an integer `k` (the rotation factor). It should return an encrypted string.

Examples

```
caesarCipher("middle-Outz", 2) → "okffng-Qwvb"

// m -> o
// i -> k
// d -> f
// d -> f
// l -> n
// e -> g
// -    -
// O -> Q
// u -> w
// t -> v
// z -> b

caesarCipher("Always-Look-on-the-Bright-Side-of-Life", 5)
→ "Fqbfdx-Qttp-ts-ymj-Gwnlmy-Xnij-tk-Qnkj"

caesarCipher("A friend in need is a friend indeed", 20)
→ "U zlcyhx ch hyyx cm u zlcyhx chxyyx"
```

Notes

All test input will be a valid ASCII string.

Resources

ASCII Table
en.wikipedia.org
For reference.

String.fromCharCode()
developer.mozilla.org
Returns a string created from the specified sequence of UTF-16 code units.

String.prototype.charCodeAt()
developer.mozilla.org
Returns an integer between 0 and 65535 representing the UTF-16 code unit at the given index.

Caesar Cipher
www.dcode.fr
Tool to decrypt/encrypt with Caesar. Caesar cipher (or Caesar code) is a shift cipher, one of the most easy and most famous encryption systems. It uses the substitution …

Remainder operator / Modulus (%)

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/Remainder

http://www.java2s.com/Tutorial/JavaScript/0040__Operators/Modulus.htm